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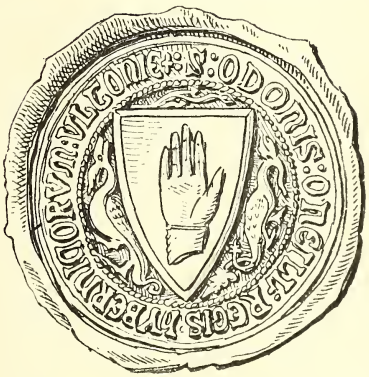

Seal of Hugh O'Neill, King of Ulster

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ULSTER JOURNAL

OF

ARCHÆOLOGY

VOL. II. OCTOBER, 1895. No. 1.

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Yearly Subscription to the *Journal*, **5s.**, in advance ; postage, 1s. extra.

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Maps of Carrickfergus.

By WM. SWANSTON, F.G.S.

THE Map of Carrickfergus, now published for the first time, so far as I am aware, is taken from the same portfolio in the British Museum as the Map of Belfast already given in this Journal.[1] The originals of both these maps are admirable specimens of MS., and are undoubtedly by the same hand. They form part of a survey of the various important military positions in Ulster in 1680, and it is the hope of the conductors to be able, at future dates, to reproduce others from the same source. The view of Carrickfergus on the same sheet has been published in a separate form to illustrate an admirable article on "The Pallace of Carrickfergus;"[2] but the opportunity afforded of comparing the map and the view gives a fuller idea of the condition of the place at that time than has been hitherto available.

The object of the survey would seem to have been to afford a basis for strengthening the defences of Ulster, as the following from the Report accompanying it shows:—"Carrickfergus, as doth appear by its situation to have no command of the channel or river of Belfast, which is now the third place of trade in this kingdom, but it having an old strong Castle fit to receive His Majesty's stores in at present. It hath been therefore mentioned to be a place the most fit to be repaired and under a garrison. But I cannot say much to the usefulness of it when it is so fortified, for it is capable of having vessels of any considerable burden come up close to it, besides they lie dry at every tide, there being a very large strand before the Castle, as appears in the draught. . . . According to the survey and estimate for the repairing of the Castle of Carrickfergus and the purchasing of some houses before the gate, doth amount to £14,703."[3]

The proposed changes are seen in outline in the form of bastions to the north and south of the Castle, which probably was to be retained in its old form as a nucleus. I need hardly state that this fortification, like the "fort on the Strand at Belfast," was for some reason, now unknown, not carried out. The view of the Castle fairly represents its present outline; there are evidences that its walls at that time were not in good repair. Three large window-like openings are shown in the sea face, which I think must be fancy touches of the artist, as no traces of anything resembling them now exist. In the town, the walls are shown entire and apparently in good order, they having been erected about 70 years prior to the survey. It will be noted, by those familiar with the existing remains of this wall, that the map shows a wall outside the town enclosing a considerable area of ground to the northward. No trace of any such wall now exists; probably it was only of a temporary nature.

Joymount—then in its hey-day—rivals the ancient Castle in importance both on map and view. So far as I am aware, this, and another drawing in the same portfolio in the British Museum, are the only views extant of this imposing dwelling. It was built about 1610 by Sir Arthur Chichester on the site of "The

1 "Belfast Maps," by Lavens M. Ewart, M.R.I.A., vol. i., p. 62.

2 "The Pallace of Carrickfergus," by Wm. Pinkerton, *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. vii., p. 1. 1859.

3 This extract, taken from the original Report of Thomas Phillips, 1685, was made by the late Wm. Pinkerton, F.S.A., whose MSS. are now in possession of R. M. Young, Editor.

Ancient Pallace," and was demolished to make way for the Courthouse and Gaol (built 1776), which now, in their turn, have served their day, and await a further change.

It is to be regretted that the map does not give fuller details of the castellated buildings shown in the view. Opposite Joymount is a remarkable building with four low towers; from its position it appears to be a barbican entrance to the extensive grounds of Joymount. There is a building on the map which almost blocks the eastern end of the present High Street; this does not appear on any map to which I have access, and the view gives no clue to its character. The more important buildings shown on the view between Joymount and the Castle are doubtless some of the castellated dwellings of which there were several within the walls, part of which remained till the early part of the present century. The general appearance of the ordinary dwellings is good, and in strong contrast to those outside the walls, which are represented as low-thatched erections, with walls probably of mud. It is surprising that the church does not appear in the view, as it stands on high ground, and must have been visible; though the spire was not built till about 100 years later (1778), yet the tower and clock, set up in 1678, should have been conspicuous.[1] In the map the church is wrongly placed; the chancel end points to the east, and not as depicted.

The original MS. map is in colours, and drawn to a scale of 900 feet to 7 inches, and measures 38×28 inches; the British Museum catalogue number is 51-42.

The following list of maps and plans referring to Carrickfergus and vicinity is copied from the British Museum Catalogue. The numbers refer to the King's Collection of Maps and Drawings; 51 is the number of the volume, and 34 the drawing in the volume. The other references are to the Cotton and Egerton MSS.

51-34. A coloured survey of the Island of Maghe (Islandmagee), the River of Belfast, Carrickfergus, and the Coast as far as the Copelan Islands. Drawn about 1680. Scale 1½ inch to a mile, 3 ft. 3 in.×2 ft. 4 in.

51-35. Another copy.

51-36. A reduced copy, ¾ inch to a mile, 2 ft. 1 in.×1 ft. 5 in.

Cott. MS., Aug. 1, 11-42. A coloured plan of "Kragfergus" Town and Castle temp. Elizabeth, 2 ft. 2 in.×1 ft. 9 in.

Cott. MS., Aug. 1, 11-41. A coloured plan of town and harbour with Castle of "Cragfergus." John Dunstall pinxit 1612. 1 ft. 3 in.×1 ft.

51-45. Another copy of the same survey, on same scale, 1 ft. 9 in.×1ft. 4in.

51-42. A coloured plan of the Town and Castle of "Carrickfergus," with a scheme for new and extensive fortifications on the landward side of the Castle; drawn about 1680 on a scale of 900 ft. to 7 inches; 3 ft. 2 in.×2 ft. 4 in.

51-43. Another copy.

51-46. A tracing, apparently by a French artist, of part of the preceding. 1 ft. 5 in.×1 ft. 2 in.

51-44. A coloured view of the Town and Castle of Carrickfergus, drawn about 1680; 2 ft. 2 in.×1 ft. 6 in.

51-45. Another copy of the same view.

Egerton M.S. 790, fol. 72. A coloured general plan of Carrickfergus Bay and Road, with the soundings, drawn about 1694, four miles to 1½ in.; 9½ in.×7 in.

51-48. A tinted view of the Town and Castle of Carrickfergus, 2 ft. 10 in. ×1 ft.

[1] *Records of Carrickfergus.*—M'Skimin.

CARRIG-USNACH, BUN-NA-MAIRGIE, AND DUN-RAINEY, BALLYCASTLE, CO. ANTRIM.
From a drawing by John Vinycomb.

Dun-Rainey;

OR,

A Protest against the Destruction of Sepulchral Mounds in Ulster.

BY REV. GEORGE HILL.

DUN-RAINEY is, or rather was, situated at the foot of the beautiful Glenshesk, and only a short distance from the ruins of the old Abbey of Bun-na-Mairgie. Its locality is perhaps one of the most historic in Ireland. Brecain, son of Partholan, the leader of the earliest colony into this island, was drowned in the adjoining channel —a fact recorded in the *Dinnseanchus*, one of the oldest and most curious of our national records. Partholan landed at some point on the northern coast in the Year of the World 1696, or about the time of the patriarch Abraham. The company of colonists known as Firbolgs first made their appearance in the islands of Ara, Isla, and Rachra, now Rathlin, and thence spread themselves over the adjoining coasts of Ulster. This fact is recorded in the *Historia Britonum* of Nennius. The Firbolgs came to Ireland about the Year of the World 2657. Ten years subsequently, they were succeeded by the more celebrated Tuatha De Danann, or "People of the Gods of Danann." The Tuatha were a Grecian colony, whom the Pagan Irish termed Magicians, because of their superior knowledge of the arts of civilised life. They brought with them into Ireland certain useful and distinguished personages, whose names and occupations are recorded in our early annals as follows:— "Leuchtan, the mechanic; Credne, the artist; Goibnenn, the smith; Dianecacht, the physician; and his daughter, Edandana, the nurse of the poets." This Greek colony expelled the Fomorians, and protected the coasts from the incursions of those merciless pirates. A great battle was fought near Murloch Bay, between the Fomorians on one side, and very probably the Tuatha De Danann on the other, about the Year of the World 2859. This battlefield is only a short distance from Dun-Rainey, in an eastern direction. Two miles south-west from the mound is the scene of the battle of Ardagh, which happened A.D. 1095, and in which the Ui Cairill (O'Carrolls), princes of Ulidia, and their principal nobility, were slain. There is still a cairn in Ardagh, at a place called Aghaleck—"the field of the flagstone." A few miles south of Dun-Rainey is the field of the celebrated battle of Aura, which

terminated the great struggle between the MacQuillins and the MacDonnells—favourably for the latter. Saint Patrick visited this district in the year 450, and, during his sojourn, founded the three churches of Culfeightrin, Ramoan, and Drum-Indich, now Drumeenie. The first ministers of these churches, respectively, were St. Fiachrach, St. Erclac, and St. Enan, whose festival days were celebrated on the 28th of September, the 3rd of March, and the 25th of March.

A dirge for Dun-Rainey, the old fairy mound
That stood, oh how long, on the brink of the river;
So lonely, and yet so attractive—flower-crowned—
It seemed as if destined to stand there for ever!
But the rude desecrators have come with their spades,
And they toss it about as the commonest clay;
Untouched by its beauty, unawed by its shades,
They are carting our dear old Dun-Rainey away![1]

Could they think with what care it was piled long ago,
How religion had moulded its beautiful form—
How affection had watched for the verdure to grow,
And lingered around it in sunshine and storm!
Of all selfish sins it is surely the worst
To wield 'gainst Dun-Rainey spade, pickaxe, or plough;
Higher hopes had its brave Pagan builders at first
Than the Christians who wantonly scatter it now.

It may be the body of Brecain lay there,
Redeemed from yon vortex, and piously burned—
The ashes, 'mid deep lamentation and prayer,
Collected, and under Dun-Rainey inurned.
Or the Firbolgs, perchance, may have buried a chief
In that quiet old mound overlooking the shore,
Whilst the lone woods were filled with the voice of their grief
For him who could lead them to battle no more.

The Tuatha De Danann, wanderers bold,
'Mid the perils of war still devoted to peace,
With knowledge to conquer heat, hunger, or cold,
And bringing the early refinement of Greece,—
May have built old Dun-Rainey, a home for their dead,
When the red field of Murloch was gallantly won.
Brave strangers, how bitter the tears ye then shed!
How heavy your task when the battle was done!

In its long life Dun-Rainey has witnessed such changes!
The sea once encircled the height where it stood,
While, southward, those beautiful green mountain-ranges
Were wrapped in the silence of primeval wood.
As ages rolled on, the blue waves disappeared
Behind the huge sand-banks that now intervene;
The hills of their dark frowning forests were cleared,
And Ceres, kind goddess, came forth on the scene.

[1] Part of the mound was carried off to fill up the Inner Dock of the old Harbour at Ballycastle.

But her gifts were abused or abandoned, and Mars
In bloodiest pomp soon usurped her domain;
Oh, the terrible story of vengeance and wars,
Whose echo still lingers on mountain and plain!
But whether the Picts or the Scots were abroad,
Whether Dubh-Gall or Finn-Gall came over the wave,
None ventured to trample Dun-Rainey's green sod,
The fiercest kept faith with the old Pagan grave.

The name of the Sea-King is perished and gone,
Who first built his fortress on high Dunanany—
And what has become of O'Carroll's proud throne?
It has passed like a shadow from green Cnock-na-Keenie!
MacQuillan, MacDonnell, have ceased from the fight—
The Shesk at Dun-Rainey ran red with their gore,
But in grey Bun-na-Mairgie their ashes unite,
And the valleys resound with their war-cries no more.

Of the temples Saint Patrick had founded, no trace
Remains to us now in clay, wicker, or beam;
Tradition points doubtingly even to their place,
And their altars and bishops have passed like a dream.
Dun-Rainey has witnessed their rise and decay;
Saint Enan no mortal now cares to remember,
Saint Erclac, in March, has no festival day,
Nor Fiachrach his honours renewed in September.

Time and war have made havoc, yet spared the old mound—
It stood safe as its builders could wish it to be;
But now, nevermore, when the summer comes round,
Shall we rest on its green slopes and gaze o'er the sea.
For the rude desecrators have come with their spades,
And they toss it about as the commonest clay,
Untouched by its beauty, unawed by its shades,
They are carting our dear old Dun-Rainey away!

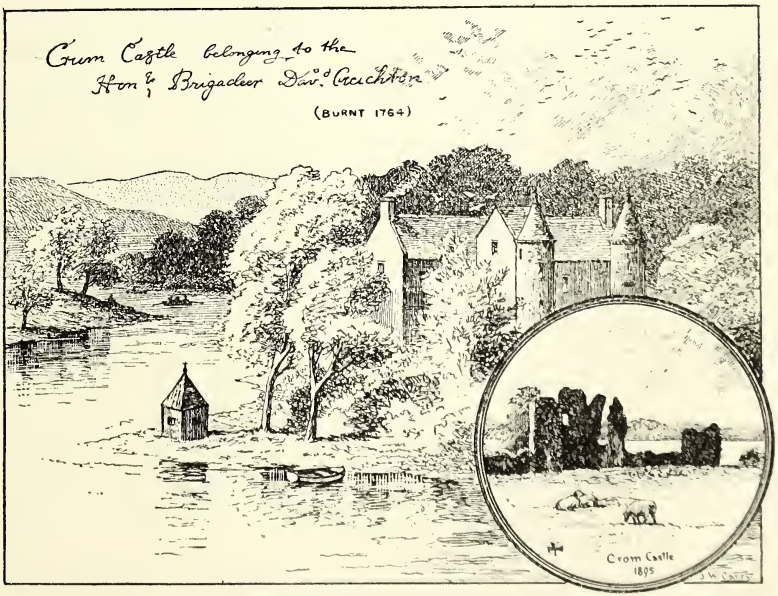
An Account of some Plantation Castles on the Estates of the Earl of Erne in the County of Fermanagh.

By the Right Hon. The Earl of Erne.

Crom Castle.

THE townland of Crom is situated in the Parish of Galloon and Barony of Coole, and is about the southernmost point of the County of Fermanagh, on the borders of Cavan. Its name would seem to indicate the existence of some Druidical remains, of which, however, there are no traces, nor is there any tradition of such having at any time existed. I have been unable to ascertain any records of Crom prior to 1611, but the adjacent island of Innisfendra, now forming part of the Crom demesne, is thus mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1486:—

"The sons of Maguire, *i.e.*, the Clan Emuin (family of Edmund), namely Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed, and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire. This was done in Inis-Finnrach" (now Innish Fendra).



OLD CROM CASTLE, BURNT 1764. FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING IN THE WRITER'S POSSESSION.

The original Castle of Crom was commenced, A.D. 1611, by Michael Balfour, laird of Mountwhany, in Fifeshire, patentee of the middle proportion

of Kilspenan, or Manor of Crom, under the plantation of Ulster. The Castle is now a picturesque ruin, having been accidentally destroyed by fire in 1764. I lately came across a letter of the Lord Shannon of the day, to my ancestor, condoling with him on the destruction of his Castle, which fixes the date, not hitherto accurately known, of the burning.

"My dear Brig^r,

"I condole with you most sincerely on the unhappy fate of your Castle, unhappy indeed to be consumed by a few accidental sparks of fire when it had so bravely withstood the firing of 6,000 men, so many years ago, directly leveled at it; but our Castles, as well as our persons, must submit to the chances of time and accident.

"I am,

"My dear kinsman,

"Your for ever affec^te

"SHANNON.

"Furry Park, Sept. 1, 1764."

Parts of the walls appear unfortunately to have been used at some time as a quarry, as in many places only the foundations remain, but enough is left to enable us to determine pretty accurately its original form. The ruin is about 50 feet square, which does not exactly tally with the dimensions given in the Inquisitions of Ulster (*see below*), but probably the measurements in those days were different from what they are now. Subjoined is a drawing, from a picture in my possession, of the Castle before its destruction.

The Patent Rolls of James I. give the following particulars concerning Mountwhany's grant:—

V. Precinct of Knockninny, County of Fermanagh. 2. Grant to Michael Balfoure, jun^r, commonly called the Laird Mountwhany. The middle proportion of Kilspinan, containing the lands of Tonedonan, Aghelard, Lettergine, Kilspinan, Gortclare, Dromrian, Dromgoole, Dromsasserick, Lisaghnenocke, one tate each; Kilboy, Dromgoolonagh, Lehinch, Cornebraugh, 2/3 of a tate each; ½ of Kilvecran; Kilcoone, ¾; Crum, one tate; DerrymcRoe, ¾ of a tate; Aghedrom, ½ tate; Dromhate, one tate; Derrycorby, Bun, Corlat, Cornebrasse, Dromcroo, and Dromkilly, 2/3 of a tate each; the island of Gobcorolo in Loughcarne, one tate, and all other islands then belonging to the said lands, except those of Kenneneber and Goolove, with free fishing therein, in all, 1,500 acres; Kilbecran, ½ a tate; and Drombrochas, one tate, assigned for glebeland, are excepted from this grant. Rent, 8*l.* English. The premises are created the Manor of Crum, with 450 acres in demesne; power to create tenures, and hold a court baron. To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage.

This Michael Balfour must not be confounded with Michael Balfour, Lord Burley, to whom were granted the adjacent manors of Legan, or Legin, in the Barony of Knockninny, and Carrowshee, now Lisnaskea, in the Barony of Magherastephena (*see below*).

Subsequent to the plantation in Ulster, Commissioners were from time

to time appointed to report upon the progress made by the undertakers in complying with the conditions of their grant. In Commissioner Carew's report in 1611, the year after the settlement, we find—"Mr. Balfour, Laird Mountwhany, 1,500 acres; appeared in person; brought over 8 freeholders and leaseholders, with 4 women servants. He felled 200 oaks, provided Lime, and brought over a dozen horses and mares, with household stuff." After this visitation, Mountwhany sold his manor to Sir Stephen Butler, for, in 1619, Nicholas Pynnar, who made his survey in that and in the preceding year, reports as follows:—"1,000 Acres. The Laird Mountwhany, the first Patentee. Sir Stephen Butler hath 1,500 acres called Kilspenan. Upon this proportion there is a Bawne of Lime and Stone, being 60 feet square, 12 feet high, with two Flankers. Within the Bawne there is a House of Lime and Stone. I find planted and estated upon this land, of British Tenants, Lessees for years, 12, viz., 1 having 180 acres, 3 having 120 acres apiece, 1 having 140 acres, 1 having 90 acres, 6 having 60 acres apiece. Total: these 12 families, consisting of 15 men, do dwell dispersedly here; not one Freeholder, but many Irish."

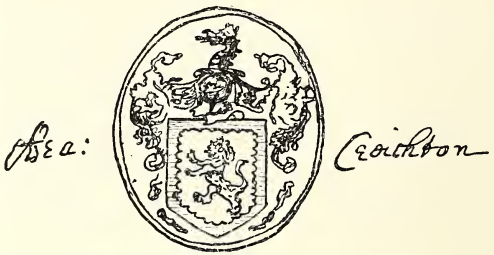
Among the Inquisitions of Ulster of Charles the First's reign, reference is made to Crom in an Inquisition held at Newtown (Newtownbutler), Jan. 20, 1629. After reciting the names of the Irish tenants (there do not appear to have been any British ones) on the manor, and the sub-divisions thereof, the report proceeds—"The aforesaid Michael Balfoure, 2nd March, 1616, granted the premises to Stephen Butler, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Within the aforesaid proportion, upon the tate or proportion of land called Crum, was built by the aforesaid Stephen Butler, assignee of aforesaid Michael Balfour, one bawne of stone and lime, containing 61 feet everyway, and 15 feet in height; and within the same is one Castle, or capital messuage, built in like manner of lime and stone, containing 22 feet each way; and upon the tate or parcel of the land of Doohatt is built in like manner one other Castle, or capital messuage, of lime and stone, containing 22 feet in each way, and in height 20 feet."

The above is a translation of the text, which is in Latin. Crom does not appear to have ever been the residence of Sir Stephen Butler, for we find that about the year 1624 the lands of Drumbrochas, Crum, and Innisfendra were leased to Dr. James Spottiswood, who was consecrated Bishop of Clogher in 1621. There was not at that time an Episcopal residence provided for this see, as the Bishop, during his tenure of it, resided either at Crom or at the Castle of Portora, near Enniskillen. The Bishop's third daughter, Mary, was married to Colonel Abraham Creichton about 1655, and this marriage brought Crom into the Crichton family. The following extract from the Bishop's will shows the disposition he made of his property; it bears date 11th March, 164($\frac{4}{5}$)5. "Imprimis—my will and desire is that the leass of Drumboghas and Crumme, in the Kingdome of Ireland, be and remaine to my executors for the use of my children, and Inisfendra, for the whole tyme and terme thereof yet remaneing in the said

leass. Thaire are fourscore yeares or thereabouts to come. The deads and writingis of this purchass, beareing date . . . . In the yeare of our Lord a thousand six hundreth years, are in the Council Chamber at Dublin upon record. Theis Leass now boughte from Mr. Henry Manwaring, Crumme and Inisfendra from Mr. John Hinds, executors' offices were found for ye being by the ffeodary of Newtowne and Sir Stephen Butler's children, tennents y estaites."

The will is endorsed as follows: —"Administratio bonorum &c. cum Testamento annexo Jacobi Spotswood nuper Clogherensis episcopi defuncti habentis &c. concessa fuere, et est per Reverendissimum Patrem Jacobum Armachanum &c. necnon Judicem &c. Elisabethe Spotswood alias Hierome ad opus et usum tam ipsius quam Mariæ Spotswood alias Creichton filiarum naturalium et legitimarum dicti defuncti prius, ad sancta Dei Evangelia in debita juris forma personaliter juvate, salvo jure &c. Datum 24 Februarii, 1674." The will is endorsed as follows:—"Eliz: Hierom alias Spotswood for ye use of herself and Mary Spotswood alias Creichton to administer on his will, and to Francis Lambe and Mary his wife, late of Ballylust, in Comitatu Tyrone."

As the pedigree of my family has been hitherto erroneously given in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, I think it well to insert here the few following particulars:—Colonel Abraham Creichton's father, also named Abraham, was the second son of John Crichton, or Creichton, laird of Brunston, Co.



FAC-SIMILE OF SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF ABRAHAM CREICHTON.

Edinburgh, a cadet of the once powerful house of Crichton, Viscounts of Frendraught. His name is on record in the list of applicants for grants of lands in Ulster, entered in the *Scottish Council Book*, preserved in the General Register House, Edinburgh. The application, dated 6th July, 1609, is thus worded:—"Abraham Creichtoune, brother to Creichtoune of Brunstoun, with Thomas Creichtoun of Brunstoun as cautioner, 2,000 acres." This application was not successful, but shortly afterwards Thomas, who was his nephew, purchased the manor of Aghalane from the first grantee, Thomas Monypenny, laird of Kinkell (*see below*), and granted his uncle Abraham a lease of the quarter of Derrycannon, containing a parcel of land called Drumboory, where he settled, and built himself a house. His letters of denization were dated 17 of August, 1616. His wife's Christian name was

Nicholas, but I have failed to ascertain to what family she belonged; indeed, the only thing I know about my ancestress is that she was an "illiterate," as I have several deeds signed by her, "Nicholas Creichtoune X her mark"! However, I believe illiteracy was not uncommon among the ladies of the early part of the seventeenth century. He died before the year 1631, leaving an only son, who acquired, as above shown, the leasehold of Crom by his marriage with Miss Spottiswood. This leasehold was, about ten years afterwards, converted into a perpetuity, subject to a small head rent, by the following deed, now in my possession:—"Articles of agreement had, made, covenanted, and fully agreed upon this one and twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and five, between Francis Butler, of Belturbet, in the County of Cavan, Esqr. of the one part, and Abraham Creighton, of Crum, in the County of Fermanagh, Esqr. of the other part, as followeth:—Imprimis—The said Francis Butler doth for himself, his heirs, and assignees, covenant, promise, and grant to and with the said Abraham Creighton, his heirs and assignees, by these presents, that he, the said Francis Butler, or his heirs, shall and will, within the space of three days after request made unto him, the said Francis Butler, or his heirs, by the said Abraham Creighton, or his heirs, grant, bargain, sell, and convey, or otherwise well and sufficiently make and assure unto the said Abraham Creighton, his heirs and assigns, for ever, a good, sure, and indefeasible estate of inheritance of all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned (that is to say), the tate of Crum and Ardillar, the tate of land of Aghadrum, the tate of land of Drumbruchas, the tate of land of Curlatton, together with the two islands of Inishfonra and Innisherke, lying in Lough Earne, all of which lands and tenements are situate, lying, and being in the Barony of Coole and Knockninny, in the County of Fermanagh aforesaid, with their and every of their rights, numbers, immunities, priveleges, and appurtenances as by the said Abraham Creighton, or his heirs, his or their counsel learned in the law, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or acquired at the costs and charges of the said Abraham Creighton. In consideration whereof, the said Abraham Creighton doth hereby covenant, promise, and grant to and with the said Francis Butler, his heirs and assigns, by these presents, that he, the said Abraham Creighton, his heirs and assigns, shall and will satisfy and pay unto the said Francis Butler, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the yearly rent or sum of fifteen pounds sterling, at the feast of All Saints and the feast of St. Philip and St. Jacob, by even and equal portions, and the first payment to commence and begin upon the feast of All Saints which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixtie and six, and in the mean time that he, the said Abraham Creighton, shall and will satisfy and pay unto the said Francis Butler such rent or sum of money as formerly he hath paid for the lands and premises aforementioned. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to these present articles of agreement have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"FRANCIS BUTLER."

The head rent was finally bought out by my great-grandfather, in 1810, from Brinsley, 4th Earl of Lanesborough, the descendant of Francis Butler.

Thirty-three years after the purchase from Francis Butler, events took place which have made the name of Crom memorable in the annals of Ulster. James II., driven from England into France, had landed from thence in Ireland, where his Lord Lieutenant, Tyrconnell, had paved the way for a Jacobite restoration by the dismissal of all his opponents from posts of responsibility, civil and military, and had filled their places with the adherents of the fallen dynasty. There were some among the colonists of Ulster, not long past middle age, who had been eye-witnesses of the scenes of 1641. They were determined not to be caught napping again, and all over the province they were arming and preparing for resistance. Derry and Enniskillen shut their gates against King James, and won for themselves an imperishable name in the history of their country. Crom Castle was in those days a place of considerable strategical importance, commanding as it did the waterway between the two fortified towns of Enniskillen and Belturbet, and at that time, when the surrounding country was covered with forest, the Lake was the principal means of communication. Colonel Abraham Creichton must have been then an old man, but his spirit was undaunted, and, collecting his tenants and retainers, with others of the neighbouring settlers, he made of Crom a stronghold, which it was imperative on the Jacobite generals to reduce. I give the history of the two attempts to do so in the words of contemporary historians, viz., Harris in his "Life of King William," and Hamilton in his "Actions of the Inniskilling men."

First Siege.

"On the 20th March, 1689, Lord Galmoy reached the County of Cavan at the head of a detachment of King James' army, and, animated by the flight of the Protestants of that county, and thinking from their example to drive the whole country before him, marched forward to Belturbet, and from thence proceeded to take in Crom Castle, seated in the N.E. side of Lough Erne, and then garrisoned by a considerable number of Protestants, under the command of Colonel Creichton, who had conveyed themselves and effects into it as a place of some security; and the rather as it lay within a moderate distance of Enniskillen, whence they hoped for relief upon any emergency. The walls of the Castle were strong, but it had no outward fortification nor fosse, nor could it stand a siege of any duration against a well-appointed force, and more especially as it was commanded by hills within musket-shot. Galmoy thinking to frighten the garrison into compliance with his demands, and as he found the roads boggy, and the carriage of cannon impracticable, to supply that defect he contrived two tin guns, near a yard long in the chase, and about 8 inches in the bore, strongly bound about with small cord, and covered with a sort of buckram of the colour of a cannon. He drew these two bugbears towards Crom, with 8 horses to each, making a great noise, as if they were drawn with much difficulty. As soon as they were brought within due distance he summoned the Castle, threatening to batter it,

and had the folly to fire one of them, which burst, and betrayed the fraud. Notwithstanding the disappointment, he continued the siege, and sent to Enniskillen to summon the garrison of that town to surrender. The Enniskilleners prepared themselves for their defence and to send relief to Crom, and sent a detachment of 200 of their best armed troops, some by land and some in boats, towards that Castle, hoping they might get into it in the night. But day breaking before they got there, the enemy used all their endeavours to keep the boats from landing their men at the Castle, firing many volleys at them ; but, being bad marksmen, they killed only one old boatman, and did the party no further harm, who shot several of the enemy dead from the boats, landed at the Castle, and, having joined those within, they sallied out together, beat them from their trenches, killing between 30 and 40 of them ; and, besides the firearms of those that fell, they took the two mock cannon, two suits of armour, and several other things of value ; immediately after which Galmoy raised the siege, and retreated to Belturbet. At this time, one Bryan MacConogher MacGuire, a captain in the Irish army, was a prisoner at Crom, whom Galmoy had a desire to release, and the next day sent an express to Captain Creichton (proprietor and governor of the Castle) proposing an exchange between Captain Dixey and MacGuire, and desiring, if the exchange was approved of, that MacGuire might be sent to him, and he engaged his honour to return Captain Dixey in his room. The proposal was acceptable to the Governor and all the garrison. Captain Creichton sent MacGuire to Galmoy, desiring that Dixey might be returned. But this perfidious lord, as soon as he had MacGuire in his hands, called a council of war on Dixey and Charleton, by whom they were sentenced to die for levying men by the Prince of Orange's Commission, which was found in their pockets, and they were desired to prepare for death next day. In the meantime, great promises were made to them of life and preferment if they would turn Papists, and take service under King James. But these gallant youths rejected the offer, and preferred their religion to the preservation of their lives. MacGuire showed an extraordinary concern for Galmoy's breach of faith, whom he put in mind what an everlasting stain it would be to his honour if he put Mr. Dixey to death after his engagement to return him, and prayed that he himself might be remanded a prisoner to Crom, not desiring his freedom at so dear a purchase as the loss of honour. Galmoy was deaf to anything that could be offered in behalf of the two prisoners, but caused them both to be hanged upon a sign-post, had their heads cut off, which he gave to the soldiers for footballs, who, when they had pleased themselves for some time with this barbarous diversion, the infamous Galmoy ordered them to be set on the market-house in Belturbet, to remain a spectacle of his dishonour and their constancy. It is said that MacGuire was so much disgusted with this action that he returned to Crom, threw up his commission, and would serve King James no longer. Mr. Woolston Dixey was the eldest son of the Dean of Kilmore, and Captain of a troop of horse, and Mr. Edward Charleton was his cornet. The treacherous Galmoy was also very near giving Colonel Creichton the same fate, for, having drawn

him to an interview on the public faith, he caused him to be arrested for his refusal to deliver up his Castle of Crom, and would have put him to death had not the Lord Mountcashell, enraged at the perfidy, rescued him by force, and conducted him safe to his Castle."—From *The Life of William III.*, by Walter Harris, Esq., book viii., pp. 214–15 and 225. A foot-note on p. 215 also says—"The MS. before cited gives a different account of the raising this siege. That the defect of artillery in the Castle was in some degree supplied by long fowling-pieces, with double rests, used in killing game about the Lough. That as Galmoy was reconnoitring the Castle from an hill near an English mile distant, and was standing with a glass of wine in his hand ready to drink confusion to the Rebels in Crom, an expert Fowler from the battlements, levelling his gun at the crowd, broke the glass in his Lordship's hand, and killed the man who stood next him, which deterred the besiegers from making too near approaches, without which the Castle could not be taken, and gave the Inniskilleners an opportunity to throw a relief of 200 men into it, which obliged Galmoy to draw off. Both accounts may possibly be true."

SECOND SIEGE.

"That night that they landed at Enniskillen, there came an express from Colonel Creichton from Crom to the Governor, acquainting him that Lieutenant-General MacCarthy had marched his men from Belturbet, and was come before Crom, and was raising a battery to play upon the Castle. Our governor was then ill of a fever, and Colonel Wolseley by his commission being commander-in-chief, the express was brought to him. And the next day, on Monday morning the 29 of July, by another express from Crom, we were informed that Lieutenant-General MacCarthy had begun to batter the Castle with his cannon, and made his approaches very near it. The besieged with their small shot from the Castle killed a great many of the enemy; but yet, being unacquainted with cannon, they made earnest request to our Governor Hamilton (for as yet all expresses were sent to him) for speedy relief. Colonel Wolseley returned an answer that he would make all the haste he could to get our soldiers together, and upon the Wednesday following to relieve them. And the same Monday, Colonel Wolseley sent orders to Ballyshannon that all the men there that belonged to our army should march the next day to Enniskillen. Accordingly some troops of horse, and about 400 or 500 foot, marched to Enniskillen in their arms. And they showed no weariness at all when they came to Enniskillen, but were willing that very night to go towards the enemy for to relieve their friends at Crom."

Then follows the account of the preparations for the relief and the march from Enniskillen. "And in this order we marched from Lisnaskea to Donagh, and so towards the enemy, who we were informed had raised their siege from Crom, and were come to Newtown Butler, a village about two miles from Donagh." From *The Actions of the Enniskillen Men*, by Andrew Hamilton, Rector of Kilkeery, an actor and eye-witness therein. 1690. pp. 48–9.

The battle of Newtown Butler ensued, which destroyed the hopes of James II. in the North of Ireland. A number of the defeated troops, who were unacquainted with the country, instead of going to the left where they might have made their escape, fled to the right by a road which leads to Lough Erne. In the words of Lord Macaulay, "The Lake was before them, the enemy behind; they plunged into the waters, and perished there." A sally was made upon the fugitives, many of whom had taken refuge in the woods of Innisfendra Island, by the garrison of Crom. From this they were driven by the Crom yeomen. The narrow neck of water at the south-east end of Innisfendra has ever since borne the name of the "Bloody Pass," from the fearful slaughter of the flying men whose bodies bridged over the ford across which they tried in vain to escape. It is worthy of note that the battle of Newtown Butler was fought on the same day as that of Killicrankie in Scotland, but that the conditions were entirely reversed: at the former, King William's army, composed of Saxon irregulars under Colonel Wolseley, defeated King James' Celtic regulars under General MacCarthy; while at the latter, the Celtic irregulars led by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, defeated the Saxon regulars under General Mackay; but the death of the gallant leader of the Highlanders in the moment of victory rendered their triumph nugatory. The old Colonel's love of fighting does not seem to have been satisfied by these stirring events, as, two years later, we find him commanding one of the three regiments of Inniskilling infantry, which had been formed after Newtown Butler, at the memorable battle of Aughrim, where he escaped unscathed, though his regiment suffered severely. He remained in command of the regiment till the year 1698, when it appears in the list of those which were "broke," or disbanded, in Ireland. He served as High Sheriff for the County of Fermanagh in 1673, as M.P. for that county in 1692, and for the borough of Enniskillen in 1695. His name also appears among the list of those attainted by King James' Parliament in 1689. He died in 1705, and was buried in S. Andrew's Church, Dublin. He was succeeded in his estates by his grandson, John, only son of his eldest son, Captain James Creichton, by Hester, daughter of Sir John Hume, Bt. John never married, and, dying ten years later, was succeeded by his uncle David, fifth and youngest son of Colonel Creichton. He was born in 1671, and, although only a lad of 18 at the time of the siege of Crom, distinguished himself greatly by his gallantry, and received a commission in his father's regiment. He subsequently served in Spain, was promoted to the command of a regiment of infantry in the reign of Queen Anne, became a Major-General, and, at the time of his death, was Master of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham (1719–1728). He was M.P. for Augher in 1695, and afterwards sat, until his death in 1728, for the family borough of Lifford. He married Katherine, daughter of Richard Southwell of Castle Mattress, and sister of the 1st Lord Southwell, by whom he left an only son, the 1st Lord Erne, during whose life the Castle was burnt, as above stated.

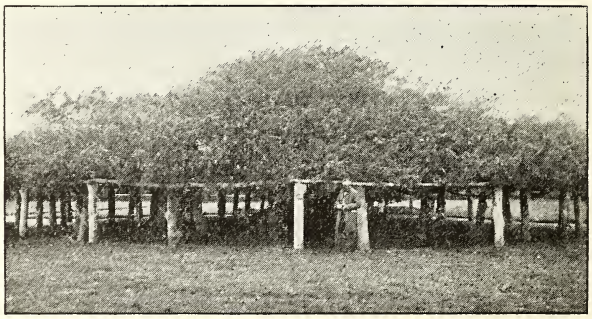
Among the sights in the Castle grounds is a curious old yew tree, of which

an illustration is annexed. Its dimensions are as follows—height, 25 feet; girth of stem, 12 feet; length of ditto, 6 feet; circumference of branches, 250 feet; spread of branches from north to south, 77½ feet; from east to west, 70 feet. There is no authentic record as to its age, but I have heard a tradition that an O'Neill who was attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth took leave of his ladye love under the "old yew tree" at Crum. *(See plate below.)*

DEVICE OF THE CROM CASTLE INFANTRY.

BADGE OF THE CROM CASTLE INFANTRY.

There are no records of any volunteer corps having been raised at Crom or in its neighbourhood during the Volunteer movement; but subsequently there were four corps of Yeomanry raised, called the "Crum Castle Infantry." A tracing of the brass plates on their waist-belts and accoutrements is given above.



OLD YEW TREE CLOSE TO THE RUINS OF CROM CASTLE.

(To be continued.)

Ulster Settlers in America.

Some of the early Colonists.—Their Services in the American Revolution.

By M. J. MURPHY, Bay City, Michigan, U.S.
With Note by Francis Joseph Bigger, Editor.

TO render a really good account of the important part taken by the colonists from the North of Ireland in the American War of Independence, would require not one book, but an entire series of them.

When William and Mary, in the first year of their reign, were called upon by both Houses of Parliament to discourage the manufactures of Ireland which competed with those of England, the restrictions which were then placed upon Irish industries were the means, according to Lord Fitzwilliam, of driving fully 100,000 emigrants from the country. Some of these people went to Germany, more went to Spain, but the vast majority emigrated to that new world across the water, contented to face the rigours of a climate to which they were totally unused, and to risk their lives in contact with the Red Indians, who had inhabited the wilds for centuries, and who looked upon the incursions of the white man into their territory as the invasion of an enemy.

Most of the wealth of the colonists came with the Ulstermen, who settled in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and a few in New York State, in little colonies which were often named after the place of their nativity. Thus we find a Belfast, Derry, Londonderry, South Londonderry, Antrim, Ballymoney, and similar names among those given to the various settlements founded by these people.

One of the earliest attempts at founding an Irish settlement in America was in the year 1636, when the *Eagle Wing*, with 140 passengers, left Carrickfergus to found a colony on the Merrimack River, "considering how precious a thing the public liberty of pure ordinances was." The *Eagle Wing* was fated never to carry out its mission, for, meeting heavy weather, the emigrants were obliged to turn back and give up their journey. Towards the end of Charles II.'s reign, Rev. Francis Mackenzie, one of the founders of Presbyterianism, left Ulster for the colonies, and he was soon followed by Rev. William Tail, of Ballindruit, and by many others, both clergy and laity.

The first important settlement of Irishmen in the colonies was made in 1699, when James Logan, of Lurgan, with others from that place, accompanied William

Penn to his new plantation, and there received a hearty welcome. Logan became one of the most important men of the colony, which he governed for two years after the death of Penn, and whose Capitol he enriched by bequeathing to it the most considerable library that had been opened up to its inhabitants up till that time. He was, for that age, a most tolerant man—even more so than his friend Penn, who wrote him as follows from London in 1708:—"There is a complaint against your government that you suffer public mass in a scandalous manner. Pray, send me the matter of fact, for ill use is made of it against us here."

The warmth of the reception which greeted Logan and his companions induced many emigrants, chiefly from the North of Ireland, to follow them to Pennsylvania, in the interior of which State we find townships called Derry, Tyrone, Coleraine, and Donegal as early as the year 1730.

From this time on, the influx of Irish immigrants was considerable. The arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending December, 1729, are set down as follows:—

English and Welsh	267
Scotch	43
Palatines (Germans)	343
Irish	5,655

Or a proportion of nearly ten Irish emigrants to one from all the other European countries. This statement will be found in Holmes' *Annals of America*, vol. i. This influx, though not in as great disproportion to other arrivals, recurred annually at the same port till the end of the century.

In 1719 we find a settlement made by sixteen families from Derry on the banks of the Merrimack River. Ever mindful of the Motherland, they named the settlement after their native place, and it bears that name to-day. *(See Note by Editor.)*

Boston, too, early afforded a haven for Irish exiles. We find that in 1737 a number of "gentlemen of the Irish Nation" residing in that city adopted the following programme of association:—"Whereas, several gentlemen, merchants and others, of the Irish Nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a Charitable Society for the relief of such of their poor, indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor in general, as usual," &c.

The names of the twenty-six original members of the society are as follows:—Robert Duncan, Andrew Knox, Nathaniel Walsh, Joseph St. Lawrence, Daniel MacFall, William Drummond, William Freeland, Daniel Gibbs, John Noble, Adam Boyd, William Stewart, Daniel Neal, James Maynes, Samuel Moor, Philip Mortimer, James Egart, George Glen, Peter Pelham, John Little, Archibald Thomas, Edward Alderchurch, James Clark, John Clark, Thomas Bennett, and Patrick Walker. In 1737, William Hall was president; in 1740, Robt. Achmuty; in 1743, Neil MacIntyre; in 1757, Samuel Elliott; in 1784, Moses Black; in 1791, Thomas English; in the same year General Simon Elliott, jun., was elected; in 1797, Andrew Dunlap; and in 1810, Captain James MacGee.

Londonderry, on the Merrimack, grew to be one of the most prosperous of the New England settlements, and produced some of the greatest men of the revolutionary period. It sent colonies out to found new settlements. In Barstow's *New Hampshire*, page 130, we find the following significant remark:—"In process of

time the descendants of the Derry settlers spread over Windham, Chester, Litchfield, Manchester, Bedford, Goffstown, New Boston, Antrim, Peterborough, and Ackworth, in New Hampshire, and Barnet, in Vermont. They were also the first settlers of many towns in Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia. They are now, to the number of 20,000, scattered over all the States of the Union." With this statement of Barstow we may add that Cherry Valley, celebrated in American history for the terrible massacre of its inhabitants by the Indians in 1778, was also in part settled by people from Derry.

The Irish settlement of Belfast, in Maine, was established in 1723 by a small number of emigrants who came mainly from the Irish city of the same name. Among them, however, was a Limerick schoolmaster named Sullivan, who, on the outward voyage, courted a female fellow-passenger, a native of Cork, whom he married shortly after his arrival in America. Later on they settled in New Hampshire, and lived to see two of their sons, John and James, at the highest pinnacle of civil and military authority. John Sullivan, afterwards Brigadier-General John Sullivan, made the battle of Bunker Hill possible by capturing the fort of William and Mary, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and carrying off one hundred barrels of gunpowder, fifteen light cannon, and the entire store of small arms, all of which were used in the fight at Bunker Hill. It was he who was the officer of the day in charge of the Continental Army on that memorable St. Patrick's Day, 1776, when the British left Boston never more to return.

It would be an utter impossibility to keep track of the emigrants from Ulster who settled in New England, or, for that matter, in any other section ; they seemed to scatter in all directions. In the old burial-place in Worcester were to be seen, a few years ago, and they may be there even yet, two old tombstones. One of them bore the name of John Young, who died in 1730, aged 107 years ; he was a native of Derry. The other was inscribed with the name of David Young, a native of Donegal, who died in 1776, aged 94 years.

In 1761, Irish emigrants, to the number of about two hundred, settled in Nova Scotia. The town of Londonderry and the county of Dublin were in all probability named by them.

The coming of the Rev. George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, to America, for the purpose of founding a college for the conversion of the noble red man, in 1729, is one of the most interesting episodes in the early annals of our Irish settlers. In January of that year he, with his faculty, arrived at Newport, R.I., after a long and stormy voyage. Here, while waiting for the money voted him by Parliament, it was that he wrote his *Minute Philosopher;* here his son was born ; and here it was that he composed those grand lines, so prophetic in theme and poetical in conception :—

> " Westward the course of Empire takes its way,—
> The four first acts already past ;
> The fifth shall close the drama with the day,—
> Time's noblest offspring is the last."

From Baldwin's *Annals of Yale College* we learn that, when about to return to Ireland in 1732, he bequeathed his farm to Yale College, then in its infancy, and also presented it with his library, the finest collection of books that ever came at one time into America.

It would not do to pass over the period from the early settlements to the great struggle for independence without a few words on the campaign against Canada in 1755. It was in this war the men who afterwards led the Continentals to victory

were trained in military science, and received the experience which in later days proved invaluable. Some of the prominent figures in this campaign were Ulstermen and their sons.

The first blow against the French was inflicted at Crown Point, on Lake George. Against this fort Captain MacGuinness, a son of one of the Derry settlers, marched with 200 men, surprised the garrison, and, after a sharp battle, put them to flight. In the very moment of victory the gallant MacGuinness fell, mortally wounded. The two other expeditions which were sent out at the same time utterly failed. That sent against Louisburg was cut to pieces in Indian ambuscades. The other, sent against Fort Du Quesne, shared the same fate ; but it is worthy of note that, in covering the retreat of the soldiers in this event, George Washington, then young, first distinguished himself in arms.

In 1758 and 1759 fortune again rested on the banners of the British army. Louisburg, Fort Du Quesne, Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Niagara were all carried by British arms, and in 1760 the latter were complete masters of Canada.

Among the officers who commanded under Wolfe at Quebec was an Irish gentleman, Richard Montgomery, then in his twenty-first year. He held the commission of colonel. Montgomery was a native of Raphoe, in the County Donegal, and the son of Thomas Montgomery, at one time M.P. for Lifford. In this same Canadian war we find John Stark, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and John Sullivan, already mentioned, undergoing that apprenticeship which afterwards served them so well.

The most glorious day in American history is perhaps the 19 April, 1775, when, near the village of Concord, Massachusetts,

> " By that rude bridge that arched the flood,
> Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
> Here once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world."—EMERSON.

The British regulars had fired upon and dispersed the minutemen at Lexington, and, hearing of military stores being concealed at Concord, marched to capture them. They were met at the little bridge by the Concord farmers, who had previous warning of their coming. As the regulars beheld the farmers drawn up to oppose their passage, they fired upon them. Several of the men dropped—some dead, some badly wounded. Major Buttrick, of the minutemen, then gave the order to fire, and two of the regulars dropped dead. The fire of the farmers then became so rapid that the soldiery were forced to retreat. On their way through the town they set fire to the Court-House and other buildings, and never halted till they reached Boston, thirty miles away.

Among those who stood at the bridge and shared in firing that initial volley for independence was gallant Hugh Cargill, born in Ballyshannon in 1739, and who emigrated to America just one year before the battle of Concord. He, together with a Concord citizen named Bullock, saved the records of the town from the soldiery. Cargill, on his arrival in America, was entirely destitute ; but, by industry and careful economy, was a rich man at the time of his death, on 12 January, 1799.

During that long and terrible struggle the sons and grandsons of Ulster were ever to the front. The noble young Montgomery, who had returned to settle in America in 1772, laid down his life at Quebec. He was one of the first generals to fall on the American side, and this, combined with his youth and sympathy for

his young wife, has endeared him to the American people of all races and creeds. Andrew Lewis is another prominent figure in Revolutionary annals. He was born in County Donegal. His father, John Lewis, had a quarrel with his landlord, in which the latter was killed, and the Lewis family fled, first to France and then to America. They landed in Virginia, where they founded the town of Staunton. Andrew and his four brothers distinguished themselves in aiding the Revolution, and it looked at one time as if Andrew would become Commander-in-Chief of the American troops, and take the position in American history which Washington so admirably filled. His brother, William Lewis, also born in Donegal, won distinction in the campaign. He was in command of a regiment of Virginians, in which two of his sons enlisted ; one of them was afterwards killed, and the other maimed for life.

Daniel Morgan, the renowned hero of the Cowpens, was born in Ballinascreen, County Derry, Ireland. His victory over General Tarleton in this battle is one of the greatest episodes in the history of the war. With five hundred Irish-American soldiers he defeated a thousand English troops, and each one of his men brought home a prisoner.

General Henry Knox was the son of a Donegal Irishman, and was born in Boston. He was perhaps the most illustrious soldier of the Revolution next to Washington. Knox was the creator and organiser of Washington's artillery, and fought in every battle under Washington. He fought at Bunker Hill, and, when the American Government took shape, was appointed by President Washington Secretary of War and of the Navy.

Anthony Wayne was born of North of Ireland parents in Pennsylvania. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of one of the Pennsylvania Irish regiments. In 1777, Congress made him a general. When the British retreated from Philadelphia, and Washington desired to send a body of troops in pursuit, he picked out the corps commanded by Wayne, Morgan, Sullivan, and Maxwell—two Irishmen and two sons of Irishmen—for the work. At Brandywine and Germantown, Wayne did good service. In the latter battle the right was commanded by two Irish-Americans—Wayne and Sullivan. Wayne carried his part on the field, his horse being shot under him in the charge. Wayne and Ramsey, the latter also of Ulster parentage, saved the army from Lee's disaster at Monmouth, and the history of that battle was written by the artillery of Knox, the bayonets of Wayne, and the rifles of Morgan—all Irish. At Yorktown nothing could withstand the charge of Wayne. By the quickness and impetuosity of his movements he carried everything before him.

The greatest achievement of Wayne, however, and the one by which he will ever be best known to historical students, was the storming and capturing of Stony Point, on the Hudson.

This fortress had been considered almost impregnable, and an attempt at assault synonymous with insanity. Washington deemed the capture of the fort a matter of the utmost importance, and, knowing the dare-devil spirit of Wayne, selected him from among all his generals to undertake the expedition. Wayne proposed to take Stony Point by storm. "Can you do it?" asked Washington. "I'll storm hell, if you'll only plan it, General," answered Wayne. On the evening of the 15th of July, 1779, Wayne advanced to within half-a-mile of the garrison with a few hundred men whom he had led secretly through the mountains from Fort Montgomery. Stealthily they approached the fort at midnight, arranged in

two columns. The greater part of the little force crossed a narrow causeway over a morass in the rere, and with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets marched to the assault. A forlorn hope of picked men led the way to make openings in the *abatis* at the two points of attack. The alarmed sentinels fired their muskets, and the aroused garrison flew to arms. The stillness of night was suddenly broken by the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon from the ramparts. In the face of a terrible storm of bullets and grape-shot the assailants forced their way into the fort at the point of the bayonet. Wayne, who led one of the divisions in person, had been brought to his knees by a stunning blow of a musket ball on the head. Believing himself to be mortally wounded, he exclaimed—"March on! Carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column." He soon recovered, and at two o'clock in the morning he wrote to Washington—"The fort and garrison, with General Johnston, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free." In this assault the Americans lost about one hundred men—fifteen killed and the remainder wounded. The British had sixty-three killed; and General Johnston, the commander, with five hundred and forty-three officers and men, were made prisoners. The British ships, lying in the river near by, slipped their anchors and moved down the stream.

This exploit of Wayne's was called by General Charles Lee not only the most brilliant assault in the whole war on either side, but one of the most brilliant in history. The assault of Schiveidnitz by Marshal Laudohn he considered inferior to it.

A brother-in-law of General Wayne, Colonel John Stewart, a native of Ulster, commanded one of the main divisions in the charge at Stony Point. He distinguished himself by his gallantry to such an extent that Congress awarded him a gold medal.

Another of the same name, General Walter Stewart, is a prominent figure in the annals of that period. He was born in Derry, and came to the colonies while a mere boy. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed a colonel of infantry, to the great annoyance of many native American officers of greater age and longer standing. Stewart was called the "Boy Colonel." Later on his conduct justified the choice, and he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He married the daughter of Blair MacClenachan, of Philadelphia. General Stewart was remarkable for his beauty and his excellent manners.

Brigadier-General Thos. Robinson, who emigrated from the North of Ireland just previous to the Revolutionary war and settled in Philadelphia, was also a brother-in-law of General Wayne. General Robinson was one of the first American officers who visited England after the war, and, appearing in a box at Drury Lane Theatre in his full uniform, was received by the audience with loud cheers. A few moments later, another officer entered an adjoining box in the British uniform, and was greeted by a storm of hisses. That officer was the traitor, Benedict Arnold.

One of the most fiery and chivalrous of the American officers, and one whose patriotism was equal to his courage, was General William Thompson, a brother of the Secretary of the Continental Congress. Born in Maghera, County Derry, in the year 1727, he settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on his arrival there. Thompson accompanied Montgomery on the Quebec expedition, was promoted to the rank of General, and commanded the American forces at the battle of Three Rivers, or Trois Rivières, as it was then called, in Canada, June, 1776. Wayne and Irvine served under him in this engagement, and Generals Thompson and Irvine were

taken prisoners. They were afterwards exchanged, and served during the remainder of the war. General Thompson died shortly after its conclusion.

William Irvine, a Brigadier-General in the Continental army, was born in Enniskillen on the 3 November, 1741. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied medicine, was for some time a surgeon in the English Navy, and in 1763 removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he settled down to the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1774, and recommended a general Congress; he was representative for Carlisle in the Continental Congress till 1776. In that year, receiving authority from Congress, he raised and equipped the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment; was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, Canada, and exchanged in 1778. After minor commands, he was, in the autumn of 1781, entrusted with the defence of the north-western frontier, which was threatened by the British and Indians; a charge not only requiring courage and firmness, but great prudence and judgment, and which was executed in a manner which fully justified the choice of General Washington. In 1785 he was appointed to examine the public lands of Pennsylvania, and suggested the purchase of the "Triangle," which gave to that State an outlet on Lake Erie. He was a member of the old Congress of 1786-8, of the Convention that revised the constitution of Pennsylvania, and of Congress, 1793-5. He died in Philadelphia, 29 July, 1804, aged 62 years. Two of his brothers and three of his sons also served in the army of the United States.

The first marshal of the district of Pennyslvania was Colonel Francis Nichols, who was born at Crieve Hill, Enniskillen, in 1737. He was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and by his gallant conduct rose from the rank of a non-commissioned officer to that of colonel. He was afterwards elected to Congress.

The three brothers Mease left a record of which all Irishmen may well be proud. Matthew Mease, the eldest, left his native place, Strabane, in the County Tyrone, and landed, a young lad, in Philadelphia, where his uncle, John Mease, also of Strabane, was an eminent and wealthy merchant. Matthew received a commercial training; but at the commencement of hostilities entered the American navy, and became the purser of the *Bonhomme Richard*. In the desperate encounter between that vessel and H.M.S. *Serapis*, Matthew Mease, not relishing the thought of being a spectator, obtained from Paul Jones the command of the quarter-deck guns, which were served under him until he was carried below to the cockpit, dangerously wounded on the head by a splinter. He died in Philadelphia in 1787.

James Mease, the second brother, was born in Strabane, and came to America before the Revolution. He was one of those who organised the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, and served in it with gallantry during the war. He was eminent as a merchant, and subscribed £5,000 for supplies to the American army during the winter of 1780.

John Mease, the third son, also born in Strabane, emigrated to America in 1754, and on the ever-memorable Christmas night in 1776 was one of twenty-four of the Philadelphia City Troop who crossed the Delaware with the troops under Washington, when the Hessians were captured. John Mease was one of five detailed to keep alive the fires along the line of the American encampment at Trenton, to deceive the British, whilst the Americans marched by a private route to attack their rear guard at Princeton. He served with his troop till the end of the war, suffering great loss of property in his warehouses and dwelling. He subscribed £4,000 to supply the army in 1780.

William Whipple, one of the subscribers to the Declaration of Independence, was born of Ulster parents in Kittery, Maine. In 1777, when Burgoyne was advancing on the colonies by way of Lake Champlain, the State of New Hampshire raised two brigades of militia, one of which was given to Whipple and the other to John Stark. Whipple served with his men under Gates at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, doing good service in both engagements, and establishing his own reputation, as well as that of his men, for bravery and determination. In 1778 he co-operated with General Sullivan in the siege of Newport. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine at the time of his death, 28 November, 1785.

In Colonel Enoch Poor we have another famous son of Ulster settlers in New Hampshire. He served as a colonel in the Continental army in the expedition to Canada in 1776, and afterwards at Crown Point. He was appointed Brigadier-General in 1777, and took part in the battles which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. He soon afterwards joined Washington in Pennsylvania; was with his command at Valley Forge, and participated in the pursuit of the British on their retreat from Philadelphia, and in the battle of Monmouth which followed. He died in 1780, at Hackensack, N.J., his funeral being attended by Washington and Lafayette.

John Dunlap was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, in 1746. He emigrated at an early age to America, settling in Philadelphia, where, like Franklin, he became a printer, and, by his industry and enterprise, one of the most extensive in the country. In November, 1771, he issued in Philadelphia the first number of *The Pennsylvania Packet*, or *General Advertiser*. From September, 1777, to July, 1778, while the British were in possession of Philadelphia, this newspaper was printed in Lancaster. From 1784 it was published daily, being the first daily paper published in the United States. John Dunlap was printer to the Convention which met in Philadelphia before the Revolution, and also to Congress, and was the first person to print and publish *The Declaration of Independence*. Thus an Irishman, Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, first prepared this immortal document for publication from the rough draft of Jefferson; the son of an Irishman, Colonel Nixon, had the honour of first publicly announcing and reading it from the State House; a third Irishman, John Dunlap, first printed and published it, while hosts of Irishmen contributed their property and their lives to sustain it. John Dunlap was one of the original members of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, and served as Cornet in it during the war. He amassed an immense fortune during his lifetime, and, besides owning considerable property in Philadelphia, he bought 98,000 acres of land from the State of Virginia, as well as large tracts in Kentucky. He died on the 27 November, 1812, in his 66th year, and was buried with military honours. John Dunlap was among the large subscribers to the fund for the purchase of supplies for the army in 1780, giving £4,000 for that purpose.

Major-General John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, 28 August, 1728. His parents emigrated from Ulster in 1719 with the Derry colonists, and in this new settlement John was born. In 1736 the family removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, where John remained until he was twenty-four years old. He served with distinction in the French and Indian wars, and when the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, he immediately set out for the field of action. Receiving the commission of a colonel in Boston, he availed him-

self of the enthusiasm of the day and his own popularity, and in two hours had enlisted over eight hundred men. He fought at the head of his men in the battle of Bunker Hill, and later on took part in the fight at Three Rivers, in Canada. In the engagement at Trenton, Stark shared largely in the victory, and in the battle of Princeton stood beside Washington and exhibited all that daring and intrepidity so peculiar to himself, and which never failed to inspire his men with confidence and courage. The following March he resigned his commission, and retired to his farm. Insulted by Congress, triumphed over by younger and less able men, justice and self-respect impelled him to this course. But his patriotism still remained burning with undiminished vigour, and when Burgoyne came marching down from Canada all was forgotten, and he took the most active measures in recruiting troops. Rallying around their favourite leader, the militia came pouring in from all directions, and at the head of 1,400 men he marched against the British, and came up with them at Bennington. Here Stark reached the climax of his fame by a victory achieved over the British. He shared in the honours of Saratoga, and assisted in the council which arranged the surrender of Burgoyne. He also served in Rhode Island in 1778, and in New Jersey in 1780. In 1781 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department of the American army, and made Saratoga his headquarters. The two following years, though engaged in no battles, his duties were complicated and onerous; nor did he relinquish his valuable services until his country was an independent nation. Stark was on the court-martial that tried Major André. He died in 1822, at the age of 94 years.

General William Maxwell was a native of the North of Ireland. He left home for America a few years previous to the Revolution, and settled in New Jersey, where, on receiving his commission as colonel from Congress in 1776, he raised a battalion of infantry. He was with General Schuyler on Lake Champlain, and in October, 1776, was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Continental army. After the battle of Trenton he was engaged in harassing the enemy, and during the winter and spring of 1777 was stationed near the enemy's lines at Elizabethtown. In the autumn of that year he was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and during the succeeding winter he was with the army at Valley Forge. He was active in pursuit of Clinton across New Jersey the following summer, and sustained an important part in the battle of Monmouth. After that engagement he was left with Morgan to annoy the British rear in their retreat towards Sandy Hook. In June, 1780, he was engaged in the action at Springfield, and in August of that year he resigned. He was highly esteemed by Washington, who, on transmitting his resignation to Congress, said—"I believe him to be an honest man, a warm friend to his country, and firmly attached to its interests." He died in November, 1798.

Hugh Maxwell, also a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, though no relation to the foregoing, was said to have been born in the County Armagh on the 27 April, 1733. He was brought to America by his father while yet an infant, and served his military apprenticeship in the old French war, on one occasion being taken prisoner at Fort Edward, from whence he escaped in a daring manner. He entered the Continental service at the opening of the campaign, and was a lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. He was commissioned a major in July, 1777, serving in the battle of Saratoga, and a lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. He died at sea, on a return voyage from the West Indies,

on 14 October, 1799, aged 66 years. Thompson Maxwell, a younger brother, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, also won distinction as a soldier in the Revolution.

Colonel James Patton, who came from County Donegal in 1750, obtained a grant of 120,000 acres of land from the Governor of Virginia, upon which a large number of his countrymen settled. He left a splendid military record as a soldier.

Richard MacAllister was born in the North of Ireland in 1725, and emigrated to America at an early age. In 1764 he founded MacAllister's Town, now Hanover, Pennsylvania. In 1776, MacAllister was colonel of the 2nd Battalion York County (Pennsylvania) Volunteers, which marched to New Jersey, and was embodied in the "Flying Camp" ordered to be raised by Congress on the 3 June of that year. This 2nd Battalion was commanded mostly by Irishmen. David Kennedy was lieutenant-colonel, John Clark was major, and there were Captains MacCarter and MacCloskey, all of these being natives of Ulster, or of that stock. Captain MacCarter, a mere youth of twenty-two, was killed at Fort Washington while fighting gallantly.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Grier was born in the County Donegal, near the borders of Derry, on the 27 June, 1741. He settled in York, Pennsylvania, when quite young, studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1771. He was commissioned a captain of a Pennsylvania company by Congress on 9 January, 1776, and finally commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Battalion of Pennsylvania, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Paoli in the fall of 1777, which barred him from further activity in the field; but, returning to York, he was engaged in the War Office. At the close of the war he resumed his legal practice, and ranked as one of the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania. Grier died in 1790, of consumption, the result of his wound.

General John Clark, the son of an Antrim weaver, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1751. At the first sound of war he laid aside his books and donned his sword, proving himself a man of extraordinary ability, attracting the attention of Congress; was commissioned a major by that body, and appointed an aide to General Greene. In 1776 he marched his detachment to join Washington on the Delaware, and, though surrounded by the British on all sides, brought his men through in safety, and joined his commander at Trenton. By this daring act he gained the confidence of Washington to such a degree that he was afterwards employed by him in duties for which no one would be selected who was not as true as steel. Disabled by a dangerous wound, he became ineligible for field service, and in January, 1779, he was appointed Auditor of Accounts for the army, acting in this capacity until the following November, when his failing health, much to his reluctance, forced him to quit the service. He died quite suddenly, on the 27 December, 1819, at York, Pa., and was buried in the Episcopalian graveyard, without a headstone to mark his last resting-place.

The list of Ulstermen who, by the force of arms, helped to make a foundation for the Republic seems almost inexhaustible. All professions, trades, and creeds are represented amongst them. The spirit which to-day animates that wonderful nation sprang into being during that epoch. Side by side with the clergyman, the doctor, and the lawyer, we find the rugged frontiersman, the farmer, and the artisan. The same impulse that thrilled the hearts of John M'Clure and his "Chester Creek Rocky Irish," a set of sturdy North Carolina farmers, swelled in the breasts of such characters as the Rev. James Caldwell, whose determined patriotism won for him the title of "The Fighting Parson;" Rev. John Craighead,

the fighting clergyman of Chambersburg; Doctors Sheill and Cochran; William MacCree, of North Carolina; Andrew Pickens; William Gregg, who commanded the vanguard at Bennington; Colonel John White, of Georgia, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

It was not alone in the battle-field that the men of Ulster played a prominent part. On searching the annals, we find the men who stayed at home in the cities lending important aid to the Revolutionists, and one of the first who deserves to be mentioned in this respect is Blair MacClenachan, a native of Donegal, some say Antrim. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, and, when the war broke out, engaged in privateering, in which he was successful, accumulating great wealth. MacClenachan was an ardent patriot, and co-operated most liberally in all the patriotic exertions and schemes of Robert Morris and his compatriots in urging on, sustaining, and establishing the cause of American Independence. When the army of Washington was starving at Valley Forge in the winter of 1780, MacClenachan subscribed £10,000 for their relief. One of his daughters married General Walter Stewart.

Sharp Delaney, a native of the County Monaghan, was a druggist in Philadelphia at the commencement of the Revolution. He subscribed £5,000 to the army relief fund in 1780. After the war he became a member of the Legislature, and George Washington appointed him Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death.

John Donaldson, the son of Hugh Donaldson, of Dungannon, was a merchant of Philadelphia, and subscribed £2,000 for the relief of Washington's army in 1780.

John Murray, born in Belfast in 1731, was a member of the firm of Bunner, Murray & Co., dry goods merchants of Philadelphia, which subscribed £6,000 to supply the army at Valley Forge.

James Caldwell, a native of the North of Ireland, and a merchant of Philadelphia, subscribed £2,000 for the same purpose.

George Campbell was a native of Stewartstown, in the County Tyrone, where the family had long been settled. He was admitted to practice at the Armagh assizes in 1751, and pursued the profession of law until 1765, when he emigrated to Philadelphia, and spent the remainder of his life in that city. Campbell subscribed £2,000 to buy provisions for the army in 1780.

Thomas Barclay, another Ulsterman, gave £5,000 in 1780. Some years later he was appointed Consul-General from the United States to the Barbary Powers, but died at Lisbon on his way to the North of Africa. Richard Lalor Shiel was connected with the Barclay family.

Samuel Caldwell, a native of the North of Ireland, was an eminent shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and a partner of James Mease, mentioned earlier in this article, constituting with him the firm of Mease & Caldwell. When the army fund of the Bank of Pennsylvania was started in 1780, Caldwell was a subscriber to the amount of £1,000.

The name of John Maxwell Nesbitt stands eminent amongst those of the American patriots. He was a native of the North of Ireland. During the war, he conducted one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Philadelphia, under the name of J. M. Nesbitt & Co., and afterwards, in conjunction with David Hayfield Conyngham, a native of Donegal, under the name of Conynham & Nesbitt. He embarked his all in the cause of Independence, and, with a devoted patriotism not exceeded in history, staked his life, his fortune, and, what he valued more than

both, his honour on the success of America. His benefactions to her cause were most liberal. When the Bank of Pennsylvania was formed for the purpose of supplying the Continental army with provisions, J. M. Nesbitt & Co. subscribed £5,000 ; but before that event Nesbitt had rendered most essential service to the army. This is related in Hazard's *Register of Pennsylvania*, vol. vi. page 28—"So great was the distress of the American army in 1780, that General Washington was apprehensive that they would not be able to keep the field. The army, however, was saved by a combination of providential circumstances. General Washington having written to Richard Peters, giving him full information of the state of the army, that gentleman immediately called on J. M. Nesbitt, and explained to him the distress of the army, and the wishes of the General." Nesbitt replied "that a certain Mr. Howe, of Trenton, had offered to put up pork for him if he could be paid in hard money. He contracted with Howe to put up all the pork and beef he could obtain, for which *he should be paid in gold.*" Howe performed his engagement, and J. M. Nesbitt & Co. paid him accordingly. Nesbitt told Peters he might have this beef and pork, and, in addition, a valuable prize just arrived to Bunner, Murray & Co. laden with provisions. Peters was delighted with the result of application ; the provisions were sent, and the army was saved. Had the army disbanded at Valley Forge, it might have meant the failure of the American cause, therefore let the credit of this timely aid be given to Ireland, and to Ulster.

Another illustrious son of Ulster who occupies a prominent place in American history, and is better known than the foregoing, was Charles Thompson, the "perpetual secretary of the Continental Congress." Thompson was born in Maghera, County Derry, in 1730, and at the age of eleven years was brought to America, with his three brothers, by his father, who unfortunately died while in sight of the capes of the Delaware. When the first Continental Congress met in September, 1774, Thompson was unanimously chosen secretary, and he retained that position until his resignation in 1789. He would accept no pay for his first year's services, and Congress presented his wife, the aunt of the first President Harrison, with a silver urn as a token of its appreciation of his services and unselfish patriotism. The Declaration of Independence was drawn up by him from Jefferson's rough draft, and the only signatures affixed to the document on the 4 July, 1776, were his and President Hancock's, the other signatures not being affixed till the 2 August following. It will, without doubt, be of interest to all Irishmen to learn that John Hancock, the President of Congress, and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, came of Ulster stock. It is stated upon good authority that the ancestors of President Hancock emigrated from near Downpatrick, County Down, and settled in Boston, towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Others of the signatories of that famous document came of Ulster parentage. Robert Treat Paine was one of them. He was the representative from Massachusetts, and his lineage was a royal one. According to O'Hart, "Henry O'Neill, of Dungannon, born in 1665, sixth in descent from Shane the Proud, Prince of Ulster, and cousin of Sir Neal O'Neill, who received his death-wound at the battle of the Boyne,[1] changed his name to Paine, that of a maternal ancestor, to preserve a portion of his estates. He entered the British army, obtained grants of land in County Cork and other parts of Ireland, and was killed in 1698 at Foxford, in the County Mayo. His youngest brother, Robert, who also took the name of Paine,

[1] See page 42 (Waterford Tomb).

emigrated to America a little before the occurrence alluded to, and was the grandfather of Robert Treat Paine who signed the Declaration. He was born at Boston, 11 March, 1731, and studied theology at Harvard, accompanying the provincial troops on the northern frontier in 1755 as chaplain. He afterwards studied law, and conducted the prosecution of Captain Preston and eight of his soldiers when they were tried for their part in the "Boston Massacre" of 5 March, 1770. In 1773 and the year following he was elected to the General Assembly of Massachusetts; was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778; voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. When, in 1780, the State Constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, he was made Attorney-General, which office he held till 1790, when he was made a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1804 he resigned that position on account of infirmities brought on by old age, and died in 1814, at the age of eighty-three.

Thomas MacKean, of Delaware, who also signed the Declaration, was President of Congress at the close of the war. He was born in Chester, County Pennsylvania, of Ulster parents. In 1765 he was a member, for Delaware, of the Congress of New York. He was a prominent member of the Congress of 1776 that convened at Philadelphia, and remained a member of that body till 1783, being the only one that served all the time. On the 10 July, 1781, MacKean was elected President of Congress, and, on the surrender of Cornwallis, Washington despatched a courier to him with the news. At the close of the war MacKean retired from public life, and took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he died, 24 June, 1817.

In Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, who also signed the Declaration, we find another descendant of the O'Neills of Ulster. His grandfather came from Strabane, County Tyrone, about the beginning of the last century. The name, originally O'Neill, was changed. That eminent Irish antiquarian, Eugene O'Curry, many years ago made out the pedigree of this delegate to Congress from Virginia, tracing his descent from Donald O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, who addressed in 1315 the famous "Remonstrance" to Pope John XXII., in which he denounced the atrocities perpetrated in Ireland, and justified the bringing over of Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert, of Scotland, to aid in expelling the English. Nelson was in Congress from 1774 to 1777, when ill health compelled him to resign. When Congress called for aid in 1778, he raised a volunteer corps, and went at their head to join Washington. He was sent to Congress in 1779, but sickness again compelled him to withdraw. He succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia in 1781, and, as commander-in-chief of the troops of the State, placed himself at their head, joining Lafayette, who was then endeavouring to check Cornwallis. He continued in this capacity till the British surrendered at Yorktown, making constantly great personal sacrifices, himself guaranteeing the payment of a loan of two millions of dollars raised by Virginia, and insisting that his house should be shelled because the British occupied it. Soon after the surrender he resigned, retiring into private life till his death, which took place in 1789.

James Smith, another of the subscribers, was born in Ireland, and is said to have come from Ulster, but I can find no authority to confirm the assertion. So the list goes on. The embryo Republic was aided by gifts of money, deeds of arms, active civil service, and in many other ways by the sons and descendants of historic Ulster. The land of Shane the Proud and Hugh of Dungannon has a lasting monument in the names and fame of those whose acts so materially assisted to establish the United States of America; and she must also treasure the memory

of patriots less known but equally true, such as James Moore, of Lurgan; Rev. John Murray, born in Antrim 22 May, 1742; Ephraim Blaine, born in County Donegal, 1741, the grandfather of the celebrated statesman, James G. Blaine (Blaine became the quartermaster of Washington's army in 1780, and by his strenuous efforts did much to alleviate the sufferings of the men); John Bleakley; John Brown, born in County Antrim, 1753; Hugh Holmes, Henry Boyle, William Erskine, Robert Rainey, Alexander Nesbitt, Oliver Pollock, who procured Spanish gunpowder for the Revolutionists; Samuel Carson, and many others, about whom little can be discovered save the part they played in the great drama of the Revolution.

The devotion of Ulstermen did not end with this epoch in American history. The great war of 1812 gave opportunity for their heroism and their genius. Among the brightest names in the history of Columbia are those of Andrew Jackson, victor of New Orleans and President of the United States, and Commodore Thos. MacDonough, both sons of Ulster parents.

Besides these two great men, we find such daring spirits as Captain Boyle, a native of Armagh, whose sea fights read like bits of fiction. He commanded a twelve-gun brig, *The Comet*, and in it attacked three British vessels, with a Portuguese convoy of 30 guns. He drove off the convoy, sank one of the British vessels, and brought the other two into Pernambuco as prizes. On the same cruise he captured the British ship *Aberdeen*, of eight guns, and two others of ten guns each.

Captain Johnston Blakely was born in Seaforde, County Down, October, 1781. He was brought to North Carolina by his parents, who died soon afterwards. A friend educated him, and in 1800 he entered the United States navy as a midshipman, and by July, 1813, had risen to the rank of a master commander. In the *Wasp*, on 28 June, 1814, he captured, after a severe engagement, the British warship *Reindeer*. The latter vessel made three desperate and unsuccessful attempts to board, in the last of which her commander was slain. For this exploit, Congress voted Captain Blakely a gold medal. On the 21 September, 1814, he captured and sent into Savannah the brig *Atalanta*. This was the last direct intelligence ever received of him. The *Wasp*, being heavily armed and sparred, and deep-waisted, probably foundered in a heavy gale. About the time of his death he was gazetted as a captain. His only child, a daughter, was educated at the expense of the State of North Carolina.

If the deeds of these men, as well as those of General Doherty and others of the same race, were omitted, what a gap there would be in the history of the United States in those times.

In the Mexican War of 1846, Dungannon was represented by two of the most illustrious soldiers under the Stars and Stripes—General James Shields and Major MacReynolds. Among other officers under Scott were Captain Magruder, of the artillery; Captain Casey and Lieutenant Neil, of the regular infantry, all of whom were distinguished for their bravery. All were Ulstermen.

One lamentable fact about the Irish-American heroes who fought under the American flag is the paucity of information regarding their ancestry. Even the birthplace of many an illustrious Irishman is unknown to us. All the information we can get from records is—"He was born in Ireland," or "he was born in the North of Ireland." The prejudice against Irish people in general during the early days of the colonies is responsible, without a doubt, for the meagre records kept of these gallant men.

Excellent work could be rendered by the literary and archæological societies in various parts of Ireland by taking up the records of the families of these men. A connecting chain could be obtained in American records, and many facts of international interest might be gleaned. It is not merely a matter of pastime—it is an imperative duty that a complete biographical encyclopædia should be compiled and presented to the world, wherein the history of these men would be preserved for all time. The recounting of their deeds, without exaggeration and without bombast, would be a grander and more lasting monument than bronze or stone—an example for generations to come, and an eternal proof of the Ulsterman's fealty to the country of his adoption.

NOTE BY F. J. B., EDITOR.

Through the kindness of an American correspondent, we have been able to peruse *The History of Londonderry* (United States), by Rev. Edward Parker, Boston, 1851. No more interesting local history than this could be produced, comprising, as it does, not only a full account of the early settlers of the place, but copious references to their Ulster origin and Scottish pedigrees. The lists of names in the appendix—viz., the original subscribers to the Petition to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, praying for "incouragement" to transport themselves to the colonies; the original list of "proprietors" of Londonderry; and, finally, the list appended to the following portentous document—"We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with arms, oppose the Hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies"—all these lists are composed of names exactly similar to those of our own Presbyterian communities; whilst their manners, customs, and mode of speech, till after the Revolution, were the same as those of their brethren in Antrim and Derry. We read of their ministers' ordinations and their communion seasons, when communion tokens were used; even their disputes are alike. For instance, we read of a deceased minister's son being preferred to a stranger who had been ordained, and a rival meeting-house being built for him. Then, again, when a disagreement arose amongst the Presbyterians, a rival *Independent* meeting-house was built in the district. Again, we read of a Court of Session for the trial of moral offences, just like our own Templepatrick Session, where the offenders were "admonished," and "ordered to appear before the congregation on the next succeeding Sabbath." One James Doake was accused of beating his father, but the Session considered the offence not proven, nevertheless they "rebuked James Doake for giving his father the lie."

These early colonists left Derry in five ships, landing in Boston on the 4 August, 1718, previous to which they had sent one of their number, the Rev. William Boyd, as a deputation to Governor Shute, with authority to make terms for their settlement, which he succeeded in doing. The Petition to Governor Shute has 319 signatures, only 13 of whom were marksmen. Nine of the Subscribers were Presbyterian ministers, and three were Scottish graduates. Such names as the following occur in the list—Houston, Porter, Thompson, Dunlop, Blair, Galt, Mitchell, Patterson, Curry, Anderson, Campbell, Ramsey, Ritchie, Gregg, Boyd, Bigger, Wilson, Haslet, Todd, Holmes, Black, Miller, Brice, MacKeen, Lamont, Orr, Lennox, Leslie, Crawford, Christy, Johnston, Smith, Knox, &c., &c.

The following were the reasons given for their emigration:—"1. To avoid oppression and cruel bondage. 2. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters. 4. To have an opportunity of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired Word." After these emigrants had landed in the colonies they experienced some privations, but soon obtained a grant of suitable land, and afterwards a Royal charter was granted, enabling them to establish what was practically a Presbyterian Republic, where the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction were one and the same. This was the first Presbyterian congregation in New England. The meeting-house was the head of the commune, and the governing circles widened from its centre. At the time of the Revolution, very few of these settlers or their descendants did not take side with the Revolutionists, still there were some. Colonel Stephen Holland, a gentleman of educa-

tion, remained loyal, and his estate was confiscated and sold. Londonderry paid for bounties a larger sum than any other town, and, it is believed, contributed a larger number of revolutionary soldiers; and so bitter were they to any loyalists who sought to return after the Revolution and recover their possessions, that they decreed in public assembly "that nothing may ever be done for those infernal wretches by this State further than to provide a gallows, halter, and hangman for every one that dare to show their vile countenances amongst us." Their first minister, the Rev. James MacGregor, was ordained in Derry, and the succeeding minister, the Rev. Matthew Clerk, left his charge in Kilrea. His successor, the Rev. Thos. Thompson, was ordained by the Presbytery of Tyrone. Other ministers were brought from the mother country as vacancies occurred—indeed, the original settlers were largely augmented from time to time by friends and acquaintances from Antrim and Derry. The Rev. J. MacGregor was amongst the defenders of Derry in 1688, and had assisted in firing the large gun from the Cathedral tower that announced the approach of the relieving ships. He was afterwards minister at Aghadowey. His remains were borne to the grave in that new Derry beyond the seas by those who had been his fellow-defenders in the memorable siege of the city by the Foyle. Colonel William Gregg was the son of Captain John Gregg, who emigrated from Antrim with his father, Captain James Gregg. At the commencement of the Revolution, Colonel Gregg commanded a company of minutemen in Londonderry (U.S.), and was most active during the campaign, commanding the vanguard at the battle of Bennington, and received at its close the thanks of the Legislature. Another Gregg was Alexander, who made several privateering voyages during the Revolution.

The Rev. Joseph MacKeen, D.D., of Londonderry (U.S.), was the grandson of James MacKeen, one of the original settlers, who was born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, 13 April, 1715. At the Revolution he laid aside his studies and enlisted as a private soldier under General Sullivan, being present at the retreat from Rhode Island.

The Hon. Matthew Thornton was born in Ireland, and, whilst a child, left for the colonies with his father, where he studied medicine, acting as a surgeon in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745. He held the rank of colonel in the Revolution, and was also a Justice of the Peace. Subsequently he was appointed a delegate to Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a judge of the Superior Court, and then raised to the Chief-Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas.

John Bell was born near Coleraine in 1678, and left for the colonies in 1719. His son Samuel, with his two sons and two brothers-in-law, were taken prisoners during the war by Burgoyne's army, and his house burned.

Captain Arthur Nesmith was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and afterwards commanded a company in the Canada service. His father, James Nesmith, emigrated from the Valley of the Bann in 1718.

The above are but a few of the many incidents connected with the names of Ulstermen who settled at an early period in the colonies. It is quite evident that these pioneer colonists left on religious grounds, preferring to risk their lives in a new country, to exercise in the fullest extent their religious opinions, rather than live in Ireland, where their own sect was not the dominant party. The subsequent settlers left Ulster rather upon agrarian grounds, but their exodus must be dealt with in a subsequent article.

"I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate."—FINGAL.

Castle Robin.

BY ROBERT REDMAN BELSHAW, DUBLIN.

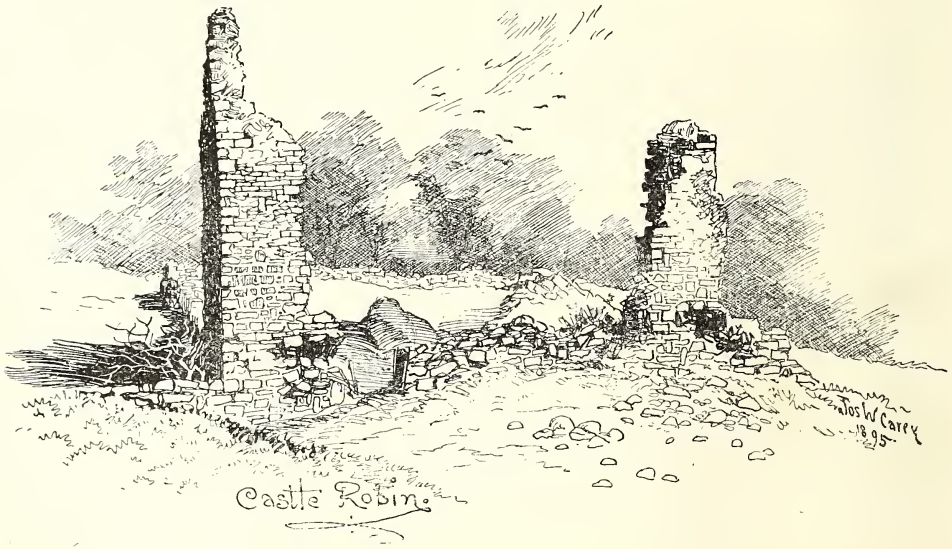
IN the sixteenth century there was a branch of the great O'Neills, the last lords of Clannaboye, who had their home at Edenduffcarrick, afterwards called Shane's Castle. In addition to the above residence, they had others, one being on the eastern slope of the White Mountain, two miles north of Lisburn, near an ancient mound in the parish of Derryaghy, now called Castle Robin. (For another O'Neill residence see note, p. 42.)

The position of Castle Robin in former times was considered one of some strategic importance. It gave the owner a good view of the enemy for some distance all round, from the hills behind to Lis-na-Garvach in front, now Lisburn. This fort was the scene of many a festive gathering in the good old times, when the O'Neills, the O'Lynns, including the historic Brian, the O'Laverys, the O'Hagans, and the O'Hanlons, with the Teagues of the Bohill and their cousins from the Moyntaghs, near Lough Neagh, all met to talk over matters.

In command of some of Queen Elizabeth's soldiers under Essex was Col. Sir Francis Brook, after whom Brookhill was called, and three brothers named Norton. Fulke, the eldest, became owner of an estate at Templepatrick, where he had a residence known as Castle Norton. Gregory, the second, was in the garrison at Carrickfergus, under Sir Fulke Conway, where he seems to have settled down, and was mayor for some years. The third brother, Robert, in 1579 rebuilt the old residence of the O'Neills at the White Mountain, and from him it was subsequently called Castle Robin. A relative of these brothers was afterwards High Sheriff of Antrim, and lived for a while at Brookhill.

Shane O'Neill, the last lord of Clannaboye, the former owner of all that district, and after whom the Castle at Lough Neagh was called, married Rose, a daughter of Magennis, chieftain of Iveagh, in Down. His eldest son, Sir Henry O'Neill, had an only daughter, also Rose, who married the Earl of Antrim, and afterwards became the first Marchioness of that family. The name Rose was a favourite one amongst the O'Neills; almost every branch of them had one, and she was generally the eldest daughter.

The Earl of Antrim was twice imprisoned by Gen. Monroe at Carrickfergus, and had wonderful escapes each time. One of them has a romantic interest in connection with Castle Robin. Monroe had a grim sense of duty. He had his doubts, it appears, about the political *bonâ-fides* of the Earl, who was said to be on terms of friendship with Sir Phelim O'Neill of the Tyrowen branch. The Earl was placed by Monroe in charge of a "very godly officer" named Wallace, with whom was associated another named Gordon, who, it has been said, if not so "truly Christian," was more obliging in the way of helping him to escape. He was let down the Castle wall, and a servant was there to meet him. The two being well mounted, and having avoided the sentries, they made their way safely to Glenarm Castle, where they halted awhile. The alarm was soon given, however, and they betook themselves once more through the beautiful glen, which was densely wooded. Being closely pursued by the Scotch troopers, the Earl changed clothes with his



CASTLE ROBIN, CO ANTRIM, 1895.

servant, who then rode on so as to attract their attention. By this *ruse* he managed to escape; and the other was taken back to Carrickfergus, where he was hanged for his fidelity.

In the account of one of the escapes, written by an old soldier of Sir John Clotworthy's regiment, we are informed that the Earl was disappointed of the horses which were to have met him a mile outside Carrickfergus, and that he escaped in his boots, not knowing where he went through the mountains until he arrived at Castle Robin.

It was the month of October, 1643, and we can well imagine the weary flight of the fugitive before reaching a place of safety. He was on the old road where the judges of assize used to travel, bridle in hand, between Armagh, Carrickfergus, and Antrim, a district afterwards well known to the famous outlaw, Redmond O'Hanlon. The silence of night was giving place to the morning, when the Earl suddenly found himself beneath Castle Robin. The first person he met there was a little withered old sculloge, whose duties had called him forth at that early hour. The tongue of the Gael being common to both, they soon became fast friends, and the sculloge led him to a secret place where he might rest in safety until he went to buy some food in Lisnagarvechy. The Earl, being refreshed by this timely meal, was led to a hollow tree in the adjoining wood, near Lord Conway's deer-park, where he slept until the following night, when his faithful friend returned, and guided him safely to Charlemont, from whence he made his way to a relative who lived at Mellifont, in Meath.

The Earl was not ungrateful to his humble friend on the White Mountain, but always made much of him, and gave him an ample pension for life. The officer (Captain Gordon) who connived at his escape left the garrison about the same time as his friend, and, having made love to the Earl's sister, Rose, they were married soon after, with the full consent of her noble brother. The Captain got another company under the Earl of Leven, and returned to Scotland with his Irish bride, and the best wishes of all the Clandonnell.

The walls of Castle Robin, which were still erect about sixty years ago, are said to have been eighty-four feet long, thirty-six wide, and forty high. They have now nearly disappeared, perhaps to macadamise the Queen's highway, where rocks abound. In the vicinity are the well-known Plover Plains, where the Union Regiment of Volunteers, whose head-quarters were at Lisburn, held some of their reviews. Here, in after years, the yeomanry companies of the district, infantry and cavalry, from Brookhill, Magheragall, Lisburn, &c., often met. On the declaration of peace, after Waterloo, they had a grand review there, under James Watson of Brookhill, J.P., D.L., which lasted two days.

Druidical Sacrifices in Ireland:

Were there Human Victims?

By JOHN SALMON, M.R.S.A.I.,

Author of "The Round Towers of Ireland: their Origin and Uses," &c., &c.

(Concluded from Vol. I., page 297.)

The passage with which the last article closed is translated, in the Rev. Thomas Olden's *Church of Ireland*, as follows :—

> "Milk and corn
> They used to ask of him urgently,
> In return for a third of their offspring.
> Great was the horror and the wailing there."[34]

A little while ago it was only the firstborn infant that was immolated to Crom Cruach ; now, it is one child out of every three ! This is quite too great a stride into absurdity. Let us see what we are asked to swallow. It happens to be a large number of children. We are interested in knowing how many ; but it would be hard to tell that exactly. We have no means, for instance, of ascertaining the population of Ireland during the 2,000 years that Crom Cruach's worship lasted. Dr. W. D. Killen thinks that the country contained only "two to three hundred thousand inhabitants" in St. Patrick's days ;[35] Dr. W. K. Sullivan is of opinion that there were "about three millions" in it in "the sixth and seventh centuries."[36] Facts suggest that at the epoch of our evangelisation, and for some considerable time before it, one million would be a fair estimate. On this basis, about 300,000 children might be born annually. If Crom Cruach's tax-gatherers experienced no demurs, or mere promises to pay, when they called for his annual dues of babes and sucklings, a grand collection, say some 75,000 (for we will be generous, and first throw off as liberal a discount as 25 per cent.), would be taken every year to Magh Slecht, no one knows how, for Crom's great festival, which fell[37] on the eve of *Samhain*, or November (or Hallow) Eve. In the earlier ages his supposed victims might have been infinitely fewer ; but the total for 2,000 years would be many millions, on the very lowest conceivable view of the population. Now, had the worship of Crom Cruach demanded the lives of one-

34. Olden, *Church of Ireland*, p. 4 : London, 1892.

35. Killen, *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, i. p. 20 : London, 1875.

36. Sullivan, *Introduction* to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, i. p. xviii : London and Dublin, 1873.

37. Todd, *St Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, p. 128 : Dublin, 1864.

third of the children as pretended, assuredly the Irish would have become an extinct race centuries before the advent of St. Patrick, when we take that monstrous drain on the population, and consider it in active conspiracy with other potent elements of extinction, such as the ravages of disease in an unsanitary and unscientific age, frequent famines and pestilences, and the serious depletion inseparable from the endless wars of a fighting people, whose men, for the most part, died on the battlefield, and whose women even went forth to the combat till the seventh century, when St. Adamnan[38] introduced a *cáin* or enactment against the practice. It is morally certain that the nation could not have held out against this combination of exterminating forces—this tremendous pressure towards effacement—for anything like the 2,000 years of Crom Cruach's worship. Moreover, it is altogether incredible that our forefathers, who, as indicated in a previous article, did not make victims of their captives, criminals, and slaves, as other nations did, should be found expending all their sacrificial fury on their own families, to the extent of consigning one-third of their dearest flesh and blood to slaughter. It is equally repugnant to reason to suppose that they were less tender towards their children than they were towards their poets, whose lives and possessions were, by established usage, held sacred and inviolate in pagan times, even during the operations of war.[39] It is opposed to the whole current of pagan sentiment in this country to imagine that parental affection could ever have been invaded and violated in the sanguinary fashion that unreflecting writers would have us to credit. To outrage the bonds of kin—nay more, of clanship—by a deed of blood was an act that was looked upon here with horror and detestation even in the dark days of idolatry. It was thought to be surely followed by some prodigy or fatality, the memory of which was handed down to succeeding ages. Thus, in the *Dinnsenchus*, we read of a certain Guaire who slew his brother; and the scene of the deed, it is stated, became overspread with a dense wood, and was known thenceforth as the Black Land.[40] In the *Fate of the Children of Lir*, we read how Eva sought to persuade her attendants to kill her sister's offspring, "for their father loves me no longer, and has neglected and forsaken me on account of his great love for these children." But they heard her with abhorrence, and refused, saying, "We will not kill them. Fearful is the deed thou hast contemplated, O Eva; and evil will surely befall thee for having even thought of killing them."[41] In the *Fate of the Children of Turenn*, another ancient Irish tale, translated by Dr. Joyce, we meet this passage—"Then they buried him a man's height in the earth; but the earth, being angry at the fratricide, refused to receive the body, and cast it up on the surface. They buried him a second time, and again the body was thrown up from beneath the clay. Six times the sons of Turenn buried the body of Kian a man's height in the earth, and six times did the earth cast it up, refusing to receive it. But when they had buried him the seventh time, the earth refused no longer, and the body remained in the grave. Then the sons of Turenn prepared to go forward after Luga of the Long Arms to the battle. But as they were leaving the grave, they thought they heard a faint muffled voice coming up from the ground beneath their feet—

38. Petrie, *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 171–2: Dublin, 1839. Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, Preface, p. liii: Dublin, 1857.

39. MacCurtin, *A Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 61: Dublin, 1717.

40. Whitley Stokes, *The Bodleian Dinnshenchas*, p. 35: London, 1892.

41. Joyce, *Old Celtic Romances*, p. 7: London, 1894.

'The blood you have spilled,
The hero you've killed,
Shall follow your steps till your doom be fulfilled.'"[42]

Again, we read how the three Collas were advised by a Druid to taunt and revile King Muireadhach, in the hope of provoking him to slay one of their number, so that the sovereignty of Ireland might pass from his line over to theirs, by what was known as the *finghal* (fionghal) falling upon him—that is, the malediction attending the murder of a relative or clansman, which, as Dr. O'Donovan explains, "was considered to be so great a crime among the ancient Irish that a curse was believed to alight on the murderer and his race."[43] It is manifest that a people possessing these ideas of the sacredness of kin, and of the enormity of violating it by bloodshed, could never have had, for a custom, the delivery of their firstborn to slaughter, much less one child out of every three, as is so absurdly pretended. It must also be borne in mind that no hint of human sacrifice is offered by our venerable hagiology in all its references to our state of paganism. For instance, so far as the remotest allusion to any such rite is concerned, entire silence is found to characterise the ancient *Lives* of SS. Ailbe, Ibar, Declan, and Kiaran of Saighir, in whose age the Irish are represented to have been still sunk in idolatry. True, most modern historians dissent from the chronology of these *Lives*, and from Archbishop Ussher and the greatest of our hagiologists, Colgan, who accepted it; and are disposed to date SS. Ailbe, Ibar, Declan, and Kiaran of Saighir a little later. But, granting that these four holy men were not living here in the profession of Christianity forty or fifty years before St. Patrick came to preach, the ancient Irish monks who wrote their *Lives* thought differently, believing that these saints were surrounded by idolators, yet they never once glance at human sacrifice as coming within their knowledge or experience. And, what is of still greater value as an argument, there is not one syllable about the Irish offering human beings to the gods in any of the ancient *Lives* of our great Apostle himself, from the metrical one attributed to his disciple, St. Fiacc, down to a series of others in prose, ranging from the sixth to the twelfth century. In the prose accounts of St. Patrick the overthrow of Crom Cruach is related, but without a word about any human beings having ever been immolated in his honour. Had it been part of the error and superstition from which our forefathers were converted, to sacrifice slaves, captives, criminals, or hostages, much less hecatombs of infants, in the *fee-faw-fum* fashion that is pretended, surely all those early writers would not have been mute upon the subject. The suppression of such murderous rites would have been a great and glorious missionary achievement; how, then, can we reconcile St. Patrick's being supposed to have accomplished such a triumph with the fact that his ancient Irish biographers, one and all, utterly neglected to notice it, though they wrote with the special purpose of recording his conquests for Christ? Their unanimous silence on the matter is fatal to the idea that human sacrifice had any prevalence among the people whom he evangelised, especially as St. Patrick himself is as dumb upon the matter as the authors of his early *Lives*. Yet, if the Irish gave one-third of their offspring to Crom Cruach, somewhere between five and six hundred thousand children, on a fair estimate of the population, must have been taken away to Magh Slecht, and butchered, during his six years as a captive in the country! To nothing of the kind does he make the faintest allusion in any of his writings. On the other hand, the terms in which he and our earliest

42. Joyce, *Old Celtic Romances*, pp. 46, 47: London, 1894.
43. O'Donovan, *Annals of the Four Masters*, i. p. 123: Dublin, 1856.

native writers *do* refer to the pre-Christian condition of the country, afford the strongest presumptive evidence that the doctrines and practices, which he was successful in overturning, partook, in no manner, of the luridly sensational or bloody. Their language is quite too simple, and too much burthened with references to less odious matters and things, to be consistent with any other supposition. There is a perfect plethora of passages in our first ecclesiastical writings, and indeed in all our ancient remains, about the spells and incantations of the Druids, apparently the prominent feature in their religious system. St. Patrick himself alludes to this addiction to magic in the Hymn known as his *Lorica* or *Breastplate.*[44] The very worst that he has otherwise to say about us is, that, prior to our conversion, we "had no knowledge" [*i.e.*, of the true God], "and worshipped idols and unclean things," *idula et immunda.*[45] St. Fiacc, his convert and biographer, is equally unsuggestive of human sacrifice in what he says of Ireland's pagan state :—

"Over the peoples of Eire was darkness,
Peoples adoring idols ;
They believed not in the true divinity,
In the true Trinity."

Ꝑop ċuaiċ h-Ꮭɹenn boi ceṁeƚ
Ꭲuaṫa aḋopiṫa iḋƚa,
Ni chɹiaiṫɹeo in Ꝑhiɹḋeact
Inn a Ꭲɹinoiṫe ɾíɹe.[46]

And so with other ancient writers in their references to our pre-Christian ritual.

In the ready evangelisation of the country we have also a strong reason for refusing to believe that our forefathers were addicted to human sacrifice. It was mainly because St. Patrick had no such accursed practice to eradicate that his mission was so speedily and so marvellously fruitful. Ireland was transformed into a nursery of saints in the very lifetime of her Apostle : which could hardly have been the case had her sons been, just previously, the gory infanticides that they are represented ; for history teaches us that it was not at once that nations habituated to such massacres could be won from their abominable rites, or rendered Christians in anything beyond the name. "The horrible practice of sacrificing men was not entirely discontinued among the Franks," says their historian, Perry, "even after their nominal conversion to Christianity ; and the Danes and Normans retained the custom down to the time of Henry the Fowler."[47]

Must we, therefore, as the result of all these arguments, reject the authority of the *Book of Leinster?* No ; it is not necessary to go so far. It will do to repudiate the suggestion that the Irish gave "one-third of their offspring" to Crom

44. Petrie, *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 67 : Dublin, 1839. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents Relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, ii. pp. 320–23 : Oxford, 1869–94.

45. *S. Patricii Confessio*, in Appendix to Betham's *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, p. liv : Dublin, 1827. Other editions of the *Confessio:* Villanueva, *Sancti Patricii Ibernorum Apostoli Synodi, Canones, Opuscula*, &c., p. 202 ; Dublin, 1835. O'Conor, *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, i. pt. i. Prolegomena, p. cxiv : Buckingham, 1814–26. Whitley Stokes, *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick and Other Documents Relating to that Saint*, ii. p. 369 : London, 1887. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents Relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, ii. p. 308 : Oxford, 1869–94.

46. O'Brennan, *Antiquities of Ireland*, i. pp. 502–3 : Dublin, 1858.

47. Perry, *The Franks, from their First Appearance in History to the Death of King Pepin*, p. 27 : London, 1857.

Cruach. We can do that without impugning a valuable record like the *Book of Leinster*. The change of one word in the translation of the passage that has been before us will give Crom Cruach his full due—thus :—

> "Milk and corn
> They used to ask of him urgently,
> In return for a third of their *younglings*.
> Great was the horror and the wailing there."

Soth, rendered "offspring," is not restricted to man's progeny: it includes the young of animals. It stands for such in the *Dinnsenchus*. Human sacrifice is thus brought to vanishing point; and the Magh Slecht annual massacre is down to lambs, calves, &c. The extent of this tribute of young cattle is, doubtless, much overstated. It is perhaps improbable that Magh Slecht, which has been identified by Dr. O'Donovan[48] as the level part of the present barony of Tullyhaw, Co. Cavan, ever witnessed the slaughter of so many as one-third of the young of the live stock on Crom Cruach's festival. But with this I have no present concern. It suffices to clear the passage from the interpretation put upon it by some authors. Assuming, from the foregoing evidence, that reason and history do not encourage us to understand this passage as having reference to human sacrifice, a line which introduces it in the *Book of Leinster* can hardly bear that import either, being but the text of which this passage is an expansion or development. This line has been taken to convey that the Irish, in honour of Crom Cruach, slew or sacrificed their "children." Marbtaiṡ a claind *may* have that signification. Looked at as a morsel of Irish grammar it has. But, for a correct conception of its meaning in this instance, it should not be viewed solely from such a standpoint. The historical difficulties must be reckoned with, taking it as the preface to a statement which, it is suggested, means that one child out of three was sacrificed. Besides, marbtaiṡ a claind may be a pronouncement of less determinateness: it may only mean that the Irish were wont to sacrifice their "increase" to Crom Cruach, and this will not necessarily extend to more than the young of their herds and flocks, clann or cland, though a common enough word for "children," being of an elastic nature, standing at times for animate issue that is not of human generation; in addition to which it represents issue of another sort in the fruits of the earth, and plants. I may observe, in passing, that it is not at all extraordinary for a single Irish word to include both human beings and brutes, both children and the young of animals. Oiġ is a virgin; also a stag or a deer. Cu is a moth or a dog; it is also a hero, a warrior, or a champion. Lulgaċ is a soldier and a milch cow. Macán, a youth, is applied to the offspring of beasts. Mac, a son, is another instance of the same. Moreover, mac is applied to a copy of a book, because the copy is the son, so to speak, of the original; so it is with several other words. The Irish language is noted for such surprises.

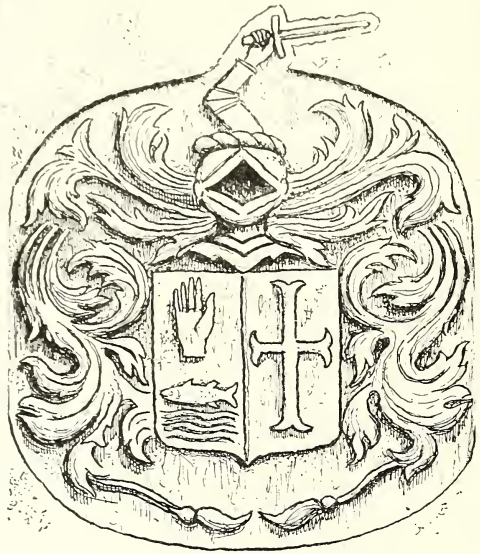
Thus the case for human sacrifice collapses and crumbles to pieces. It is made up of a number of weak plausibilities. To summarise them: the first is the practice of the Gauls and Britons. The Gauls and Britons were Celtic and Druidic peoples. So were the ancient Irish. The Gauls and Britons had human sacrifices, Without more ado, it is inferred that such sacrifices must have characterised the Irish also. It is taken for granted, by that gymnastic feat known as jumping to a conclusion, that there was entire religious harmony between the three nations, as offshoots of the one great family. In plain reality, there was

48. O'Donovan, *Annals of the Four Masters*, iii. p. 356 : iv. p. 1003 : Dublin, 1856.

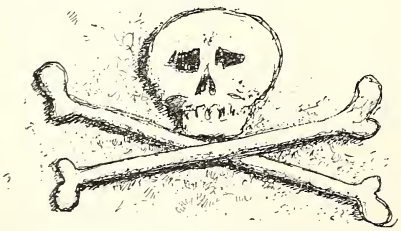
no such harmony. In many matters religious the Irish differed from the Gauls and Britons. Therefore, the Gauls and Britons are nothing to the purpose. A better argument is wanted. Independent evidence is what is necessary. Our ancient writings are thought by some to afford it. Six passages are found. They are paraded as proofs of human sacrifice. As such, it can hardly be claimed that they are even moderately satisfactory. Apparently the most invulnerable of the lot are those which are supposed to convey that children were offered as victims to Crom Cruach: the firstborn, according to the interpretation put upon one passage; a third of the offspring, according to the rendering of another. But all this diminishes seriously in conclusiveness when it is once known that the Irish words, translated "children," and "offspring" respectively, may mean the fruits of the earth in the one instance, and the young of animals in the other. With this the evidence shrinks to ambiguity. It does not, however, remain long in that state. We push on, and the scale turns against what may be called the human sacrifice interpretation. The active maturity of many, who were their parents' firstborn, confronts us in our ancient writings, even with regard to the days of Crom Cruach: hence, we are justified in concluding that the passage relied upon for the sacrifice of the firstborn does *not* record that the Irish had any such custom; and the alternative interpretation, as long as there *is* such an interpretation, is the one to be placed upon it. It is left to mean that they sacrificed the firstfruits. So it is with the other, and more extravagant passage. We are between two translations. We can suppose it to mean that the Irish immolated one-third of their own offspring to Crom Cruach: it may equally convey that they gave him only one-third of their animal young. We have to determine, by the light of reason and history, which of the renderings we should abide by. If we receive the suggestions of common sense, or have any reverence for facts, the last is the one to be adopted. It is too flagrantly absurd to imagine that the Irish sacrificed one-third of their children—that is to say, tens of thousands—on Crom Cruach's day, and kept on doing so for some 2,000 years, the period that elapsed from the establishment of this idol's worship by King Tighernmas till it was finally overthrown by St. Patrick. Such a state of affairs, combined with other depopulating agencies, would soon have blotted the nation out of existence. Nor is this all. It is hardly possible to reconcile any such custom as that of sacrificing one-third of their children, or, for that matter, sacrificing the firstborn only, with what we know of the pre-Christian Irish. It is not to be imagined for a moment that such cruel regardlessness of their own offspring could have co-existed with their considerate bearing towards their slaves, or with that cast of sentiment that sought to environ the life and property of the poet with constant protection; much less can we associate such monstrous unnaturalness with the feeling of detestation that stirred our pagan forefathers, when kinship, or clanship, was profaned to the shedding of blood. From first to last, the charge of human sacrifice brought against the old Irish fails to commend itself to the judgment. It fades away under criticism. It has no root in facts. It is founded on nothing that mounts to the level or requirements of evidence.

A Waterford Tomb and its Ulster Tenant.

By Rev. P. POWER, F.R.S.A.



Here lyes the Body of S. Neale O'Neille Barronet of Killilag[h] in the County of Antrim who dyed ye 8 of July in the year 1690 at the age of 32 years and 6 months. He married the second daughter of the Lord Viscount Molyneux of Sefto[n] in Lancashire in England.



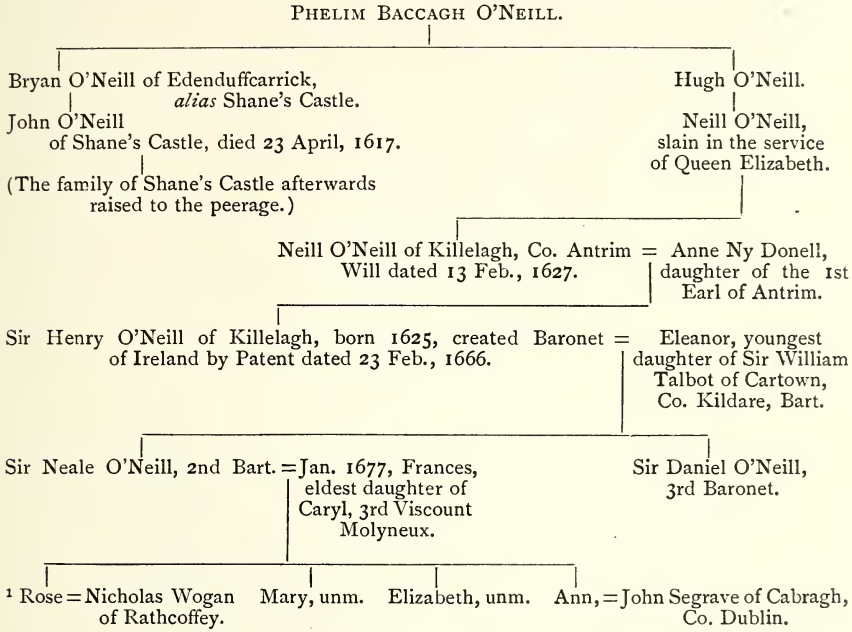
Requiescant in pace.

TOMBSTONE OF SIR NEALE O'NEILL IN THE CHOIR OF THE CHAPEL, HOLY GHOST FRIARY, WATERFORD.

WITHIN the ruined Holy Ghost Friary of Waterford, popularly known as the "French Church," is a weatherworn tombstone, of which a description, with a brief history of the soldier whose ashes it covers, can hardly fail to interest readers of the *Ulster Journal*. The stone in question is an inscribed slab lying flat on the surface within the choir of the ruined structure, and measuring 2 feet 7 inches wide by about 6 feet in length. Underneath, as the much-worn inscription testifies, repose the mortal remains of a distinguished seventeeth century Ulsterman—Sir Neale O'Neill, of Antrim, who was a colonel of dragoons in the Jacobite army at the fateful battle of the Boyne. The illustration prefixed is a *fac-simile* copy of the tombstone. The arms are those of O'Neill, having impaled the arms of Molyneux, azure a cross moline or. As will be seen by the inscription, Sir Neale O'Neill was married to Frances, daughter of Viscount Molyneux.

Unfortunately, the materials for even a brief sketch of the solitary tenant of this almost unknown grave are extremely scanty. The sources of information on the subject known to the writer are practically confined to the *Macariæ Excidium* of Colonel O'Kelly, O'Conor's *Military History of the Irish Nation*, and D'Alton's *Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of King James' Irish Army List* (1689).

I am indebted to G. D. Burtchaell, A.M., for the following pedigree of Sir Neale O'Neill, taken from Betham's copy of *O'Ferral's Linea Antiqua.*



Neale O'Neill was born in 1658, towards the close of the Commonwealth *régime.* D'Alton informs us, on the authority of a British Museum MS. (*Landsdowne Collection*, No. 1152, p. 229), that, early in 1687, O'Neill received his commission as captain in the Irish Army of James. In the preceding year, Richard Talbot, Lord Tyrconnell, had been appointed Viceroy. From the date of his appointment to the Viceroyalty, Tyrconnell zealously applied himself to the work of enlisting troops for his Royal master's service. Even previous to his appointment as Viceroy, viz., on his appointment, in 1685, to the Commandership-in-Chief of the Irish forces, with an authority independent of the Lord Lieutenant, Talbot had commenced the reorganising of the army, with a view to future contingencies. In a "List of Commissions" delivered between February and June of 1687, we find the name of Sir Neale O'Neill, captain, beneath that of Anthony Hamilton, colonel. In April, 1690, O'Neill was one of the assessors for Co. Antrim, in connection with the levying of his county's share of £20,000 a month, which James had applotted for the defence of the country. Antrim's share of the tax was £2,257 8s. 9d. for three months, but this included the contribution of the town of Carrickfergus.[2]

In the stirring events of 1690 and the preceding year O'Neill played a prominent part. In May of 1689, immediately after the assembling of the Dublin Parliament of James, he was sent with his dragoons into the counties of Antrim and Down. The King wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then before Derry —"I am sending down Sir Neale O'Neill's dragoons into the counties of Down and

[1] A favourite name with the O'Neills.

[2] *Illustrations, &c., of King James' Irish Army List*, p. 35.

Antrim. . . . I think it absolutely necessary you should not let any more men come out of Derry but for intelligence or some extraordinary occasion, for they may want provisions, and would be glad to rid themselves of useless mouths."[1] In Down and Antrim, and afterwards at the siege of Derry, O'Neill and his dragoons rendered valuable service to the cause of James, and won not a little honour for themselves.[2] In 1690 we find O'Neill advanced to the rank of colonel. The campaign that eventful year opened on the 16 June with the march of James, northward, from Dublin, at the head of his army of 20,000 men. Some unimportant engagements between reconnoitring parties of the hostile armies took place in the neighbourhood of Dundalk, and then James gave the order to fall back on Ardee. Before the retreat commenced, however, King James despatched Sarsfield in charge of Henry Luttrell's horse, O'Neill's regiment of dragoons, and O'Moore's and O'Gara's infantry, to retard the advance of King William's followers.[3] The fact that O'Neill's regiment was selected for this important and dangerous service shows it to have been not only composed of excellent fighting material, but to have been thoroughly reliable. Again, when Duke Schomberg was reported to have sent detachments to Sligo to command the West, Brigadier-General Patrick Sarsfield, with Luttrell's, O'Neill's, O'Moore's, and O'Gara's regiments, was sent to intercept them. On 24 June, King James encamped at Cookstown, near Ardee. An entry of that date gives us a list, in order, of the regiments in camp. O'Neill's dragoons were amongst them, occupying a place in the second line on the right between "Clifford's Draguns" and Colonel O'Carroll's regiment. At length came the day of the Boyne, so disastrous to James and his cause, when, at the river-ford of Rossnaree, near Slane, O'Neill and his gallant men made their last brave stand for the House of Stuart. By General Hamilton's advice, King James stationed Colonel O'Neill at the ford, with orders to prevent the crossing of King William's right wing. According to the Memoirs of the Marshal Duke of Berwick, King James' orders to O'Neill were to defend the pass as long as he could without exposing his men to the danger of being cut to pieces, and then either to offer battle to King William or to march straight to Dublin.[4] "For a whole hour," says O'Conor (*Military History of the Irish Nation*, p. 107), "O'Neill's regiment resisted the passage of the Williamites, though exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery and the charges of cavalry greatly their superiors in number." James' Memoirs, too, praise the conduct of O'Neill and his Ulstermen, who "did their part very well, and disputed the passage with the enemy almost an hour, till their cannon came up, and then retired in good order with the loss of only five or six common men . . . and an officer or two wounded."[5] O'Neill himself was, unfortunately, one of the officers wounded; he was shot through the thigh, and, although the wound did not prevent his conducting the retreat in good order, he died of it a week later in Waterford, whither he had accompanied his Royal master in his flight to the Continent. The choir of the old Franciscan Friary was chosen as his place of interment, probably because the Friary precincts were the favourite burial-place of the best Waterford families;[6] the citizens, being intensely Jacobite, would naturally

1 MS. in T.C.D. (E. ii. 19.)

2 *Illustrations, &c., of King James' Irish Army List*, pp. 301–2.

3 *Ibid*, p. 191.

4 Clarke's *James II.*, vol. ii., p. 395.

5 Vol. ii., pp. 395, &c.

6 For the history, &c., of the Holy Ghost Friary, see a paper by the writer in the Journal of the Waterford Archæological Society, No. 5, page 202.

honour a trusted officer of the defeated King by according him in death the most worthy place of sepulture at their disposal. Some valuable papers in his own handwriting, bearing on the history of the war, were left by O'Neill, but unfortunately they have long since disappeared. They were last in the possession of

THE HOLY GHOST FRIARY (FRENCH HUGUENOT CHURCH), WATERFORD, SHOWING SIR NEALE O'NEILL'S TOMB.

Rev. James Coigly, of the Co. Armagh, who was executed for high treason at Maidstone in 1798. In a sketch of his life by himself, that clergyman states the papers in question were destroyed, with much other similar valuable historical material, in an attack on his father's house by a "mob calling themselves Orangemen." [1]

[1] *Macariæ Excidium*, note, p. 166.

The attainders of 1691 include, of course, "Sir Neale O'Neill of Killellagh,"[1] together with Felix and Michael O'Neill, "also of said Killellagh." Nine years later, however, at the Court of Chichester House, claims were preferred against the confiscations of the first named by his widow, Dame Frances O'Neill, for her jointure as charged by settlement of 1677. Lady O'Neill's claim was allowed, as was also the claim of Cormuck O'Neill, as administrator of the Marchioness of Antrim, for mortgages and judgments affecting the estates of the deceased baronet. The claim of Rose O'Neill, one of Sir Neale's daughters, for her fortune, was not so successful—we find it marked "dismist." Sir Neale O'Neill left three other daughters—Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne—but they do not appear to have made any claim.[2] Sir Neale's widow died in 1732.

After the capitulation of Limerick, the remnant of O'Neill's regiment transferred itself to France, where, under the *fleur-de-lis*, its members won not a little martial glory. This migration constitutes the first flight of the "Wild Geece," as those Irish soldiers of fortune were called, who, in the end of this and the beginning of the succeeding century, left their native land in great numbers to take service in the different Continental armies.

1 The following extract relating to Killellagh is taken from the Co. Antrim Inquisition, 12 July, 1605 (3 James I.):—"They say that the Cinament of Kilmachevet (the southern part of Killead parish) in this territory, adjoining Killultagh, is bounded to the west by Lough Eaugh (Neagh); the mear on the other side passes through or near the small river Owen Camelin (now Crumlin River), the Church of Camelin (now a ruin on the steep bank of the river close to Crumlin), the Glinn of Altvacurragh, the mountain Carnaghleske, a hill called Downeballecaslane, the brook Clary (now Clady Water), the hills Downekilcross (now Kilcross), Downedisert (now Dundesert), and Tullagh m'Stanishagh, the stream Shroghanleresk (now Black Burn?), to Lough Eaugh. The cinament contains the following townlands:—Ballycrossmackidromagh (now Crosshill), Ballichillelagh (now Killealy), Ballinedreinagh (now Ballynadrentagh), Balliclaine, Balligorternigh (now Gartree), Ballinlargie (now Largy), with others whose names, on account of the long devastation of the country, the Jurors cannot learn. Within it is the parish church of Kilmachevet (the cemetery of Gartree church belonged to this church—Reeves), the presentation to the vicarage of which belongs to the Crown. The vicar receives the third part of the tithes of eight towns in the cinament, and all altarages. There is within the cinament an ancient fort called Altnacur. The premises were occupied by the Neales, and, being devastated, are worth yearly but 30s. Irish.

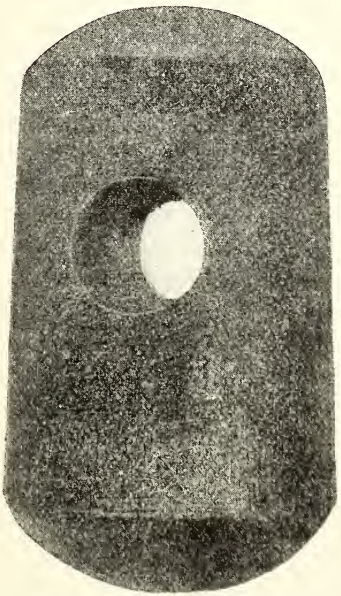
"The Tuogh of Killelagh (comprising the Grange of Muckamore and the north part of Killead parish) has to the west the lake of Lough Eaugh; to the south, Kilmachevet (Killelagh and Kilmachevet now form the Barony of Lower Massereene) to the hill Downeballicaslane, the brook Clary to the Six Mile Water River, and by it to Lough Eaugh. The tuogh contains the following townlands:—Bally Robin, Ballinaclochima, Ballicharmena, Ballitullagh, Ballicarbally (now Corbally), Ballidownegonill (now Dungonnell), Ballibrittas (now British), Ballihighcass (now Seacash), Balligillchonill (now Boltnaconnell), Balligenew, Ballinahardmore (now Ardmore, where there are many forts), Ballinahone, and others unknown. Within it is the parish church of Killede, otherwise Killelagh, the presentation to the vicarage of which belongs to the Crown. The Vicar receives the third of the tithes of 14 townlands in the tuogh and all altarages. Also the Church or chapel of Carnemeve (now Carmavy), an old fort called Donnowre, the site of the abbey of Muckmaire (now Muckamore), the house of friars of Masserine (near Antrim Castle), and the ruinous castle of Moubray, alias Cloghanmabree. The premises are waste, and worth by the year but 53s. 4d."—F. J. B., *Ed.*

2 *Illustrations, &c., of King James' Irish Army List*, pp. 229, &c.

On some Prehistoric Remains from Lough Erne.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

THE summer of the Jubilee year of 1887 will long be remembered as the driest that has come for many years, and its effect upon the lovely lake that adds so much to the landscape beauties of Fermanagh—whose waters are navigable for 52 miles of its spreading and narrowing course, and whose rippling wavelets lap and fret against the picturesque shores of more than 300 islands—was so great, that it touched a water-mark lower than at any previous time in the memory of those who reside upon its shores and fish in its prolific waters. As one of the results of this drought, that part of the lake that flows round the back or northern channel of Enniskillen was so low that it might have been forded by



STONE HAMMER FOUND IN LOUGH ERNE.

a child, and at the western bridge, which in prehistoric and more recent times was the fording-place of the clans, could have been crossed almost on dry land. For sanitary reasons, it therefore became necessary for the Town Commissioners, under the able direction of their chairman, to deepen the bed

of the lake, and in doing so, many of the objects that illustrate this paper, in stone, copper, and bronze, were thrown up by the spade and shovel. Of stone implements, fully fifty were found. Some of these got into other hands, but many were preserved by the labourers, and deposited with Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A. Among them is the remarkable stone hammer here illustrated. It was found in Portora stream where the bronze implements were found. In the standard work on *Ancient Stone Implements* by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., p. 200, fig. 151, a hammer is figured and described almost identical in form, size, and material. This from Lough Erne is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and is made of a veined quartzose gneiss. It bears a dull, lustrous polish, and is a very perfect and beautiful example of a type of hammer more frequently found in Ireland than in Great Britain. One is in the British Museum, of black horn-blende, from Lough Gur, County Limerick; another, of black and white gneissose rock, is in the possession of Sir John Evans, the material of which, he says, "must have been selected for its beauty;" and others are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, and in private museums. I have had this beautiful hammer in my custody for more than a year [it is now on loan in the Belfast Exhibition of Arts and Industries], and have often thought over its possible use. One conjecture was that it might have been employed by a worker in gold and precious metals, from the amount of labour and care expended upon its construction, as it would scarcely have been made for rougher and more general work. Another, and, I think, more probable explanation, is that hammers of this character were used in warfare. Offensive weapons of a similar character are still used by the Sioux Indians of North America, and the natives of New Guinea, New Caledonia, and elsewhere. I find that Sir John Evans is of the same opinion, and says—"It seems quite as probable that these were weapons as tools, and in that case we can understand an amount of time and care being bestowed on their preparation such as in modern days we find savages so often bestowing on their warlike accoutrements."[1] With this I selected from Thomas Plunkett's collection twelve typical stone axes, eleven of which are of trap, and one of a greenish sandstone. The most symmetrical of these is of the same form as fig. 75, p. 118, Evans, and is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, of elongated form, pointed at the butt, and oval in section. Around its centre the remains of a resinous substance, one inch in width, still exists, and illustrates the manner in which the axe was attached to its original handle.[2] Another resembles fig. 86. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and is furnished with two sharp cutting blades.

No. 3. Is similar in type, and is 4 inches long.

No. 4. Is a large polished celt, 8 inches in length, with a blade 4 inches wide × $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base.

No. 5. This is of a less common variety, flat, thin, and triangular in outline, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

[1] *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 200.

[2] The same mode of attachment is still in use among the aborigines of Western Australia.

No. 6. Has a gouge-like blade, is pointed at the base, and oval in section.

No. 7. This is a remarkable celt, of the long narrow form, having a sharp chisel-shaped cutting edge, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. It is encircled by a band of pick-marks, that show distinctly where it was gripped by its cleft handle. This was not found with its companions at Enniskillen; it comes from the other end of the lake, at the waterfoot, Pettigo, where it was found by men who were engaged in digging out a badger.

No. 8. Is like Fig. 52, Evans, in section, but is less pointed at the top; it measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and has a half circular sharp and clean cutting edge.

No. 9. Is another of the underface-ground variety, and, like the majority of those from Lough Erne, has a sharp and clean knife-like edge. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

No. 10. This is another triangular axe, but differs from No. 5 in being quite one inch thick in the centre and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

No. 11. Is rounded at the blade and butt, and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $\times$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

No. 12. This resembles No. 8; it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and has the blade ground down to a thin sharp edge. Although Thomas Plunkett has most properly retained these for his private museum, I am deeply indebted to him for an equally representative series, a close examination of which, and of others that I have had the opportunity of examining, prove that all the best known varieties of Irish stone celts have been recovered from the old lake bed.

Owing to the same cause, and during the same summer, a very fine and perfect bronze sword was found in a ford in Upper Lough Erne, on the western side of Iniskeen (the Beautiful Island), about a mile as the crow flies from Enniskillen. (Fig. 4.) This island lies in the centre of a very picturesque locality. The Erne branches a little below the ford into two winding rivers, and unites again above the island, which is rich pasture land, and was occupied in remote times by the fort and rath builders. The remains of an old church, dating from the sixth century, and portions of stone crosses of early Irish character, indicate the very ancient importance of the place; and the cemetery, next to that of Devenish, is still the most sought-for place of sepulture amongst the old families of the district.[1] The sword is of very beautiful proportions, being well balanced, and having a feather edge passing along both sides of the blade, the centre swelling into a fulness sufficient to strengthen it without adding too much to its weight or spoiling its balance. The hand-part is pierced for four rivets, larger in proportion than those which occur when a greater number are used. One of these remain. The grooved depressions designed for holding the bone covering on the hand-part are patinated, but the remainder of the weapon is clean, and has the appearance that would result from a long immersion in the bed of the lake. The sword measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is two inches broad at the widest

1 See Wakeman's *Guide to Lough Erne*. Dublin, 1877.

part; it has the rare peculiarity of having a certain amount of spring in the blade, which is apparent when pressure is used by holding it at the point and handle.

At the same time, no less than six dug-out boats,[1] all minutely described at the time by Thomas Plunkett in the *Fermanagh Times*, were discovered in various parts of Lough Erne. Four of these I am able to describe. The first was found by J. A. Pomeroy in a sandy bay adjoining his property at St. Angelo. It measures 43 feet 10 inches in length, by 2 feet 4 inches across the broadest end, gradually narrowing up to 1 foot 9 inches at the smaller end, with an average depth of 12 inches. The bottom of the interior was hollowed out about an inch lower in the smaller than the larger end, thus making the bottom and sides much thinner at the stern than at the bow, the boat being wider forward than aft. In the narrow extremity was a seat with two hollows, which gave the steersman a certain grip of the "taut," and steadied him from rolling with the motion of the boat. Both the bow and stern are spoon-shaped, the hull is semi-cylindrical and keelless, the oarsman squatting on the bottom of the craft, so as to keep the centre of gravity as low as possible, just as the Indians of King George's, Queen Charlotte's, and Pugit Sounds do at the present day.

The second of these dug-outs was discovered at the extreme end of an inlet of Upper Lough Erne, between the townlands of Derryadd [long oak-wood] and Derrylea [grey oakwood]. For the preservation of this canoe we are indebted to Edward Morrison of Derryadd. It was covered to a depth of two feet with tough peaty matter, which was traversed by the tangled roots of the bullrush *(scirpus lacustris)* that grew luxuriously over its resting-place. The vessel was hollowed out of the enormous trunk of an oak tree, and measured 30 feet from stem to stern, by 4 feet amidships, narrowing gradually to 3 feet towards the ends, The gunwale projected an inch over the sides, and on the inside were left five triangular projections parallel to each other. In each of these a notch was cut facing one end of the boat, and from the way that these are worn it is evident that they were used for keeping the seats secure in their places, as these apparently rested, not on the raised patches, but on the cylindrical sides of the boat, and were fixed horizontally into the notches, so that when the boat was propelled, the greater the lateral pressure on the seat, the more firmly it became fixed in its place. There was on one side of this boat an interesting example of old repairing, for where the gunwale had been stove in, a piece of black oak scantling, about two feet long, had been inserted, and attached with oak dowels.

The third canoe is from the bed of Claddagh River. Here there is evidence that in former times the river was erratic in its course, cutting for itself new watercourses during heavy floods, after which the old channels were silted up to a level with the adjoining valleys. It would appear, from the position in which this canoe was found, that it had been covered up in one of

[1] *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Jan. 19, 1888, p. 65.

these old channels to a depth of about twelve feet from the surface of the ground. Owing to a sharp bend in the present channel where the boat was buried, the force of the current against the side of the bank gradually excavated it, until the end of the boat could be observed at low water about four feet below the surface of the river. The Earl of Enniskillen, having been informed of the occurrence, made arrangements to have the vessel removed, and both the Earl and Countess were present with Thomas Plunkett during the operation. This canoe measures 22½ feet in length, by 2 feet deep, by 3 feet wide; the floor and sides are from 2½ to 3 inches thick. It differs from the others in shape, having sloped square ends projecting about one foot above the gunwale, pierced with four holes about 1½ inches in diameter in each. There are two pieces of bog oak attached to the sides with rude iron nails.

The fourth of these primitive vessels was found by Colonel Irvine in the lower lake, at the west side of Goblusk Point. It measured, when perfect, at least 55 feet long, and is a little more than 2 feet broad, and similar in shape to the first described. It rested on tenacious blue clay, and was covered with sand. The action of the waves, and rolling of the shingle and small boulders, denuded both the sides and ends, otherwise it would have been a splendid and unique specimen. Thomas Plunkett made careful searches both in and around these boats, but could not find a trace of either stone or metal implement or tool.

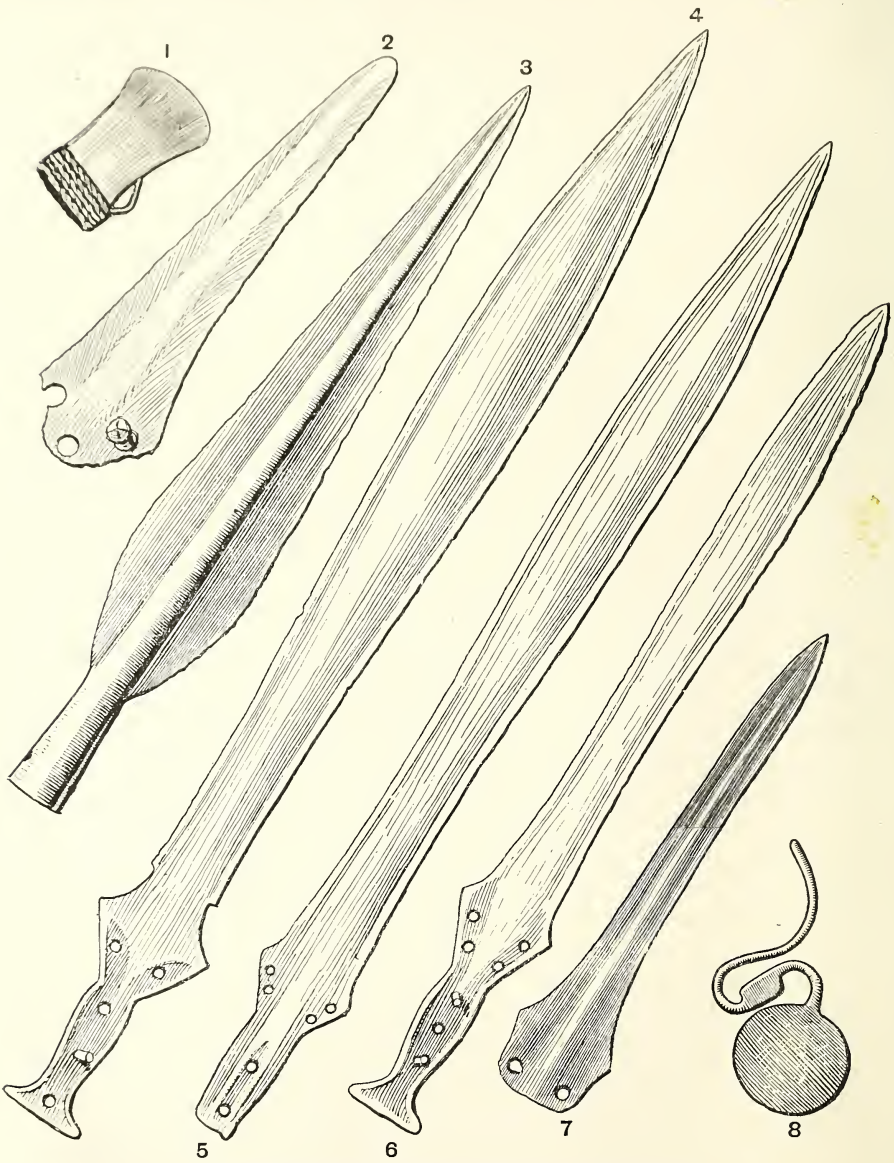
In Fermanagh, the old Lake Country, four types of the dug-out boat have been found—No. 1, from 10 to 15 feet long, with square bow and stern-piece, and having a projecting handle at each end; No. 2, from 15 to 20 feet long, tapering at both ends, usually found in connection with lacustrine dwellings; No. 3, from 20 to 30 feet long, having the stern formed by inserting an oak slab in grooves made in the hull; and No. 4, from 30 to 50 feet long, such as I have attempted to describe in this notice.

I am indebted to W. Duncan, of H.M. Customs, for a bronze dagger blade, found near Enniskillen in the same year; it is 6½ inches long, and has two bronze rivets in its flattened end, where it is 1¾ inches wide; it has the usual raised mid-rib and feather edge, and is a well-preserved specimen of its type.

Another very beautiful weapon of the same variety was found by workmen who were engaged in making a deep drain for carrying off the waters of the lake near Monea Castle, Co. Fermanagh, 1886. It also has two rivet-holes, but the rivets are gone. It is 10¼ inches long, and is in perfect condition. (Fig. 7.)

Other causes, besides the lowness of the waters caused by the drought of 1887, were equally fruitful in recovering antiquities from the lake bottom. These were the deepening of certain parts of the lough by dredging, especially the narrow and rapid channel that flows beneath the elevated grounds on which the well-known Collegiate School of Portora is founded, where the entrance of the stream is guarded by the ancient castle of the same name,

that looks out across the Bay of Portora to the lonely Island of Devenish, whose round tower stands out as a silent sentinel to guard the dead who rest secure and undisturbed beneath its shadow in their last lacustrine home.



BRONZE WEAPONS AND ORNAMENT FOUND IN LOUGH ERNE.

Portora was in ancient times an island; the waters that girded the south-west side have been silted up, and their site is now dry land. The place where the bronze weapons were found was a rocky ford. There can be no doubt

but there was an early settlement of Grecians or other civilised people on Portora (the Port of Tears, or wailing-place,—the dead were taken from here to the holy island of Devenish), as it was a fertile island, and its steep natural slopes made it a good vantage-ground in case of attack. The drainage operations covered some two or more years, and during their continuance many weapons and ornaments of the bronze age were brought up by the buckets of the dredge, and all save one came into Thomas Plunkett's possession, who has placed me under renewed obligations by enriching my private collection with them. Some of these I have already described in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Four were dredged up from the Bay of Portora—namely, a rapier, spear-head, and two socket-celts. The rapier is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, by 2 inches wide at the base, where there are two rivet-holes, from whence it tapers gradually to the point. It was injured and broken in two places by the bucket of the dredge, but I have had it repaired, and only one inch of the point is wanting. When perfect, it must have been almost 14 inches long. The spear-head has suffered even more from its process of recovery by the dredge. The thin projecting blades are bent, and the point is broken off and lost, but enough remains to enable us to add another to the list of Irish decorated spear-heads. On the very highest authority, that of Sir John Evans, "had it been uninjured, it would have been a unique example." It measures, in its broken state, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is lozenge-shaped in section, and has long lozenge-formed engraved loops on each side of the socket. A series of six concentric bands surrounds it, and from these as a base spring six engraved triangular ornaments of the same character as fig. 402, p. 326, Evans. The sharply-raised centre ribs of the spear-head have four continuous lines of punched dot-markings, and four more upon the upper and under surface of the blades where they spring from the socket. This spear-head has a dark-brown patination, and, when perfect, must have been a singularly beautiful weapon of 20 or perhaps 22 inches in length.

One of the socket-celts is plain and unornamented, with a perfect loop, and is covered completely with a lustrous green patina. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the blade.

Its companion celt is more straight and chisel-shaped, and has around the socket and below the loop five coils of rope pattern, in such high relief that they convey the first impression of having been put on to repair and brace up the socket; but, on more minute examination, it is evident that all were cast together, both the implement and its cable decoration. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the blade. (Fig. 1.) This rope ornament is of extremely rare occurrence in the British Islands. It occurs upon a celt of the same shape, figured by Evans at p. 140, but it differs from this in having only one rope-twist between two plain raised bands. Another is figured in Wilde's *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 384, fig. 276, having a raised rope ornament of six coils.

At the ancient fording place, near Portora, were dredged up a bronze

sword and portion of another, a spear-head, brooch, and battle-axe, a palstave and javelin head. The sword is 17½ inches long; the handle has seven rivet-holes, in two of which the rivets remain. (Fig. 6.)

Like all the swords of the ancient Irish, it is a beautiful casting, well proportioned, and with a perfect balance, and resembles all the bronze antiquities found here in the dark brown deposit with which it is covered, caused by the peaty earth of the lake bottom in which it was so long hidden. The imperfect sword is 8 inches in length, of which the handle, which is in fine preservation, measures 4 inches; it has only two rather large rivet-holes, but these are connected on both sides by a groove, into which the missing hand-parts, probably of bone, were imbedded, and fastened by the bronze rivets that held them in their place.

The spear-head is of remarkable beauty. It is leaf-shaped, socketed, with one rivet-hole, and is covered all over with a deep rich brown lustrous patina. It measures 16¼ inches long, 3 inches across the blade at its widest part, and tapers to a sharp point, carrying a swelled mid-rib along its whole length of blade. (Fig. 3.)

The brooch is of the so-called "spectacle" variety, one of which is figured in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. iii., pl. vii., fig. 1; Dublin, 1784. I have never felt satisfied with this incongruous and misleading name. The form of the brooch, with its circular disc-shaped head and sinuous body, conveys the idea of a serpent more than of anything else. Ornaments of this kind are of extreme rarity, so much so that in my experience I have seen and acquired only two others besides this. The disc-like head is now devoid of decoration, but it is highly probable that it was originally covered on both sides with an ornamental design. (Fig. 8.)

The battle-axe, although with little beauty to recommend it, is yet the most interesting of all the weapons found at Portora. It is apparently of pure copper, and, like those of the Firbolgs, is round pointed, and of ruder construction than the sharp-pointed weapons of the Tuatha de Danaans. It was attached to its handle by massive rivets of the same material as itself: of these it originally had three, but only one is now *in situ*. With its heavy curved blade flattened to the edges, it is a formidable and destructive weapon, and takes us back to an age long before the advent of our Saviour, when the valleys and hills of Sligo echoed back the war-cries of the opposing armies who strove in deadly combat upon the historic plains of Moytura.[1] (Fig. 2.)

The palstave is of the winged type, with high stops, five and a-half inches long, and has the side-wings ornamented with a series of lateral grooves; both sides of the blade are strengthened below the stops by having the metal beaten up into a half-circular form.

The javelin head is 3½ inches in length, with a long socket and short wide blade, in which are two orifices for securing it to the shaft.

There was also found with the above a bronze celt of the ordinary flat

1 O'Curry's Lectures on the Weapons of the Ancient Irish.

type with a wide blade, and an early copper celt. During the past year another bronze sword was found adjoining the lake shore at the back of Enniskillen. (Fig. 5.)

I am indebted for this and the bronze antiquities that I have described to my friend Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., who has done so much for the Archæology, Natural History, and Geology of Fermanagh and the town of Enniskillen, with the history of which his name will ever be associated.

In summing up the stone and bronze objects that were brought to light by the fall of the waters in Lough Erne, and by the dredging operations that were carried on in it, we are carried back to times far remote, when the only implement and weapon used by man was the polished stone axe of the Neolithic period; from thence down to the dawn of metallurgy, when the stone celt was discarded for its counterpart of unalloyed copper; and when this was followed by the more advanced copper battle-axe, until both were lost in the weapons of the bronze age, the beauty of which arrests the attention of the most careless observer, and stamps the ancient bronze workers not only as skilled mechanics, but as art workmen. The many islands that stud the waters of this too little known and too little frequented lake, and add so much to the beauty of an ever-varying landscape, must from their insular position have been used as great natural crannoges, which were peopled by a hardy race, who drew their supplies of food from its friendly waters, that in those times must have teemed with salmon as the waters of British Columbia do now, while they also acted as a means of communication to friends, and as an encircling barrier against assailants. The visitor to Lough Erne now will see the wooded isle and cultivated fields; in more remote times the whole face of the country would be covered with forests of pine and oak, except here and there where the smoke would ascend from the clearing of a little nomadic community, who had made their temporary home upon the lake shore. As it has been in our own times in the N.W. of Canada, so it was upon Lough Erne then: the dug-out canoe was the only vessel of naval architecture afloat, the stone axe and flint arrow-head were the weapons used in war and the chase, and these have come down to us as silent and instructive evidences of those who then peopled the lake district of Fermanagh.

Miscellanea.

ANCIENT LOCAL SEALS.

THE Seal of John Kennedy, Abbot of Bangor, illustrated in this Journal, vol. i., page 46, and in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., page 205, and stated at that time (1832) to be possessed by James Underwood, at Sandymount, Dublin, has been ascertained by W. F. Wakeman to be safe in the Royal Irish Academy Collection.

THOMAS DREW, Pres. R.S.A.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON AND CAPTAIN CORRY.

I have read with pleasure Lord Belmore's interesting and instructive paper on *Monea Castle and the Hamiltons*, vol. i., pp. 195–256. It has added much to my own information, and should be attentively studied by all who appreciate the qualities of the people who have made Ulster history.

There are, however, one or two points with regard to which his Lordship's narrative seems to require a slight addition. He alludes to a defeat inflicted by the Enniskillen-men on Sir Thomas Newcomen's Regiment of Irish in the absence of their officers, "who had left them and gone to dine at Castle Coole." Now this dinner was given by Captain James Corry; and I think his Lordship would increase the value of his paper by giving us his version of the Captain's relations to the party of King William. No doubt that officer joined the winning side eventually, got a certificate from the Provost and Burgesses of Enniskillen recounting his services, was rewarded for his sufferings and losses, represented Fermanagh in the Irish Parliament, and filled various offices under the Crown. But, on the other hand, a Parliamentary Commission reported that he "gave no assistance to the garrison of Inniskillen," and that he "publiquely declared he hoped to see all those hanged that tooke up arms for the Prince of Orange." Besides, Lieutenant M'Carmick, in his narrative, after alluding to the dinner given by Captain Corry to the Irish officers, and to his attempt to imprison Browning for "heading" a party of the Enniskillen horse, says the Captain "made it his business after to hinder his tenants, or any other he had influence upon, to joyn with us; but we were not long troubled with him, for he left the kingdom the March following." The question is, whether the Captain obtained his rewards for consistently serving King William, or for deserting the party of King James, to which he had at first belonged.

Then, again, in his Lordship's account of the defeat sustained by Lieutenant M'Carmick's party of Enniskillen-men, on the 13th of July, 1689, he adopts the

Rev. Andrew Hamilton's statement that they were surprised in a hollow by the Duke of Berwick's horse. But Hamilton was then absent from Enniskillen on a visit to the fleet, and, consequently, had his information from report; while, on the other hand, we have the relation of M'Carmick himself, who commanded the defeated troops. This differs greatly from Hamilton's, and directly contradicts it, as will be seen by the following quotation :—"And whereas Mr. Hamilton says the Foot were surprised in a Bottom betwixt two Hills . . . it is a great mistake, for we were upon a Hill in full view of the Enemy, and saw every step they made towards us. . . . When they came up, we fired upon them so hotly, killing several of them, that the Dragoons turned their backs and fled, leaving their Colonel, viz., Lutterell, behind them ; Then our Horse, without firing one Shot, as if they had designed to invite the Enemy to a second Charge upon the Foot, ran clear away to give them the better opportunity." M'Carmick then goes on to describe how his son was killed at his side, and himself and a number of his party taken prisoners. He states that he had marched out with this small detachment only when Governour Hamilton had promised positively to send a "powerful party of foot" after them, and that Hamilton neglected to do this, although warned of their danger by Lieutenant Campbell, and although "all the way" was full of "armed men," who might easily have been sent to relieve the party that were overpowered.

Evidently the success of the Enniskillen-men was due to Lloyd, and not to Gustavus Hamilton, who thus neglected to send reinforcements to M'Carmick, made a mess of his expedition to Omagh, and, although brave, never accomplished anything worthy of great renown.

I do not in any way mean to impugn the honesty or general accuracy of the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, who never deliberately misrepresents; but, in this instance, I think the statements of M'Carmick, who himself led the defeated party, and knew all the circumstances better than Hamilton, are deserving of our careful attention and belief.

W. T. Latimer.

* * * *

I have seen a proof of Rev. W. T. Latimer's paper on the above subject, in which he invites me to give my version of "the Captain's relations to the party of King William." I shall be glad to give the grounds why I attach no importance to the Report of the Commissioners of Forfeitures as a document of historical accuracy in the next number of the Journal, and to offer what appears to me to be the natural and simple explanation of Captain Corry's conduct, irrespective of the party of either king.

With regard to my adoption of the Rev. Andrew Hamilton's account of the action with the Duke of Berwick's horse, I did so partly because it is that adopted by Harris whose account I paraphrased in my paper, and partly because, whilst I did obtain the loan of a copy of Hamilton's account, both in the original edition and in the more modern reprint, I entirely failed to obtain M'Carmick's. Those to whom I applied, including a Dublin dealer in old books, did not appear to have any knowledge of it. I knew it only from the late Professor Witherow's quotations. If the Rev. W. T. Latimer can lend me a copy of M'Carmick's work, I shall be happy to look into the matter further.

I may perhaps here state, with regard to my reference to the Dane family in my article in the last number of the Journal, that a subscriber has called my atten-

tion to what he thinks is a wrong conjecture of mine on page 267. If he is correct, I have got a generation too much, inasmuch as he is, unless much mistaken, nearly sure that Paul Dane, the Provost of Enniskillen in 1689, was the same person as the Paul Dane who died in 1745, and not his son. I am inclined to think that he may be right, and if he satisfies me that it is so, I may perhaps return to the subject again.

BELMORE.

WELLS IN STONE FORTS.

Neither in the fortresses of Ire-Ceire, North Wales, nor in Dun Eingus, nor in Dun Conor, in Aranmore, did I observe any wells, or places for storing water. When these old walls enclosed multitudes of human beings, as well as cattle, one would think that an adequate supply for domestic and other purposes would have been an absolute necessity—more so, indeed, than the ramparts, on the building of which they expended so much time and labour, and inside which it would have been madness to have been besieged without water.

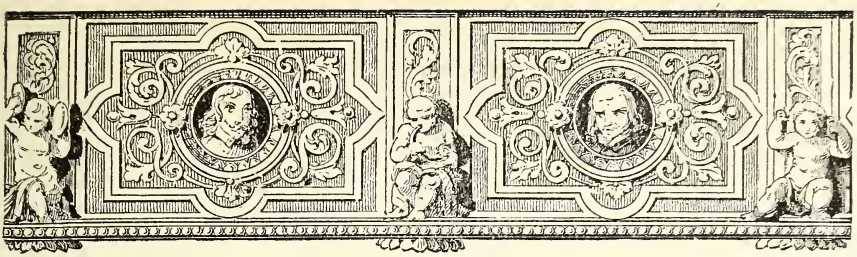
SAML. CUNNINGHAM, Glencairn.

OLD TIMES IN BELFAST.

In 1770, the well-known dramatic author, John O'Keeffe, intimated by advertisement that he "proposes to draw two views of the town of Belfast, the same as those he finished for the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donegall, provided he can get twenty persons to subscribe half-a-guinea each. The views to be raffled for by the subscribers in what manner the majority shall determine. If the subscription is filled before next Saturday, Mr. O'Keeffe will then begin the drawings; the money to be deposited in the hands of H. & R. Joy, and to be paid to Mr. O'Keeffe when the drawings are delivered." Amongst the drawings that he did for Lord Donegall were a view of Belfast and one of Carrickfergus, as mentioned in his *Recollections*, 1826, vol. i., pp. 35, 202-205. It would be of interest to ascertain if those drawings still exist, as that of Belfast, from the Mall, would doubtless give a good idea of the appearance of the town before the removal of the ramparts adjacent to the present Donegall Place, laid out in 1783. O'Keeffe is styled a miniature painter in Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists*, 1878.

In view of the successful visits of the veteran Blondin to the Exhibition at Belfast, it may interest some of our readers to mention that in 1779, at the Old Theatre, Mill Street, Belfast, Mr. Bissett performed his celebrated surprising equilibres (*sic*) on the slack wire, rope, ladder, tumbling, &c. "He will stand on his head, on a bottle, on the wire, the wire in full swing,—not done by any other." Tickets could be had of Mr. Bissett, at his house, at the sign of The Horse of Knowledge, in High Street. He had with him the Avizena, or Bird of Knowledge, a lion-porcupine, and two other curious animals, which could be seen at his house or at any other house by paying one shilling each.

R. M. YOUNG, Editor.



Notes and Queries.

QUERIES.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

The Spanish Armada in Ulster.—In a *Catalogue of the Antiquities and Curiosities of the late George Stephenson*, of Lisburn, auctioned by the late Hugh Hamilton on the 29 and 30 April, 1868, lot 32 is entered as "Madonna and Child, found in Bangor Bay in the year 1844 ; supposed to have been washed ashore after a heavy gale from the hull of an old vessel embedded in the sand, which, tradition says, was one of the Spanish Armada lost there in 1588 ; the wood is still sound, and of black mahogany." This seems to confirm the tradition that a Spanish ship was wrecked in Bangor Bay, Co. Down. Can anyone say where this relic is now? Its production might help to decide this point. J. J. Major.

Carrickfergus Maps and Views.—It is intended to publish a full list of maps of Carrickfergus and vicinity, also all drawings and engravings of the Castle and town, with short descriptions. Any person having such, would greatly oblige by sending particulars to William Swanston, Queen Street, Belfast.

REPLIES.

Proposal to Poison Hugh O'Neill (see vol. i., p. 301).—A written proposal of this nature was made to Sir Robert Cecil by one William Atkinson, an English secular priest. The Franciscans having constant access to O'Neill's person, Atkinson contemplated joining that Order, expressly to find an opportunity "to poysine Tirone through some poysined hoastes" (the Eucharist). The letter in which Atkinson unfolds his plan of assassination is yet extant, endorsed in Cecil's handwriting, "Atkinson's lre, the Priest y^t^ discovered Tychburn and was broght me by Mr. Fowler." It is printed in full in Daniel Mac Carthy's *Life and Letters of Florence Mac Carthy Reagh, Tanist of Carbery*, pp. 304-5 : London, 1867. The Tichburn mentioned in Cecil's endorsement was Thomas Tichburn, a Hampshire priest, who was betrayed by Atkinson, and executed at Tyburn, 20 April, 1601. (See Challoner's *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, vol. i., pp. 402-3 : Derby, 1843.)

John Salmon.

The Mourne Range (see vol. i., p. 301).—The ancient name of Mourne was Beanna Boirche. A very old reference to it under this name is that in St. Fiacc's Hymn on the Life of St. Patrick :—

HiSlán tuaith Benna Bairche, nisgebed tart nalia,
canaid cet salm cechnaidche dorig aingel fognia.

"In (the fountain) Slán, in the region of Benna Boirche, which neither drought nor flood affected,
He sang a hundred psalms every night, to the angels' King he was a servant."

(See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick and Other Documents Relating to that Saint*, vol. ii., pp. 408-9 : London, 1887, edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes.) The Mourne district is called "Beaniborphies" in certain Patents of James I. to the Magennises; and "Bennaboreky," at least as the name of a moat within its limits, seems to have been retained down to the time when O'Donovan was employed on the Ordnance

Survey. Perhaps the earliest use of "Mourne" for this tract occurs in a Taxation, *circa* 1300. It got this name from Cremorne *(Crioch Mughdhorna)* in Co. Monaghan, from which an emigration to this part of Co. Down took place about the middle of the thirteenth century, the name of the emigrants' territory, *Mughdhorn*, pronounced as nearly as possible *Mourne*, being then transferred to the new settlement. The settlers were the Mac Eochys (or Mac Gaugheys, as they are now called), according to Father Edmund Mac Cana's *Itinerary*, translated and learnedly edited by the late Bishop Reeves. (See the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. ii., p. 48: Belfast, 1853–62.) JOHN SALMON.

The Introduction of Frogs into Ireland (see vol. i., p. 301).—Ireland produced no frogs, and no serpents or poisonous things, according to Donatus, an Irish monk who was Bishop of Fiesole, in Tuscany, in the ninth century. His testimony is:—

Nulla venena nocent, nec serpens serpit in herba,
Nec conquesta canit garrula rana in lacu.

(See Usher's *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, p. 1060: Dublin, 1639.) Giraldus Cambrensis, who came to Ireland in Prince John's train in 1185, also remarks our immunity from frogs. He has an anecdote of one which was found in a field near Waterford in his time. In his opinion it was imported in an English ship. It was shown to the Court, greatly astonishing the Normans, but still more the Irish. The King of Ossory was moved to extraordinary grief at the sight, beating himself about the head, and exclaiming that the appearance of such a creature was prophetic of Ireland's subjugation by the invaders. (See the *Topographia Hiberniæ* of Giraldus Cambrensis, dist. i., c. 23, 24, printed in Camden's *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica et Cambrica a Veteribus Scripta*, pp. 710, 711: Frankfort, 1603.)

A fourteenth-century Irish MS. in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, B. 512) finds a fanciful resemblance between Ireland and Adam's Paradise in the freedom from snakes, lions, dragons, scorpions, mice, and frogs. (See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes, Introduction, vol. i., p. xxx: London, 1887.)

Frogs would seem not to have been entirely unknown in Ireland in James I.'s reign, as Dr. Rothe, who was then Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, states in his Latin *Elucidations* on Jocelyn's *Life of St. Patrick* that they were sometimes seen. However, in his opinion, their extirpation was not remote. (See Edmund L. Swifte's *Life and Acts of St. Patrick*, translated from the Latin of Jocelyn, p. iv: Dublin, 1809.) Their extermination was perhaps accomplished, as Count O'Kelly, who published a *Historica Descriptio Hiberniæ* at Vienna in 1703, represents Ireland as free from frogs as well as serpents:—*Sibilat hic serpens nullus, aut rana coaxat.* (See the reprint of O'Kelly, Dublin, 1844, p. 20.) Dr. Rutty states, in his *Essay towards a Natural History of the County of Dublin* (vol. i., p. 290: Dublin, 1772), that frogs were introduced into Ireland by Dr. Guithers in 1696. Other authorities say, 1699. Dr. Guithers, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, got the spawn from England and placed it in the College Park.

As to Moira, that frogs were first seen *there* is asserted by the Rev. J. Dubourdieu. In his *Statistical Survey of Co. Down* (pp. 315–16: Dublin, 1802) he says, "it can be proved beyond contradiction; but by whom they were first imported is not so certain." "I was assured," he continues, "by an old gentleman of the greatest veracity, who died some years ago above the age of eighty, that the first frogs he ever saw were in a well near the above-mentioned town, from whence he brought some of them to Waringstown, where, until that time, they had never been seen, &c." A correspondent of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (vol. vii., p 176: Belfast, 1853–62) had read that "a private soldier placed the spawn in a ditch near Moira;" and in Webb's *Annotations on D'Aubigné's Sketch of the Early Irish Church* (p. 173: London, 1857) it is stated that Lady Moira is believed to have brought some to the estate. In Thompson's *Natural History of Ireland* (vol. iv., p. 65: London, 1849–56) the following note is given as supplied by a friend, with reference to Co. Antrim:—"My grandmother, who, I find, was born 8 January, 1726, used to tell me that when a girl at school she was taken some distance to see a frog, which was exhibited as a show. Her father lived at Ballycorr, in this county, so this applies to the North of Ireland." JOHN SALMON.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any reference to archæological matters, particularly those of Ulster, will be reviewed in this column.

Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead. Editors—Colonel P. D. Vigors, F.R.S.A.I., Bagenalstown; Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, M.R.I.A., Clonegal. Yearly subscription, 5/-

We would again bring under the notice of our readers the excellent work done by this Society, whose last Report is now before us. Twenty-five counties have notices of monuments in this Report, some of them illustrated; but amongst this number we regret to find our own County Down has no place. This is not as it should be.

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Traces of Past and Present: Episcopal—Clerical—Lay. By Rev. Canon Staveley, B.D. Dublin: William Magee. 1895.

This is an excellent little volume of entertaining gossip, clerical and lay, clearly pointing out the worthy Canon's appreciation of things gay as well as grave. The following is a fair sample of many of the stories told:—"Mrs. Beresford, the wife of the Bishop of Kilmore (1802–1820), had a nephew, by name Charlie Bushe, an incumbent in the Diocese. He had been staying at the See-house, and his aunt urged him to remain till after Sunday. He declared he could not possibly do so, as the Bishop would be sure to ask him to preach, and he had brought no sermon with him. 'Oh,' said his aunt, 'I'll make it all right for you,' and she went and took one of the Bishop's sermons. On the morrow, Master Charlie ascended the pulpit with his purloined plumes and gave out his text—'Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots.' He had not finished the first sentence, when a loud and angry voice rang from the throne—'That's too bad, Charlie, too bad; that's my Ethiopian!'"

* * * * *

Annals, Anecdotes, Traits, and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments, 1172–1800. By J. Roderick O'Flanagan, B.L. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1895. 1/-.

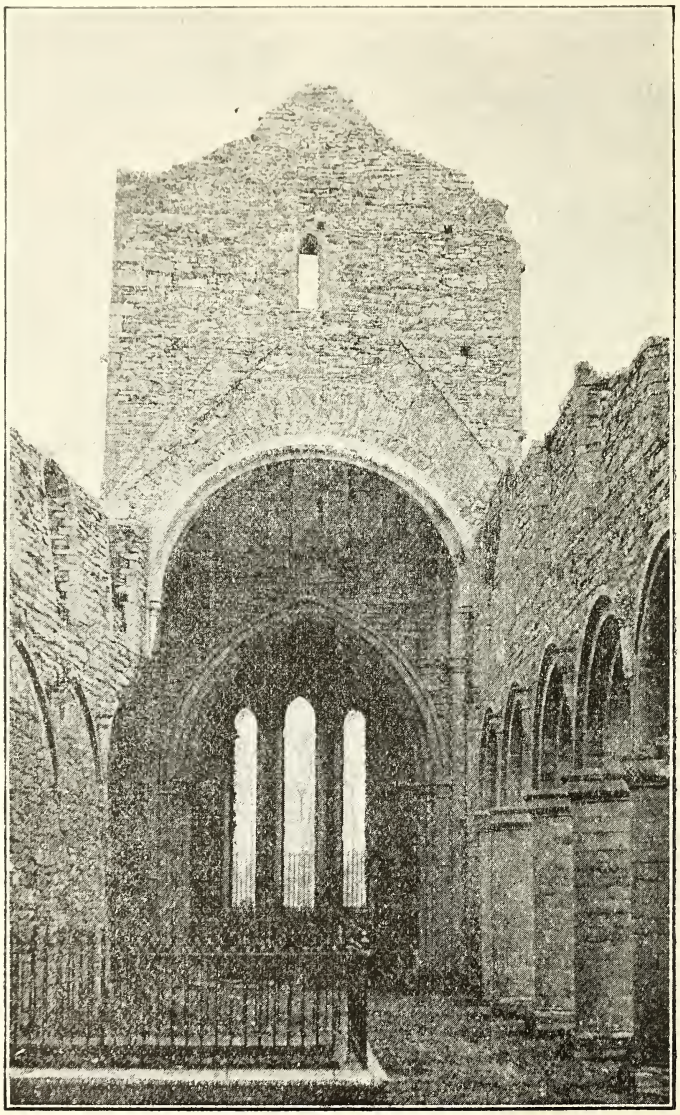
It is a pity this carefully-written account of the Irish Legislature has been somewhat marred by the introduction of modern politics. The writer has succeeded in placing before the public a great number of facts in regard to the different Irish Parliaments from the time of Henry II. till the Union, a feature of the book being a number of Appendices, giving some structural details and notices of the ceremonies, with personal anecdotes of celebrated members. The book is a most readable production.

* * * * *

Loch Ce and its Annals; with Roscommon and the Diocese of Elphin in times of old. By the Very Rev. Francis Burke, A.M., Dean of Elphin. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited. 1895.

The Dean of Elphin has done good work in bringing before the public these most important annals, which had been, till now, locked up from the ordinary reader,

and only used as a reference. The incidents recorded in this old MS., now preserved in Trinity College, have been revivified and a local colouring added, without which historic facts are often dry and uninteresting. Another good feature of the book is the tracing down of Ecclesiasticism from the earliest times till the present day, showing the various changes time and man have effected. The ruins of Carrig MacDiarmada, Church Island and Trinity Island, and the Cistercian Monastery of



BOYLE ABBEY—LOOKING EAST.

Boyle are described at length. The reverend writer deserves great praise for the care he has taken in producing this most excellent work, which we can confidently recommend to our readers for careful perusal. The volume contains many excellent illustrations of subjects referred to in the text.

Belfast Harbour—its History. Reprinted from the *Belfast Evening Telegraph.* Belfast: W. & G. Baird. 1895. 1/-.

This is a reprint of several articles compiled for the records of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. A vast array of facts and figures are here set forth, forming a most valuable reference to everything appertaining to the growth and prosperity of the port of Belfast. The work is further enhanced by two maps.

* * * * *

Sketch of the Geology of County Antrim. By Alexander M'Henry, M.R.I.A.; and *The Mourne Mountains,* by R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E., B.A., with a folding map and illustrations. Printed for the Geologists' Association, London.

This is a most accurately compiled and freely illustrated guide to the geology of our district, the writers being both local men quite able to deal with the subject in a competent manner. We cannot have too many of such pamphlets, in order to make fully known the scientific advantages of a visit to our northern coast.

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Bundoran and its Neighbourhood. By T. C. C. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker. 1895. 1/-.

Quite a number of local guides have been issued lately to popularise and point out the different places of interest in particular districts, so that visitors may make the best use of their time. A commendable feature of this freely illustrated book is the number of references to the antiquities of a district rich in such remembrances of the past, and the frequent mention of William Allingham, the poet of Ballyshannon, to whom a monument has been recently erected on the bridge of the town he loved so well. It bears the following inscription, written by the poet himself:—

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM,
A Native of this Town,
BORN, 1824. DIED, 1889.

Here once he roved, a happy boy,
Along the winding Banks of Erne:
And now, please God, with finer joy,
A fairer world his eyes discern.

* * * * *

Life of S. Kiaran the Elder, of Seir. Edited by Rev. D. Mulcahy, P.P., M.R.I.A. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1895.

This is a careful translation from the Celtic of the life of a fifth-century Irish saint. The translation is made from a copy, the form of which is modern, although the many obsolete expressions found in the text point to an older original. Anyone, however, who peruses this work cannot but arrive at the conclusion that many of the legends there mentioned are mediæval additions, and do not correspond with the time of the saint. Like some of our ancient buildings with later additions, and perhaps a final "restoration," the "patching" is pretty evident. Nevertheless, this biography is well worth a place on our shelves, and reflects credit on Father Mulcahy, an Irish scholar of ability, for the manner in which he has transcribed and translated this panegyric of S. Kiaran.

* * * * *

Prince Connla of the Golden Hair. Versified by C. Gough. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1895.

This versification of a story from Joyce's *Old Celtic Romances* is written in a pleasing manner, and well sustains the attention of the reader. The story refers to a son of Conn Ced-Cathach (Conn the fighter of a hundred), who flourished in the second century, and an incident at the Hill of Usna, a royal residence, now in Westmeath.

Maureen's Fairing. By Jane Barlow. London : J. M. Dent & Co.. 1895. 2/6 nett.

Jane Barlow won a name for herself in *Irish Idylls* which is scarcely maintained in the present collection of stories. The sad strain running through most of them is a little overdrawn, and is not yet, we are glad to say, typical of the Irish race. The detailed analysis of character, and the beauty of the diction, however, fully compensate the reader for the absence of mirthful scenes such as most of us expect in a series of stories representative of Irish character. The book is artistically got up and excellently printed, being one of the Iris Library.

* * * * *

Don't, Pat : a Manual of Irishisms. By Colonel O'Critical. Dublin : William M'Gee. 1895. 6d.

The compilation of a military man who enjoyed a "brogue" in early life, but was so much twitted by his brother officers on that account that he has succeeded in dropping the idioms acquired at his mother's knee, and now desires to press upon others the desirability of their doing likewise. To the philological student many of our expressions are of extreme interest, leading, as they do, back to our Elizabethan or Bible English, or to the Celtic itself. What "good society" in England may think of the expressions of our people is not a mattter of much importance, nor are we at all anxious that there should be an exact assimilation between our words and phrases and those of the modern Englishman—in many cases quite the contrary. The book was uncalled for, and is foppish.

* * * * *

Aneas O'Haughan ; or, the Outlaw of Squire's Hill. By Francis Joseph Bigger, Editor. *Belfast Weekly Telegraph*, 20th September, 1895.

This history of an Antrim Raparree, who lived about 1720, deals with incidents in the Braid Valley, Ballyclare, Legoneil, and, most of all, Carrickfergus, and is illustrated by numerous local pictures descriptive of the text.

* * * * *

There is in the *Spectator* (September) a poem from the pen of Moira O'Neill, containing some beautiful references to our County Antrim scenery.

"'Tis the long blue head of Garron
From the sea,
Och, we're sailin' past the Garron
On the sea.
Now Glenariff lies behind,
Where the waters fall and wind
By the willows o' Glenariff to the sea."

* * * * *

The Dublin *Journal of Medical Science* (September) contains a short paper by Henry S. Purdon, M.D., Belfast, entitled—"Notes on Old Native Remedies." This is a local subject well worthy of more study, and Dr. Purdon has done well in contributing this notice, and we trust he will add to it. In out-of-the-way places many old herbal remedies are still in use, and there is no one who has not heard of satisfactory results in many cases.

* * * * *

The *Irish Naturalist* for September contains a very full scientific account, well illustrated, of the recent meeting of the Irish Field Club Union in Galway, when many Belfast members attended and took an active part in the proceedings. This is the first time an issue of this sort has been attempted, and is most creditable to the Editors and the different contributors.

* * * * *

Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. Vol. I., Part 6. October.

This excellent journal contains different articles of historical and antiquarian value, and quite sustains the reputation of the earlier parts. Amongst other articles is one edited by Francis Joseph Bigger, consisting of an account of Wexford in 1798 by Mrs. Brownrigg, as given to her friend, Mrs. Durham, of Ballylesson, Belfast.

ULSTER JOURNAL

OF

ARCHÆOLOGY

VOL. II. JANUARY, 1896. NO. 2.

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The Editors will be obliged for information regarding any local historical structure not already pictorially recorded, especially those liable to destruction or alteration, in order that careful photographs may be taken of them, full arrangements having been made for so doing.

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Queen's College Library, Belfast
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Richardson, Col., Rossfad, Ballynamallard, Co. Fermanagh
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Robinson, John Henry, Myrtle Villa, Southern Road, Cork
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Rogers, J., St. Andrew's N.S., Belfast
Rogers, Richard, c/o J. Preston & Co., Callender Street, Belfast
Rogers, Wm. E., the Belfast Bank, Portaferry
Rolleston, J. K., c/o John Elliott & Co., Springfield Factory, Belfast
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Ross, Rev. R. Caldon, Strangford, Co. Down
Ross, Samuel, Garfield Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast
Ross, W. A., William Street South, Belfast
Roy, T., Madrid Street, Belfast
Rushe, D. Carolan, Far Meehue, Monaghan
Salmon, John, Royal Hotel, Belfast
Savage, Mr., Antrim
Sayers, Rev. Canon, The Glebe, Ballinderry
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Small, H., Sullivan Schools, Holywood
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Smith, F. W., Donegall Square East, Belfast
Smith, George, Linen Hall Library, Belfast
Smith, J. Irvine, Elm Lodge, Newcastle, Co. Down
Smith, Owen, Nobber, Co. Meath
Smith, Rev. W. S., Antrim
Smyth, The Ven. Archdeacon, Carnmoney
Smyth, Hugh, Laurel Cottage, Plantation, Lisburn
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Spence, Robert, Magdalen N.S., Hardcastle Street, Belfast
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Stewart, Rev. John, The Manse, Carrickfergus
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Thompson, Miss S. M., Macedon, Belfast
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Wood-Martin, Colonel, Cleveragh, Sligo
Woods, Miss, Coleraine
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AGHALANE CASTLE, 1895.
(From a Sketch by W. B. Steele.)

An account of some Plantation Castles on the Estates of the Earl of Erne in the County of Fermanagh.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ERNE.

Aghalane Castle.

THE ruins of Aghalane Castle are close to the high road from Belturbet to Enniskillen, about 2½ miles from the former place, near to where it crosses the Woodford river into Fermanagh. It lies in the parish of Kinawley, barony of Knockninny, and is about two miles from Crom, on the other side of Lough Erne. The manor of Aghalane was originally granted by James I., 15 October, 1610, to Thomas Monypenny, laird of Kinkell, in Fifeshire. The grant was thus worded :

"Grant to Thomas Monypenny, laird of Kinkell, or Kinalle. The small proportion of Aghalane, consisting of the lands of Dromelly, Tenmore, Feugh, [ ], Corre, Derrinagore, Lorgomboy, Aghovolenaboc, Moulan, and Derredeny, one tate ; Aghadisart, Garvore, Dromgerrakebegg, Knicklagh, Coronené, Corg[ ]aghe, Derrenteine, Derarke, and Greagheen, one tate ; Gartnedon, Ieghaghnedernagh, and Corregreagh, one tate ; Corgelouse, Mullodnefren, Knoc, Partense, Enestallom, and Clance, one tate : the lands called Aghalanamoore, Aghalanabegg, Kyleknawe, Kylleclaghan, Correlane, and Tonimore, one tate ; Kylleknockmore, Kylleknockbegge, Kyllemoore, [ ], and Gartarde, one tate ; Feugh, Kinrush, Drometa, and Dromhelster, one tate ; Mólonecough, Derrygrany, Corlatt, Fermoyle, and Tonaghmore, one tate : Gorgorgon, one quarter ; Corterry, Sroe, Knockellrestan, and Knocksmodoge, one tate : Clanteknose, Mullainshogga, Dromconna, Dromderrickmore, Erden, Clonebrack, and Goleomackean, one tate ; Dorrivore, Corelhin, Correvarren, Mullaghoise, Mullenehar, Teinan, Leighwollaghe, and Derricorrian, one tate ; Cackeneis, Corrahoise, Towralte, Corrughade, Strongallattie, Mullasallagh, Knockegarran, and Aghamore, one tate : the quarter called Derrykennan, containing the several denominations of Derrykennan, Gubbuckreere, Kelagh, Cornowel, Cornakill, and the islands of Conny Goiglam, and Derrycree, one tate ; Dromboory, Drombampony, Knockrenan, Bingarrowd, Kyllmeane, Keynoutra, Feughnuhi, Fermoyle, and Ocklanamwhihi, one tate ; Dromloughte, one tate : in all, 1,000 acres. For glebe 60 acres excepted from this grant. The premises created the

manor of Aghalane, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, £5 6s. 8d., to hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage." (See Hill's *Plantation of Ulster*, p. 301.)

Monypenny, like many others who received grants at that time, apparently accepted it without the intention of proceeding to Ireland as a settler, but with the view of disposing of it to another, for we find Carew, the King's Commissioner, thus reporting in 1611: "The Laird Kinalle, 1,000 acres: not appeared, and none for him; nothing done." The property was purchased from him by Thomas Creichton of Brunston, who, as we have already seen (*vide* article on Crom, vol. ii., p. 10), was cautioner for his uncle Abraham when the latter made his application for a grant of the escheated lands in Ulster. Thomas also applied, on his own account (20 June, 1609), for a grant of 2,000 acres, with James Cunyngham of Montgrenane as cautioner, but without result. On the failure of his application, he appears to have acted as agent for some of the undertakers in Cavan, for we find in the *State Papers*, Ireland, p. 88—

"1611. In the precincts of Clanchie (Clonkee), by the Lord Obigny (Aubigny), 3,000 acres in the County of Cavan; William Downbarre (Dunbar), William Baylye, and John Robertson, 1,000 acres apiece. Since their return from the North, one Mr. Thomas Chreghton [Creichton] arrived, and presented himself as agent for the Lord Obigny, William Dunbarre, William Baylye, and John Rollestone."

A deed in my possession thus refers to the purchase from Monypenny—

"Ye said Thomas Creighton of Brownstone (Brunston), in ye realm of Scotland, hath obtained amongst divers other things to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, and of ye gift, grant, and confirmation of one Thomas Monyapenny by the name of Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell, in ye said realme of Scotland, Esq., as in and by one deed of bargain and sale thereof, made amongst divers other things, bearing date ye last day of July, 1613, it doth and may more fully and plainly appear," &c., &c.

Thomas Creichton did not long survive his settlement at Aghalane, for in 1619 Pynnar thus reports—

"County of Fermanagh. The precinct of Knockninny, allotted to Scottish under takers, 1,000 acres. The Laird Kinkell was the first Patentee. Mr. Adwick hath 1,000 acres called Aghalane. Upon this there is a bawne of Clay and Stone, rough cast over with Lime, 50 feet square and 12 feet high, with two Flankers. It hath a poor thatched House within. I find planted upon this proportion, of Brittish Tenants, ten, but I saw no estates more than by promise, which are here named. Freeholders, 6—viz., 1 having 180 acres, 1 having 60 acres, 4 having 120 acres jointly. Lessees, 4—viz., 2 having 60 acres le piece, 1 having 30 acres, 1 having 40 acres. These ten Families are all that I can hear of: the rest are Irish."

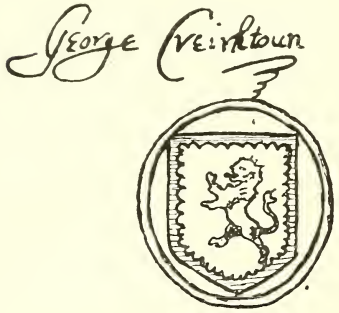
Adwick here mentioned was second husband of Katherine, widow of Captain Thomas Creichton, and guardian of her infant son David; hence he appears as proprietor. He was also in possession of the neighbouring manors of Monaghan (Co. Cavan) and Dresternan (Co.

Fermanagh), and was so reported by Pynnar in 1619. That Capt. T. Creichton died shortly before Pynnar's visitation we also learn from a Muster Roll of the Co. of Fermanagh, dated 1618, on which his name appears as then living, taken in connection with an Inquisition held at Enniskillen on the "last day of February, 1623," which reported "the small proportion of Aghalagha (Ahaglane), containing 1,000 acres in the Half Barony of Knocknynny," as then in the possession of "David Creaton (Creighton), heir to Capt. Tho. Creaton, deceased." The same inquisition also gives the following interesting particulars relating to the original freeholders, lessees, and other settlers on the manor:—

"Teige MacMurchie, tate Grate (paying rent to Abraham Creighton); Thomas MacCorrie, ¼ tate Kinroshe (paying rent to Thomas Robinson, an English tenant); Coll O'Rely, Donogh Maguire, Bryantagh M'Corrie, and Farrell O'Rely, tate Dromborrie (paying rent to Thomas Shittleton); James MacManus, Philip MacMarten, tate Gortegorgan (paying rent to Abraham Creighton); Knoghor MacCorrie, upon one parcel of a tate of land (paying rent to Francis Robinson); Owen Maguire, and Manus Maguire, ¼ tate of Dromlett (rent unknown); Brian MacIllvine, and others, two tates Faneshkenragh, Enisterk (Inisterk), Giglam, and Derricree (rent unknown)."

The jury which sat at this Inquisition included "Alexander Creaton of Aghalaghane." Of these freeholders, &c., it has been already mentioned (see paper on *Crom Castle*, vol. ii., page 7) that Abraham Creichton, who built a house at Dromboory in 1616, and settled there with Nicholas, his wife, was uncle of Capt. Thomas Creichton, and ancestor of the Earls of Erne. The house at Dromboory was still standing within the recollection of persons now living, surrounded by some fine old oak trees, but was about 50 years ago burnt, and the ruins removed to make way for a farm-house erected upon its site. It is fortunate that a small portion of the building was so solidly constructed as to have given much trouble to the wreckers upon this occasion, and was accordingly spared, and may still be seen. Other settlers in possession of freehold estate within the manor, if not at the date of Pynnar's survey, certainly very soon afterwards, were—(1) Guy Winslow, who, having acquired the freehold of Derryvore, on which Holy Trinity Church, Crom, now stands, was granted, before 1631, by Sir Stephen Butler, the lands of Derrycree and Geaglum, which were originally included in the manor, but had been sold by Capt. T. Creichton to Sir S. Butler. "Thomas Wenslowe of Derrivore" gave evidence, 16 Jan., 1643, regarding the Wars of 1641, and is presumed to have been Guy's son. (2) William Morton, in possession of the freeeold of Mullinacoagh, and other adjacent lands, before 1641. He, too, gave evidence in 1643. (3) William Green, perhaps, whose son Marmaduke was living at Druminiskill, temp. the Commonwealth, having married Jane, daughter of Abraham Creichton of

Dromboory. Mr. Adwick, whom Pynnar found at Aghalane, was there in 1641, when the Castle was visited by the Irish on the fatal evening of Saturday, 24 Oct. of that year, but was permitted to escape; whereupon he hastened with all speed, in company with the Rev. Dr. Teate of Dresternan, to Virginia, in the Co. of Cavan, where they were the first to inform the Rev. George Creichton of the general rising in the North. He describes himself in his evidence, given 4 April, 1643, as "of Aghalane, and as having been deprived of the possession and profits of the land wherein he had an estate for his life, yearly £40 per annum, whereof two years' profits were lost, and also his household stuff, horses, cows, apparel, money, books, &c. Deponent added graphically—"They hanged John Sealy, and one John Ogle, but spared his own life, because he was so very old." David Creichton lived for only a few years after his coming of age. His will, the original of which is at the P. R. O., Dublin, and which is endorsed "The last Will and Testament of David Crichton of Aghalane, in the Co. of Fermanagh, late of Dublin, Esq., deceased," was signed 27 Sept., 1644, and proved 9 July of the following year. The signature is that of a marksman—"David (his + mark) Creichtoune," and was witnessed by, amongst others, "Thomas (his + mark) Winslow." The troubled circumstances of the country at the time, as evidenced in the will itself, which is full of references to "swords" and "cannon," and the absence of all provision for education, deprived the country gentry of any chance of giving even the rudiments of learning to their children, hence the tokens of illiteracy we are so frequently confronted with in documents of this period.



SIGNATURE AND SEAL OF GEORGE CREICHTON, THE ARMS ON SEAL BEING THOSE OF CREICHTON (BRUNSTON).

Soon after David Creichton's death, without issue, in 1644, his uncle George (younger brother of Captain T. Creichton), who was in holy orders, and rector of Virginia, in the County of Cavan, entered upon possession of the Castle and manor. This was pursuant to some family arrangement, for James, a younger brother of David, was living at the time, and in the direct line of succession. He was, however, passed over, being provided for by a grant of a house and lands at Gortgorgan, where he was living, with his mother, 28 Nov., 1668, when Capt. Abraham Creichton of Crom obtained from him a release of all the lands held by him, within the manor, for a sum of £100. George Creichton was, as we have seen, at Virginia, when apprised by Adwick and Teate of the rising of 1641. He was taken and held a

prisoner at Virginia for some months, but, as appears by his evidence given in 1643, and which is exceptionally long and interesting, was treated with much consideration, his life, and the lives of his wife and children, who were very young at the time, having been spared. He was permitted, too, to receive and relieve many hundreds of fugitives from the Co. of Fermanagh, as many as fourteen hundred of whom, Temple says (see his *History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641*), passed by his house in one company. After his succession at Aghalane, he was inducted, 22 June, 1661, to the benefice of Kinawley, in which parish his castle was situated—a preferment he held until his death, at an advanced age, in the spring of 1676 (see *Eccles Collections* of Rev. W. Reynell, B.D.). He had issue, by Mary his wife, two daughters and co-heirs—viz., Mary, eldest daughter, married, in 1665, to John, eldest son and heir of the Rev. Randall Adams of Ledwichstown, Co. of West Meath, and Virginia, Co. of Cavan. She died in childbirth, 2 Dec., 1669 (see Funeral Entries, Ulster's Office), and was buried at Rathconrath, in the former county; and Jane, 2nd daughter, who succeeded her father at Aghalane in 1676, being his only surviving child and sole heiress, and married to John Creichton, a gentleman, not of the Brunston but of the Dumfries branch of the family, said to have been a brother of Sir Robert Crichton, and nephew of the Earl of Dumfries (see Collins' Peerage, *Lord Dorchester*). His seal, attached to a deed dated 1677, bears the arms of Crichton (Sanquhar), differenced with a mullet of six points. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Capt. Robt. Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, Co. of Cavan, an alliance of which it is an interesting reminiscence that the will of James Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, dated 22 Dec., 1679, is sealed with a seal bearing the arms and motto of the Crichton family. As John Creichton was in possession at Aghalane during the crisis of 1689, it may be here mentioned that a certain spot on the Aghalane or Woodford river, about two miles from the Castle, then acquired an historic name, having been the scene of an incident thus recorded in *Henry's Description of Lough Erne in 1739*:—"The place where it (the river of Aughalane) enters Lough Erne is a wide, flat, corkous meadow, called the 'Bloody Pass,' from an engagement that happened there in summer 1689, between a small party of Inniskilleners and a detachment of King James' army, whom the former routed in attempting the pass, either killing or drowning most of them in the river." This occurrence, which is not to be confounded with the similar one at the ford between the island of Inishfendra and the opposite shore of the Co. of Cavan, *now* called the "Bloody Pass" (see vol. ii., p. 15), was accidentally verified, about twenty-five years ago, by the discovery of human remains near the spot indicated by Dean Henry. The bones were suddenly come upon

by a man who, with others, was engaged in sinking a drain. The men desisted, under the impression that they had stumbled upon an old graveyard; but there can be little doubt that the remains then brought to light were those of the slain in this encounter. John Creichton, who served as High Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh in 1683, and whose name was included in the Act of Attainder of 1689, signed his will 15 June, 1692, and died soon afterwards (the will was proved 26 April, 1694), having had issue, by Jane Creichton his first wife, two sons, Robert and John (his successor); and, by Jane Saunderson his second wife, a third son, William, and three daughters —Catherine, Penelope, and Jane. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded at Aghalane in 1693, but immediately conveyed the castle and manor to his brother John. William, the third son, was in holy orders; and, having become rector in succession of Donagh or Glasslough in the Co. of Monaghan, and of Inniskeen in the same county, died Nov., 1743 (Pue's *Occurrences*). Catherine, the eldest daughter, was married to George Carleton, of Market Hill, Co. of Fermanagh; Penelope, the 2nd daughter, by license dated 24 Dec., 1703, to John Cuthbert, of the city of Dublin (attainted in 1689); and Jane, the 3rd daughter, by license dated 18 Jan., 1723, to William Blachford, of Lisnover, Co. of Cavan. John, the 2nd son, having got possession of the castle and manor, married, 12 Oct., 1700, at Aclare, Co. Louth, Henrietta, daughter of Henry Townley, of Aclare. His tenure was marked by an important epoch in the history of the castle. The altered circumstances of society and of the country, that succeeded the settlement of 1690, having rendered it an undesirable residence, Colonel Creichton determined to abandon it, and to build a new house, constructed on more modern principles of architecture, on the adjacent townland of Killynick. This new house appears to have been built about the time of his marriage, for from that date onwards we find him styled as of "Killynick." The old castle was probably dismantled at the same time, and soon fell into ruins. The house that succeeded it at Killynick was still flourishing about a century later, for it was thus noticed, in 1806, by Sleater in his Topography:—"Near a bridge over the river is Killynick, a very fine seat." Colonel Crichton, who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1706, died Sept., 1738, having directed in his will (dated 6 and proved 29 Sept., 1738) that he should be buried at Drumlane, and that his castle and manor of Aghalane should be sold, and the proceeds of the sale distributed among his six daughters and co-heirs. They were—(1) Jane, married to George Bond, of the Co. of Armagh; (2) Mary, married, 15 Dec., 1720, to Samuel Forth, of the Co. of Longford; (3) Vincentia, married, 27 Oct., 1743, to John Marshall, of the Co. of Armagh; (4) Henrietta, married to Christopher Carleton, of Market Hill; (5) Alice, married to William Carleton, of Inniskillen

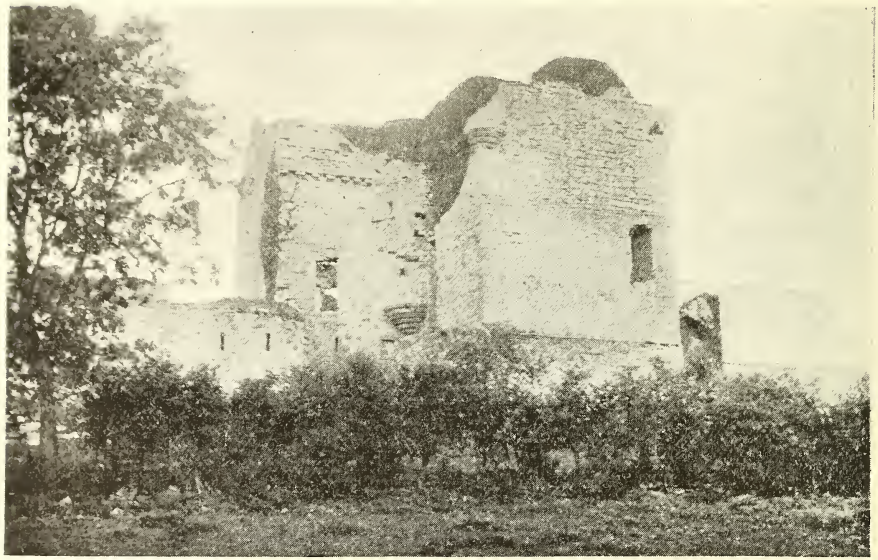
and of Killynick (see *infra*); (6) Amelia, married, 5 Jan., 1740, to Henry Leslie, of Nutfield. Colonel Crichton's executors accordingly gave notice, 1 Sept., 1739, that they would sell by auction the manor of Aghalane to the highest bidder on 3 Dec. following; and the auction having been held at the time appointed, Samuel Cooke, Alderman of the city of Dublin (afterwards Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., M.P.), bid the sum of £5,980 sterling, and, having been the highest bidder, was declared the purchaser, and the castle and manor were conveyed to him by deed dated 16 July, 1740. Alderman Cooke proceeded, 20 Nov., 1741, to grant a lease of Killynick House, with 280 acres of adjoining lands, to William Carleton (see *supra*), who held both until his death in 1778. Alice, his relict, survived until 1786. William Carleton is still remembered, traditionally, in the neighbourhood of Aghalane. Sir Samuel Cooke's estates passed eventually to his daughter Anne, as her father's and brother's sole heiress, who was married, 2 Nov., 1762, to Walter Weldon, of Rahin, in the Queen's Co. By her he had two daughters and co-heirs, viz., Mary, married, in 1786, to Dr. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare (grandfather of Thomas Cooke-Trench of Millicent), and Jane, married, 8 Dec., 1797, to the Honourable John Creighton, 2nd son of John 1st Earl of Erne. The manor of Aghalane having descended, in right of her mother, to the Honourable Mrs. Creighton, merged soon afterwards in the estates of the Earl of Erne. It only remains to add that Killynick, described by Sleater in 1806 as still "a very fine seat," having fallen, after Mrs. Carleton's death, into the hands of tenants who were not in a position to maintain it, sank gradually into ruins, and soon disappeared so completely that the *exact site* of the old manor-house is now unknown, though traces of portions of the premises are occasionally brought to light by the operation of the spade. The walls of the old castle itself, though reduced in height (*see illustration*), are still of great strength, and likely, for many years to come, to resist the ravages of time.

Castle Balfour.

CASTLE BALFOUR, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and Co. of Fermanagh, now and for many years a roofless ruin, was thus described, when visited in 1739, by Dr. Wm. Henry, Dean of Killaloe:

"Two small miles northward, stands near the Lough the market town of Lisnaskea, and at the south of the town, Castle Balfour, the seat of Harry Balfour, Esq. It is a large old castle, encompassed with groves and plantations. By the several improvements and ornaments added to it by the present owner, it makes a shining figure from the lake, all along the country lying on the opposite side of the lake."

(See *Henry's Description of Lough Erne in 1739*, by Sir Charles King, Bart.) It is stated by another and earlier authority (MacCarmick, quoted in King, *ut supra*) to have been, in 1689, "a tolerably strong castle, belonging to Charles Belfore, Esq." It stands quite close to—almost in contact with—the town of Lisnaskea, on or near the site of an old Irish stronghold, occupied at the date of the Plantation, 1610, by Connor Roe Maguire, a chieftain who had fought on the side of the English, but was now called upon to make way for Michael Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the first Patentee of the



CASTLE BALFOUR, 1895.
(From a Photo by Fairbairn, Lisnaskea.)

newly-created manor of Carrowshee under the Plantation settlement. The following is the record of his grant, taken from the *Patent Rolls*, p. 166:—

"Grant from the King to Michael Lord Burleigh, in Scotland, of a patent of naturalisation, and the lands, &c., following. Fermanagh Co. In Knockinny Bar. The great proportion of Legan Mollolagha qr., 4 tates; Intramatta ½ qr., 2 tates; Rameaw qr., 4 tates; Carne qr., Magallon qr., Macarrigio qr., Drombrouchas qr., Legan qr., 4 tates each; Corrodawre ½ qr., 2 tates, next to Drombrochus; the islands of Inishlaght, Inishlinne, and Inishgree, ½ tate each, all in Lougherne, with free fishing therein; in all, 2,000 acres. The presentation, advowson, and patronage of the vicarage of Drumully, the small proportion of Carowshee, Ballini-Caffer qr., 4 tates; Carowshee qr., 4 tates; Castlekeagh qr., 4 tates; Coragh, 1½ tate; Corrodore ½ qr., 2½ tates; the island of Inishcorkish, ¼ tate; the island of Tranish, ⅓ tate; the island of Dirrinish, ¼ tate; all in Lougherne, with free fishing in that lough; in all, 1,000 acres. The islands of Inishturke and Trassna, 1 tate, containing 60 acres, and the ½ qr. of Intramalta, containing 120 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Legan and Carrowshee, with

900 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Total Rent, 16z Eng., to hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage. 29 Jun. 8th. [James I.]"

The record of the above lands, &c., as regranted 2 June, 1620, to James Lord Balfour of Clanawley, is very much more lengthy, and may be consulted at p. 482 of the *Patent Rolls*. If Michael Lord Balfour had not had some intention of undertaking the duties of a settler in Ulster, he probably would have sold his interest in his grant sooner than he did. It may be assumed, in the absence of any extant reports upon the progress made by him, that he effected something in the way of building and planting of settlers upon his lands. He could hardly have held them for so long as five years without having done so, for the conditions attached to the Ulster grants were strict upon both points, and it is on record in the *Patent Rolls* that he received two separate grants from the crown of £1,200 each "for special services." It is certain, however, from Pynnar's report, that the greater part of what was found by him already done, or being done, was the work of his successor—his "brother-germayne, Sir James Balfour of Pitcullo," to whom Lord Balfour of Burleigh had sold his Fermanagh Estates, by deed dated 7 Jan., 1615. This gentleman was in as high favour at court as his brother, of which he received many tokens, having been created, 8 Nov., 1619, Lord Balfour of Clanawley, and sworn of the Council, and constituted, 3 Dec., 1624, "commander and governor of the Co. of Fermanagh," in succession to Lord ffolliott. Sir James Balfour had been three or four years in possession at the date of Pynnar's visitation, who reported concerning him as follows:

"Precinct of Knockniny, allotted to Scottish Undertakers, 3,000 acres. The Lord Burleigh was first Patentee. Sir James Belford, Knight, hath 1,000 acres called Carrowshee, *alias* Belford, and 2,000 acres in a remote place, and out of all good way. He hath begun his building at Castle-Skeagh, and hath laid the foundation of a Bawne of Lime and Stone 70 feet square, of which the two sides are raised fifteen feet high. There is also a Castle of the same length, of which the one half is built two stories high, and is to be three stories and a half high. There are great numbers of Men at work, which are bound to finish it speedily, and all materials I saw in the place. This is both strong and beautiful. There is also a Plot laid out for a church, which must be 75 feet long, and 24 feet broad, all which is now in hand, and promised to be finished this summer. There is also a school, which is now 64 feet long, and 24 feet broad, and two stories high. This is of good Stone and Lime, strongly built; the Roof is ready framed, and shall be presently set up. Near the Castle there is a House in which Sir James and his Family are now dwelling; and adjoining to this there is a town, consisting of 40 houses of Timber-work and Mud-wall. All these are inhabited with Brittish Tenants, and is the only Thoroughfare into the Country. I find planted in these two Proportions 82 Men armed, which I saw; but not any of these have any Estates as yet, as they told me, or at leastwise they did not show me any."

From this exceptionally full report of Pynnar's, it is certain that Lord Balfour of Clanawley, though, as we learn from the life of Bp. Jas. Spottiswoode, "an ancient man of great age" at the time, applied

himself with great resolution to fulfil the duties of a planter. Indeed, his energy was so great as sometimes to have carried him further than his neighbour, Dr. Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher, approved or was disposed to submit to. Hence we find that the contentions of these two personages fill a considerable space in the social history of the period. There were, first, interminable disputes as to boundaries, which led, upon one occasion, to an encounter between the Bishop's and Lord Balfour's followers, in which one of the Bishop's agents was severely wounded "in divers places," and the High Sheriff of the County murdered outright! The controversy was much embittered, too, by charges of double-dealing advanced by the Bishop against Lord Balfour in connection with some obscure domestic transactions relating to the marriage of one of the Bishop's daughters, and the purchase by the Bishop from Lord Balfour of Augher Castle in the Co. of Tyrone. But what raised the controversy to a level of rancour which forbade all thought of reconciliation, was the public action the Bishop felt it his duty to take in regard to the extensive estates granted for the support of the Free School of Fermanagh. Against these estates the Bishop was convinced that Lord Balfour had sinister designs. Though contrary to the arrangement laid down in the Plantation scheme, which provided that this school was to be erected at the county town, Lord Balfour procured a King's Letter, authorising it to be built at his own town of Ballybalfour, or Lisnaskea, and, further, procured the nomination of a creature of his own, the Rev. Geoffrey Middleton, as its first master—proceedings which certainly afforded a pretext to Dr. Spottiswoode for the grave action he took in bringing the matter before the Council in England. And to London, accordingly, they both procceded to safeguard their several interests. While there, they met casually at Lady Valentia's house; and as the meeting was a memorable one, affording the spectacle, hardly likely to be again enacted, of a gladiatorial combat between two champions drawn from the two branches of the peerage, I give the narrative of what occurred, as quoted by the Rev. Geo. Hill from the *Spottiswoode Miscellany*—

"One day the Bishop and Balfour meeting at Lady Valencia's lodging, she told them she perceived some grudge and heartburning betwixt them, and desired to know the cause. The Bishop answered that Lord Balfour had invented many slanders and calumnies to disgrace him, but that his innocency would bear him out, and that his lies would not make him desist to do what belongs to his place. Balfour thinking that the word lies was a sufficient ground to swagger, did offer violence to the Bishop. The Bishop, directing his speech to the lady, told her he thought her lodging and her presence had been a sanctuary, and that his coat should have protected him anywhere from blows—the wrong was done more to her than to him. But while she was about to pacify them both Balfour made a second assault, whereby the Bishop was forced, in his own defence, to lay hold on him; and, after once or twice *going about* ('whirling him round,' as the Rev. Geo. Hill—rightly, I think—interprets the phrase), the Bishop threw him on his back in the chimney; at the noise whereof, the lady's servants came up and parted them. . . . ."

Lord Balfour, having manfully grappled for nineteen years with the difficulties of life in Ireland, was compelled by old age to give up the struggle, and sold all his estates (including the manor of Drester-nan, which had been added to his two other manors by purchase, 7 June, 1631, from Sir Stephen Butler) in the Co. of Fermanagh, for a sum of £3,328, to his brother, Sir William Balfour, to whom he had previously conveyed his lands of Pitcullo and Ardeth in Scotland. Sir William was Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and having been dismissed by King Charles from that office because he refused to permit the escape of the Earl of Strafford when under sentence of death in his keeping, afterwards joined the side of the Parliament, and became one of their leading commanders. The deed of sale (the original document is among the muniments at Crom) bears date 6 July, 1634. Lord Balfour died at London, 18 Oct. following, and was buried in the Parish Church of Blackfriars (Funeral Entries, Ulster's Office). Sir William Balfour, though he occasionally visited his Irish estates, did not settle permanently upon them. Indeed, his military duties, as well as the public storms that raged during the greater part of his term of possession, hardly admitted of his doing so. Those storms included the terrible wars in Ulster of 1641, in the sufferings connected with which Lisnaskea had an ample share, as appears by the Ulster Depositions. Many of the inhabitants of the town were massacred, including Eleazar Middleton, keeper of the county records, "whom they persuaded to turn Papist, and presently after hanged him" (see Simon Crane's evidence). It was during Sir William's term, too, at Castle Balfour—perhaps under his personal auspices—that Ludlow, the famous republican and general of the Commonwealth, visited and fortified Castle Balfour in 1652. He was Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland at the time, and has himself recorded (see his *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 425) the visit, with some of its attendant circumstances, as follows:—

"I marched to Inniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, that I might take a view of the Place, and likewise provide Materials to fortify Lesneskey, otherwise Ballybalfoar, and to reduce an Island kept by the Irish in Lougherne, with another Fort they possessed near Balturbet. Being at Lesneskey, I was met by . . . Having fortified this Place, and made some preparations for the reduction of the Island before mentioned, I received . . . ."

Sir William Balfour died about the year 1660, leaving, by Isabella his wife, who was a Hamilton of the Glenawley family, surviving issue, with four daughters, a son and successor, Charles Balfour, who lived constantly at Castle Balfour from his succession in 1660 till his death in 1713. The most noticeable event in the annals of the Castle during the long period covered by his life was its partial dismantling, and the total destruction of Lisnaskea, during the troubles of 1689—events

thus recorded by MacCarmick (as quoted by Sir C. King, Bart., in his *Henry's Upper Lough Erne*)—

"Ere Galmoy came (in March, 1689) the length of Lisnaskey, a cursed fellow, one Kemp, with some of the rabble of the country his consorts, burnt that pretty village, to the great loss of the inhabitants, and the worthy gentleman that owned it, as also a prejudice to Inniskilling, it being capable of quartering above a regiment of men. . . . But ere the town was burnt, we had brought from thence a many tuns of iron belonging to Mr. Belfore, and most of the lead of his house, which proved very serviceable to us, both to horse and foot."

Signatures and Seal (latter enlarged) of Charles Balfour, and William his son, attached to an original deed, dated 16 April, 1691. An earlier deed (29 Jan., 1674) bears the same seal, and signature of Charles Balfour.

At the death of Charles Balfour, in 1713, Castle Balfour, with its three manors, passed to his only son and heir, William Balfour (attainted with his father in 1689), who died without legitimate issue in 1738. He signed his will 23 March of the preceding year, devising all his estates to his nephew, Harry Townley, eldest son of his sister Lucy, by her third husband (she was the relict successively of Capt. Hugh M'Gill, of Kirkstown Castle, Co. Down, and of Colonel Robert Johnston), Blayney Townley, of Piedmont, Co. of Louth, and his issue male, with remainder to his (viz., Harry's) next brother, Blayney, and his issue male. Harry Townley, having succeeded his uncle in 1738, was in possession at the date of Dean Henry's visit in 1739 (see *supra*), from whose narrative it appears that he had already added "several improvements and ornaments" before his death, which took place in the following year, when he was succeeded by his only son (by Anne Percy, his wife), William Charles Townley Balfour, who died without issue in Nov., 1759. At his death, the castle and estates passed, under the remainder in the will of Wm. Balfour, to his (William Charles's) uncle, Blayney Townley, who, having acquired Townley Hall, in the

Co. of Louth, by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Hamilton Townley, of Townley Hall, did not live much at Castle Balfour. We learn from old rentals—in which the muniments of the Balfour estates are rich—that the castle was let eventually from time to time to tenants, in whose hands it fell gradually into decay, and early in the present century into complete dilapidation. In 1821 the castle and estates were in the possession of Blayney Townley Balfour (grandson of Blayney last-mentioned, and grandfather of the present Blayney Townley Balfour, of Townley Hall), who in that year sold both to John, 1st Earl of Erne, for a sum of £82,500. It only remains to mention that a very interesting relic of the castle is preserved at Crom—a stone, presented some years ago by a friend, who rescued it from a fireplace in a cottage, to which it had been removed from the ruins of Castle Balfour, on which is inscribed, in clearly-cut characters, a salutary inscription, taken from the *Tristia* of Ovid. It appears to have surmounted a doorway, possibly that of the entrance hall of the castle, and is faithfully reproduced as follows :—

Crede mihi bene qui Latuit bene uixit et Intra Fortunam Debet Quisque manere suam.

Memories of '98.

By Rev. W. S. SMITH,

Minister of the Old Presbyterian Congregation of Antrim; Editor of "Historical Gleanings in Antrim and Neighbourhood," "Shane's Castle: a sketch;" "A Ramble," "Gossip about Lough Neagh," "Doagh and the 'First' Sunday School in Ireland."

(Concluded from Vol. I., page 289.)

The whiskey was then brought by the servant-man, and the sergeant and his attendants received a liberal supply, and so became less and less disposed to move about. A little may have been secretly conveyed to the three outlaws, though of that we are not informed. But whether they got any or not, the men soon found their strength returning, and, in accordance with Macrory's entreaties, they left their hiding-place in the barn, and made good their escape from the district, and eventually from the country, Hunter making his way to Norway in a small boat.

The Fate of James Giffen.

One of the forms of punishment inflicted upon United Irishmen was that of flogging. An old man named Esler, for some offence not specified, was sentenced to undergo this punishment at Clough, near Ballymena, when James Giffen of Cullybackey, a young man of about twenty years of age, along with others, assembled to witness the order being carried out. This was to be done by soldiers who were to give Esler fifty lashes. When the man had received thirty, he fainted. This incident touched young Giffen, who, being of an impulsive disposition, at once threw off his coat and begged to be allowed to receive the remaining twenty lashes instead of the old man. This is said to have been James Giffen's only offence. It was asserted that such conduct pointed to his leadership among the Insurrectionists, of whom it was necessary to make an example! He was therefore at once arrested, conveyed to Ballymena, tried by court-martial, and actually sentenced to be hanged!

To render the sentence as harrowing as possible, he was made to follow his own coffin to Cullybackey, a distance of about four miles, where, on the branch of a tree that stood near the Reformed Presbyterian Meeting-house, and not far from his own home, he was executed, his sweetheart, his mother, and other relatives being close at hand at the time. (Authority—Thomas Given, of Markstown.)

Assassination of a Clergyman near Ballymena.

About the time of the "Turnout," a barbarous act was perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Ballymena on a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cringle, a man who was highly respected by both Protestants and Catholics. Being met on

the road one day during the turbulence by a number of Insurgents, he was, without provocation on his part, furiously attacked, and finally killed by them. During the tumult, Big John O'Hara, a well-known man, and one of the band, being greatly distressed at the treatment Mr. Cringle was receiving, and fearing what might be intended by those who had assaulted him, when he saw the gentleman knocked down, and the imminent danger he was in, threw himself over him to protect him from further injury; but his courageous conduct was of no avail. Mr. Cringle was done to death, to the great grief of the public generally, by whom he was highly esteemed. It is not known whether his assassins were ever punished or not. (Authority—Miss Ellen M'Nally of Antrim.)

Ballymoney and District.

Hangings and Floggings.

Among those who suffered the punishment of death were Robert Macafee of Currysiskan, Frank M'Kinlay of Connagher (his house was also burned), and William Kerr. These underwent the dread sentence in Coleraine.

Two men named Bonniton (? Ballantyne) and Adams were hanged at Dungorbery Hill, Kilraughts; while two young men named John Gunning and John Callwell, who had conducted a large body of Ballymoney men to Ballymena, were sentenced to death. Callwell had a friend in the service of the Lord Lieutenant who was induced to intercede with His Excellency on behalf of the young man. The effort was successful, and, as the charge was the same in both cases, the authorities did not see their way to carrying out the sentence on Gunning when it had been decreed that Callwell should escape. The lives of both were therefore spared.

In 1799 Samuel Dunlop was hanged for robbery of arms at Pleasure Step, near Ballymoney, on a tree belonging to one Samuel Ralston, a farmer, whose wife was a sister of Henry Munro who was executed at Lisburn.

Robert Wylie of Artigoran and a man named Lilly of Drumaheaglis were flogged in Coleraine for stopping the mail carrier between Coleraine and Ballymoney. Two brothers named Chambers, one of whom was called James, residing at Kilmoyle, near Kilraughts, were sentenced to be flogged for proceedings (it is not known what) in connection with the insurrectionary movement. When James was called on to undergo his punishment, he pleaded that, in addition to his own sentence, he should be allowed to suffer that of his brother also, as he believed he could bear it much better than his brother could. The commanding officer complied with the request; but when the two sentences had been executed on James, the second brother had to submit to his flogging also. A "black" man administered the punishment. (Authorities—Messrs. Samuel and W. J. Gamble of Ballymoney.)

The Fate of Alexander Gamble.

Alexander Gamble was thirty-five years of age, a soap-boiler by trade, and resided in Church Street, Ballymoney. He had been to Ballymena on the occasion of the rising there, and when returning home was arrested. After being imprisoned for about a fortnight, he was condemned to death by court-martial, but was subsequently informed that his case would be favourably considered—probably his sentence commuted—if he would consent to give evidence against several other residents in the town and locality, some of whom occupied good social positions. The offer was a tempting one, but Gamble rose above it. He said he had a wife and seven children. He would have to die some day, and he knew not how soon; but it should never be cast in the face of his children that their father betrayed

others to save himself; and so he met his fate on a gallows erected close to the old Town Hall, and within sight of his home. He was then buried near the spot where he suffered. This was on June 25, 1798.

In September, 1883, during the making of excavations in connection with the new water-supply of the town, the workmen came upon a coffin in a fair state of preservation, containing the remains of the executed United Irishman. The event excited great interest in the town, and crowds gathered to witness the discovery. In a few hours a new coffin was procured by three grandsons of the deceased, then and still resident in the place, and the remains were conveyed to the old burying-ground, where they were re-interred in the presence of a large concourse of people. There was another execution on the spot where Alexander Gamble was executed about the same time, the man's name being Caulfield. (Authorities—Messrs. Samuel and W. J. Gamble, grandsons of Alexander Gamble.)

"Sold."

Peter Lyle and John Nevin were young men who resided near Dervock. Both were captains in the ranks of the United Irishmen, and used to secretly meet others in their locality for drilling purposes. Both also were present at the disturbances in Ballymena. After that affair was over they made their escape to Buckna, where, according to previous understanding, they took refuge in the house of a distant friend of Lyle's, named Moore.

The two men, wearied and very anxious, retired for the night. When some hours had elapsed, Nevin was awakened by a terrifying dream to the effect that the Yeomanry were about to pounce upon them and take them prisoners. Finding his alarm arose only from a dream, he some time afterwards fell asleep again, when he again awoke in a terrified condition, having a second time dreamed that they were about being taken prisoners by the Yeomen. Nevin then awoke his companion Lyle, and told him what had happened, at the same time declaring that they were sold. So anxious did the poor fellows now become that they could not rest in bed, but got up and went to awake their host, and tell him of the great terror they were in, when, to their consternation, they learned from his wife that he was not at home. On trying the doors of the house, they found them securely fastened, and no means of opening them. Their alarm was now greatly increased, and suspicions entered their minds as to the intentions of their "friend," for they knew a good price would be given to anyone informing the authorities of their whereabouts. They therefore secured as much of their clothing as they could, and without waiting to dress, made their escape through the window of their bedroom, when they heard the approach of Yeomanry from the direction of Ballymena. They were fortunate enough to be able to take refuge unseen in a cornfield, where they lay until immediate danger was past—probably the next night—when they effected their escape, and eventually found their way to America.

Very soon after this episode, the military authorities, having ascertained that Peter Lyle's home was at Orble, near Dervock, sent a body of Yeomen to the house of James Lyle, farmer, father of Peter Lyle, to ascertain where his sons were (there being another beside Peter named William, also a United Irishman, who also escaped to America), and threatened that, if they were not informed, they would burn down his house. The father could not, even if he had been disposed, say where they were, for at that time he did not know what had become of his sons. Getting no satisfactory reply, the Yeomen at once proceeded to burn the house as they had threatened, the captain saying—"This is a damned full house, but I'll soon make it an empty one," and, in doing so, destroyed not only furniture and the ordinary provisions of a household, but also five tons of oatmeal, feeding

the flames by means of straw thrust through the windows. Articles of special interest that members of the family tried to save as the destruction proceeded, among which was a violin, were seized, and either thrown into the fire or taken possession of by the Yeomanry. So complete was the destruction, that when the twelve cows were brought home in the evening to be milked, there was no vessel that could be used for the purpose. A mare was removed from the stable and taken away by the Yeomen, which Lyle, some weeks afterwards, accidentally met with in Ballycastle, in "greatly reduced circumstances." The poor animal at once recognised her owner's voice, and he was allowed to take it home with him.

A son of Peter Lyle, and a son also of his brother William, who escaped to America, became generals in the United States army.

I am indebted for the foregoing facts to Mrs. Thomas Bryson of Antrim, who is a great-granddaughter of James Lyle.

And now a few words may be said respecting John Nevin, who, as already stated, was also a leader among the United Irishmen.

The facts I am about to record have been gleaned from Dr. James Lyle Nevin of Ballymoney, a grand-nephew of Captain John Nevin. The family tradition respecting Nevin is that he was a most intelligent man, and a man of great natural ability. He was a native of Kilmoyle, a few miles from Ballymoney.

After escaping from the house in which he and Peter Lyle had sought refuge, the tradition of the Nevin family is—and what applies to John Nevin is doubtless applicable to Peter Lyle also—that for some time Nevin was secreted near Cloughmills. From that place he found his way to Loughconnally, near Skerry ; then, in succession, to Loughguile, Dervock, and Kilmoyle (his home). After leaving home, it is believed that he was conveyed through Coleraine, where the authorities were very busy hunting down fugitives, in a barrel. He afterwards sought refuge in the mountains beyond the Bann, and finally sailed for America from Magilligan, in County Derry. Though the Government failed to apprehend him, it was, a short time since, ascertained by the late Rev. Hugh M'Neill, rector of Derrykeighan, from Government records in Dublin, that the authorities there were frequently apprised of Nevin's movements. It may have been that they were content to allow the man to banish himself from the country.

After safely reaching the shores of America, it was Nevin's custom to write long and sympathetic letters to those at home. It was the writer's good fortune very recently to see one of these, now in the possession of Dr. Nevin, previously mentioned.

John Nevin, from some cause or other, did not carry out his intention of paying a visit to his native place, as stated in the said letter, and in a little over two years from the date of it he died at Knoxville, Tennessee. So touched were his relatives and friends in Ireland by the sad event, that they had a number of jugs made, Dr. Nevin still treasuring a set as heirlooms, bearing ingenious, pictorial, and emblematic devices, together with an inscription, of which the following is a copy :—"To the memory of John Nevin of Kilmoyle, who was by the Foes of Reform Banished from his Native Home in June, 1798. He lived in the state of Exile seven years, eleven months, eight days, and departed this Life in Knoxville, Tennessee, 19th of May, 1806, Much lamented by all his Friends, Acquaintances, and Friends to their Country."

The jugs are of three sizes—one capable of holding a gallon, another half-a-gallon, and the least a quart. In addition to the inscription just given, the large jug bears the words in bold lettering—"Peace and Independence." The smaller ones contain the words—"In God is Our Trust." It would appear that sets of these jugs were presented to friends and acquaintances as memorials of a man

who, judging by the above-named letter alone, must have been possessed of many good qualities of both head and heart.

To return to the incident in Buckna. It was subsequently learned that the man Moore, under whose roof Lyle and Nevin had been induced to take shelter, after seeing the fugitives securely housed for the night, set out, as had been suspected, to inform the authorities in Ballymena, in the hope that he would obtain the price of their betrayal—probably £50 each. Moore, however, had his journey for nothing, and that of the Yeomanry was also fruitless. He had not, however, yet done with the affair. Sometime afterwards he was waited upon during the night by a band of "hazel-whippers" with blackened faces, who took him from his bed, as stated by Mrs. Sarah Ann Brown, formerly of Dervock, now of Coleraine, and gave him a lash for every mile he rode to inform upon Lyle and Nevin, which, to and fro, would be about twelve. And so strong did the feeling against the man become, that he had eventually to emigrate to America.

General.

Wives of Yeomen as Prisoners.

A rather sensational incident in connection with the "Turnout" occurred at Glenarm. Andrew M'Killop of Antrim, who is a native of the Glenarm district, states that in 1798 both his grandfathers were Yeomen there, and that the Castle was used as their head-quarters, while the camp of the Insurgents was on the top of Bellair Hill, lying north of the Castle. The aim of the United Irishmen was to storm the Castle, and thus put to rout the Yeomanry. For the better carrying out of this purpose, they determined to resort to an alarming stratagem. The Yeomen being well known, it was determined to make their wives prisoners, Andrew M'Killop's two grandmothers being among the number. Through the intercession of a friendly Insurgent his maternal grandmother was liberated, and allowed to return to her home; but his paternal grandmother, with her child twelve months old, afterwards Andrew's father, was detained along with the rest of the women all night on the top of Bellair Hill. The Castle was to be attacked on the following day, the 8th of June, and the women were to be utilised in the affray. They were to be placed in front of the attacking force, so that in case the Yeomen resisted they would have to shoot their own wives before they injured the United Irishmen. On the morning of the day, however, that the attack was to be made, a messenger rode into the Insurgent camp bearing news of the defeat and dispersion of the United Irishmen at Antrim on the day previous; which so dispirited the Glenarm Insurgents, that they at once broke up their camp and went to their homes, leaving the device unfulfilled.

Andrew M'Killop heard his paternal grandmother, who, as has been stated, was one of the prisoners on the hill, say that in the presence of the United Irishmen she denounced them as "rebel ruffians," and declared that she and the other women would willingly have stood to be fired upon, if only for the sake of feeling that such villains would afterwards meet the doom they so richly deserved.

Recruiting Yeomen.

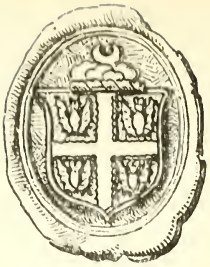
Alexander M'Cammon of Ballycarry was a young man in '98, and resided with his mother on a farm there. Great pressure was used to induce persons to join the Yeomen, and this was brought to bear upon young M'Cammon. He was, however, determined not to yield. So unpleasant became his position, that he had secretly to leave home, and, not wishing to go far away, he took refuge in a cave in the Fort Hill plantation, which was at times resorted to by smugglers.

There Alexander M'Cammon passed many dreary days and still more dreary nights, food being conveyed to him as opportunity permitted. In addition to being in the midst of trees, the cave was in great measure hidden by brushwood, and was only known to a few. In consequence of her son's disappearance, Mrs. M'Cammon was several times threatened with eviction by the landlord; but, fortunately, the threat was never put into execution. When the crisis was past, Alexander M'Cammon returned to his home again. (Authority—The late Alexander Hay, of Antrim, grandson of Alexander M'Cammon.)

Insecurity of Life.

A man named M'Ilroy one day rode into Ballycastle on what is believed to have been private business. From some cause or other his visit excited the suspicion of the Military stationed there, who made him their prisoner. M'Ilroy was at once put upon his trial, and condemned to be shot! The spot selected for the execution was near the Church, and the time, when the clock struck a certain hour. Strange to say, the clock did not strike at the hour appointed for carrying out the sentence, and was never known, it is asserted, to strike afterwards (it strikes now). The man, however, was executed. It was believed throughout the district that M'Ilroy was perfectly innocent of any crime entailing the punishment of death. (Authority—Mrs. Sarah Ann Brown, Coleraine, formerly of Dervock.)

NOTE.—From the illustration representing the attack on the Insurgents at Antrim Churchyard (vol. i., p. 133), it will be inferred that the wall adjoining the street was in 1798 lower than it is now, and a statement on an early page respecting the Castle garden wall is of similar import. Since the first portion of these "Memories" was printed, I have met with a statement in Musgrave's account of the battle, that appeared in 1802, which shows that the churchyard wall was about 8 ft. high and the Castle garden wall 15 ft., so that the heights of these walls must have been in 1798 about what they are now.—W. S. S.



VIRTUTE ET VALORE.
(Seal with the Batt Arms.)

Belfast Sixty Years Ago: Recollections of a Septuagenarian.

By Rev. NARCISSUS G. BATT, A.M., Rathmullan, Co. Donegal.

DONEGALL PLACE, now full of shops, was, half-a-century ago, a quiet street of private houses. Some of them had gardens and trees in the rere, and there was quite a grove at the corner of the square where Robinson & Cleaver now have their establishment.

The residents were either merchants of the town, or country gentlemen who came to Belfast for society in winter, as fashionable people now go to London for the season. At the beginning of this century the country had hardly settled after the Insurrection, and distant journeys were tedious and costly. My father, Samuel Hyde Batt, has been a week in coming from England, and my Uncle William, when in Trinity College, used to ride to Dublin, with a groom behind carrying his luggage. There was good local society, and people were hospitable. My mother was often taken in a sedan chair to spend the evening at some neighbour's, and we gave parties in return; when, after dinner, I, as a child, was admitted to the drawing-room to be petted by the ladies, and allowed to stand by their whist-tables. There were four members of our family domiciled in Donegall Place. My father, Samuel Hyde Batt, lived at No. 6 (now Cuming Bros.'), where I was born. His brother, Narcissus,[1] lived where the Royal Hotel is now till his new house at Purdysburn was finished.[2] Thomas, afterwards of Rathmullan, lived at No. 4 (now Hogg's). Thomas Greg Batt, son of Narcissus, was a director in the Belfast Bank. The Rev. William Batt lived near Fountain Street, where he died, long after the rest were gone. Our house had belonged to my grandfather, Captain Batt, who came from County Wexford in 1760. The other inhabitants were Hugh Montgomery, of Benvarden and Ballydrain (a director in the Northern Bank); James Orr, of the Northern Bank; William Clark, J.P., father of the late director of the Belfast Bank; James Douglas, of Mount Ida; Sir Stephen May, Mrs. May, John and William Sinclaire, Henry J. Tomb; Captain Elsemere, R.N.; Henry William Shaw; James Crawford, wine merchant; John S. Ferguson and Thomas F. Ferguson, linen merchants; and Dr. John MacDonnell, one of the MacDonnells of the Glens of Antrim, whose bust is in the Museum. He was a great friend of my mother's. His library, and the skeleton in it, inspired me with awe. The Nelson Club was

[1] Narcissus Batt was Founder of the Belfast Bank.

[2] Narcissus and Thomas were members of the Corporation for preserving and improving the port and harbour of Belfast.

next door to us before it removed to Donegall Square. Thomas L. Stewart resided in "the Castle," at the corner of Castle Place—a plain mansion with a walled garden in front, now removed. Though our premises behind reached to Callender Street, there was not much playground for me, so I used to take the air in the dull walk round the Linen Hall, or in Maclean's fields, then rural enough. The old paper-mill near the Gas Works in Cromac Street, with its dam and little waterfall, was a pleasant object for a walk, the Owen-na-varra, or Blackstaff, being then comparatively unpolluted. On these walks I used often to see some young men who subsequently made a figure in the world, as Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, Geo. A. C. May, subsequently Chief-Justice, and Thomas O'Hagan, afterwards Lord Chancellor. My generation of Belfast boys was not so distinguished, though Canon Tomb and Rev. Alexander Orr, both from our street, were respected clergymen. Some of my early companions were unfortunate: three boys, of good family, while yet young, destroyed themselves. I was too delicate for school, and only attended the Academy in Donegall Street for a short time. It was a dingy edifice at the corner of Academy Street, but the masters were of the clever Bryce family. One of my tutors was James Rea, a brother of the famous attorney, John Rea, a most amiable man, who died young. Our house was rather gloomy, but the front windows commanded a good view of whatever was going on. An old negro organ-grinder, with his dancing dogs, interested me. Sometimes a party of Orangemen from Sandy Row encountered the Hercules Street butchers, and stones flew about. Dr. Tennent's mansion was the only large house in Hercules Street. Lord Arthur Chichester and Emerson Tennent, son-in-law to Doctor Tennent, were once chaired through Donegall Place, and I was sorry that the handsome chairs, with their gilt canopies and rose-coloured silk hangings, were torn in pieces by the crowd after the procession. Beards were uncommon 60 years ago, and the mob showed their disapproval of Lord Belfast's venturing to wear one, calling him "Beardie" when he was a candidate for Parliament in 1837. The cholera cart in 1834 is a more dismal remembrance. It went through our street draped in black, with a bell to warn people to bring out their dead. There was a great panic, and people were afraid of being buried alive, as it was necessary to remove the infectious corpses speedily. Still our servant's mother was duly "waked" when she died of cholera. My mother made the daughter change her dress when she came home, and the clothes were burnt. The houses of decent working people in the middle of Belfast were by no means uncomfortable, though there were bad slums about Ann Street. The best houses, however, had cesspools, and sanitary arrangements were deficient. Some of the little docks near the end of High Street were very foul, yet I liked to walk on the quays, which were not yet encumbered with sheds, but open to the breeze from the lough. I saw a fine ship, the "Hindoo," launched near the present Harbour Office. The steamers "Chieftain" and "Eclipse" were comparatively small, but their smoke-stacks had iron ornaments, like crowns, on the top. I once left at night for Dublin by steamer, and in the morning found the vessel stuck in the mud where the Queen's Island is now. Before the present improvements in the Port of Belfast, the navigable channel wound like a serpent through the muddy estuary of the Lagan, still crossed in my time by the Long Bridge. It was our custom to spend a month or two in summer at the seaside. Holywood was then the popular resort. The old baths were where the stream falls into the sea near the old Parish Church. The bathing-box was on piles a long way out, and another wooden pier led to the little channel where boats were moored. Beyond Holywood all was rural and woodland. The Carrickfergus side was agreeable too, but not so near Belfast. I remember being shown the "suicide's grave" in the salt marsh at

Ringan's Point, beside what is now the entrance to Fortwilliam Park, on the shore side of the road; and a public-house (Peggy Barclay's) by the wayside rejoiced in the sign of the "Mill for grinding old people young." The picture represented men and women hobbling on crutches into the hopper of the mill and dancing out merrily below. I must have been greatly struck with this painting, as I remember it so well, and I sometimes wish now I could find out that mill. There are still a few of the older-fashioned style of buildings remaining in Belfast, though mostly disguised with stucco—even in High Street some old shops remain by the side of the lofty modern erections, and some of them bear the old names, like that of Patterson, recently removed from the corner of Bridge Street, the evidence of a long-established business. The oldest houses are those at the corner of Skipper Street, and those next Forster Green's. The latter was where the Biggers had long resided, and next to them lived a family called Quinn, where, in earlier times, Lord Castlereagh lodged.

The cotton-spinning industry did not flourish in Ireland, nor did calico-printing, which my father attempted at Hydepark (so called after my mother, Anne Hyde). The firm was Batt, Ewing & Co. The Ewings, after leaving their house at Cottonmount, resided in Donegall Street (where the premises of the Brookfield Linen Co. now stand). Robert Ewing was married to a daughter of David Bigger, of the Trench, Molusk, who had, in conjunction with Moses and Aaron Staunton, started the Carnmoney Cotton Printing Works (now the Mossley Mills). Robert Anderson, a poet who contributed many pieces to the *Belfast News-Letter*, was a designer in this firm, having been brought over from the North of England by them for this purpose. Some specimens of these printed calicoes are still in the possession of one of the editors of this Journal, a grandson of David Bigger.

The old Belfast Bank was at the opposite corner of Donegall Street; where it now stands was the Assembly Rooms, where public balls were given and panoramas exhibited. I saw one of the siege of Antwerp, at that time a recent exploit. The Northern Bank was facing Castle Place, where the Bank Buildings now stand.

I was fond of seeing the machinery in the great factories on the Falls Road, but have a clearer recollection of a quaint garden there, where there were little ponds and islands, figures of Dr. Syntax and other celebrities carved and painted, and a water-wheel, which, as it turned, made music on bells. In those days watchmen cried the hours at night. Postage was heavy, and "franks" from members of Parliament were in great request. Our letters were folded square and sealed, without envelopes, and often crossed, making them hard to read, space was so valuable. Small-pox was very common, and blind and marked people were met with everywhere. I was not only vaccinated, but inoculated, by Moore, of Corn Market, who, I fear, broke the law to please my mother. He was a most popular apothecary and practitioner, the husband of a Greek lady. Beside Dr. MacDonnell, Dr. Purdon and Dr. Thompson were the chief physicians in Belfast. Typhus fever was often prevalent. At Newtownards I ventured to take a house that had been used as a temporary fever hospital, and some of my friends were afraid to visit me, but this was later on. I met Lord Dufferin there, fresh from college, and evidently full of talent.

Andrew Nichol, who drew many of the views in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, taught me drawing. He excelled in his water-colour drawings of the coast scenery of Ireland. Sir J. Emerson Tennent took him with him to Ceylon. There was also a promising young artist named James Atkins, who died in Malta in 1835, where my aunt and other friends had sent him to study. He copied the large picture, "The Martyrdom of S. Stephen," now in the Queen's College. I recollect an exhibition of his paintings for his mother's benefit.

In religious matters we were all exceedingly "low church." I was not confirmed till near my ordination by Bishop Mant, at his last ordination, at Hillsborough, in 1848. The great controversies of the day were between the "old light" and the "new light" Presbyterians. Dr. Cooke was the leader of the old lights, and I have often been taken to hear him preach, and can remember his favourite text, Col. i. 19. I liked better to go to the Parish Church, S. Anne's, where a military band sometimes played, and the Sovereign sat in his stall.

I went to see a public disputation between Rev. John Scott Porter, a Unitarian, and Dean Bagot, afterwards Vicar of Newry. It ended, as usual, in both parties thinking their champion victorious. Our own church was S. George's, which our family helped to build. It was a very dull Georgian building, with a huge "three-decker" pulpit in the midst. The oak seats, however, were handsome in their way, and so was the beautiful Corinthian portico. It was carved in Italy for Lord Bristol, the Volunteer Bishop of Derry, and, when his Palace at Ballyscullion was demolished, Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, purchased it for S. George's. The Rev. R. W. Bland, late of Whiteabbey, was the incumbent; his curate, Rev. William Laurenson, an Oxford graduate, was a popular preacher, and, though he preached extempore, was never too long. It seems Mrs. Laurenson, in the gallery, made a signal with her pocket-handkerchief when it was time to wind up the discourse. As High Street was not always orderly in the evenings, the young ladies in our street went in a company to S. George's for mutual protection, and took notes of the sermons. Rev. A. C. Macartney was Vicar of Belfast. To Rev. William Laurenson succeeded Rev. William MacIlwaine. I heard him preach his first sermon as curate; he has told me that he unintentionally offended some of us by referring to "bats" as creatures unfriendly to the light, not knowing that there were Batts in the congregation. He was a learned man, and tried to make S. George's into a pro-cathedral, and did beautify it a good deal, brightening up the dull services; but the architecture of the church was too much against him. There used to be a transparency in the East window of David playing the harp.

The National Board of Education was a great subject of dispute among religious people; but my uncles were from the first in its favour, and put their village schools under the National system.

I must not conclude without a few words about the mail coaches, by which we used to get, by day or night, in about twelve hours from Belfast to Dublin or Derry. In fine weather an outside seat on the top of the Royal Mail was an exceedingly agreeable mode of travelling; we saw the country to much more advantage than from the railway, and, instead of skirting the dismal suburbs of the towns on the way, we dashed straight up the best streets to the chief hotel, where horses were changed, and a little crowd always collected to admire. The inside, however, was always stuffy, and often crowded; and the outside dangerous and uncomfortable in cold and wet weather. Besides, it was necessary to bespeak a place beforehand. I have driven 10 miles to Dromore for three successive mornings before I could get a seat in the Dublin coach. The red-coated coachmen and guards were fine manly fellows, and very friendly with the passengers, who, to be sure, always tipped them. The caravans, machines, and long cars that started from public-houses in Cromac Street, or in Ann Street at "The Highlandman," to take us to Ballynahinch or Newtownards, were poor affairs. The Derry coach started from the Donegall Arms, Castle Place (Robb's), and the Dublin coach from 10, Castle Street. The Carrickfergus and Larne coaches stopped in Donegall Street and North Street.

The Franciscan Monastery, Armagh.

By WILLIAM E. ROGERS, Portaferry.

IN Meehan's list of the Monasteries pertaining to the Order of S. Francis, two only are in Ulster—Armagh and Donegal, the former founded A.D. 1264, the latter 1474. Thus Armagh has the precedence in order of time by two centuries, but Donegal has the far more famous reputation throughout the world as the residence of the "Four Masters." Soon after the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, the country became literally studded with monastic seats of learning, at which her sons congregated in large numbers, and who went forth into all lands proclaiming the Gospel. With the coming of the Anglo-Normans, 1172, a vast change was effected; Irish monks were ejected and excluded, foreign Orders were introduced, and a new style of ecclesiastical architecture replaced the old.

Primate O'Scannail founded the House for the Order of S. Francis on low-lying ground at the eastern side of the city, below the great rath on which the Cathedral was built. The buildings covered an area of two English acres, and were surrounded by a rampart and fosse, portions of which were still existent in 1769, when they were levelled by direction of Primate Robinson. The O'Neills of Tir Owen became the patrons and supporters of the Order, and had a place of sepulture in the cemetery. Notwithstanding this support, the Friars had anything but a happy time; they laboured under a double disadvantage of times and seasons. Succeeding Primates in the See of Armagh curtailed many of their special privileges, to the great distress of the Order; and worse than all, living close to the borders of the Pale, the continual wars between the O'Neills and English, in which the possession of Armagh was the coveted prize, rendered their existence a most pitiable one, and the culmination of their misery was reached in the time of Shane

O'Neill. Previous to his succession to the chieftaincy of Tir Owen, Henry VIII. had decreed the Dissolution of Monasteries, and an Inquisition was held, 1539, inquiring into the estates owned by the Friars, resulting in the disclosure of large possessions. A further Inquisition, held 1557, reported that James Donnelly, the last Prior, "had surrendered the Abbey, with the site whereon there was a large church, stone chambers, a dormitory with cellars, a hall, a great court, a cemetery, garden, orchard, &c."

In 1561 Armagh was in possession of the English, who fortified the Cathedral, making it a place of arms as a check upon O'Neill. Shane, in revenge, attacked and captured the city, burning it, with

ARCH IN THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, ARMAGH.

the Cathedral and the Franciscan Monastery; his excuse for this wanton destruction being "that he would not have the English to lodge therein." Camden writes, "In our memory, the church and city of Armagh were so foully defaced by Shane O'Neill that they had lost all their ancient beauty and grandeur, and nothing now remains but a few small wattled cottages, with the ruinous walls of a monastery, priory, and primate's palace." The Friars sought refuge in flight, and Mechan states that three of them were caught, stripped, and flogged through the streets when the English recaptured the city.

In 1596 the ruins were the scene of a memorable exploit by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Armagh was held by an English force and closely besieged, the nearest places of succour being Newry

and Dundalk. From the latter town a large convoy of provisions was forwarded under a strong escort, which O'Neill succeeded in surprising. Immediately stripping the English soldiers of their uniforms, he therewith dressed an equal number of his own men, and the convoy proceeded for its destination. In the night he stationed an Irish force behind the ruined walls, and next day, when the convoy appeared, he attacked it in person with apparently great vigour, which the garrison perceiving at once made a general sortie, when, lo, friends and foes round the provision carts united, and the English soldiers were slaughtered. The troops lying concealed behind the ruins during the conflict rushed for the city, and won it, the remainder of the garrison being allowed to retire unmolested to Dundalk.

The circuit and precincts of the Monastery were granted, 3rd July, 1620, to Primate Hampton, and were incorporated in the demesne lands. The only portions of the once famous buildings now remaining are the western archway and some fragments of high walls, presenting in their appearance no great architectural effect, but rather plain and solid workmanship, as shown by the illustration on page 97. The figures of the late Primate and Miss Knox will be readily recognised by the readers of this Journal.

The Spanish Armada in Ulster and Connacht.

Additional Notes by FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

I HAVE been able to compile the following additional notes largely from Professor Laughton's *Records of the Spanish Armada*, issued by the Navy Records Society, kindly lent to me by John Campbell, of Rathfern. They cannot but enhance in value the paper by Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., vol. i., page 178.

Captain Duro supposes (i. 201) that English writers have been studiously silent on the subject of the cruel treatment of the ship-wrecked Spaniards on our coasts in order to conceal "the foul stain on the character of a people who pride themselves on their humanity." In this he is mistaken. English writers have never concealed the broad facts as far as they were known; but it is only within the last few years that the *Calendar of the Irish State Papers* has made the details public. The following description of the fate of some of the Armada galleons on the coast of Ireland, whilst struggling home to Spain through adversity unparalleled, is from the pen of Froude:—

"Between thirty and forty were tempted in upon the Irish coasts. There were Irishmen in the fleet, who must have told them that they would find the water for which they were perishing, safe harbours, and a friendly Catholic people; and they found either harbours which they could not reach, or sea-washed sands and reefs. They were all wrecked at various places between Donegal and the Blaskets. Something like eight thousand half-drowned wretches struggled on shore alive. Many were gentlemen, richly dressed, with velvet coats, gold chains, and rings. The common sailors and soldiers had been paid their wages before they started, and each had a bag of ducats lashed to his waist when he landed through the surf. The wild Irish of the coast, tempted by the booty, knocked unknown numbers of them on the head with their battle-axes, or stripped them naked and left them to die of the cold. On one long sand strip in Sligo an English officer counted eleven hundred bodies, and he heard that there were as many more a few miles distant.

"The better educated of the Ulster chiefs, the O'Rourke and O'Donnell, hurried down to stop the butchering and spare Ireland the shame of murdering helpless Catholic friends. Many—how many cannot be said—found protection in their castles. But even so, it seemed as if some inexorable fate pursued all who had sailed in that doomed expedition. Alonzo de Leyva, with half-a-hundred young Spanish nobles of high rank who were under his special charge, made his way in a galleass into Killybegs. He was himself disabled in landing. O'Donnell received and took care of him and his companions. After remaining in O'Donnell's castle for a month he recovered. The weather appeared to mend. The galleass was patched up, and De Leyva ventured an attempt to make his way in her to Scotland. He had passed the worst danger, and Scotland was almost in sight; but fate

would have its victims. The galleass struck a rock off Dunluce and went to pieces, and Don Alonzo and the princely youths who had sailed with him were washed ashore, all dead, to find an unmarked grave in Antrim.

"Most pitiful of all was the fate of those who fell into the hands of the English garrison in Galway and Mayo. Galleons had found their way into Galway Bay; one of them had reached Galway itself, the crews half dead with famine, and offering a cask of wine for a cask of water. The Galway townsmen were human, and tried to feed and care for them. Most were too far gone to be revived, and died of exhaustion. Some might have recovered, but, recovered, they would be a danger to the State. The English in the West of Ireland were but a handful in the midst of a sullen, half-conquered population. The ashes of the Desmond rebellion were still smoking, and Dr. Sanders and his Legatine Commission were fresh in immediate memory.

"The defeat of the Armada in the Channel could only have been vaguely heard of. All that English officers could have accurately known must have been that an enormous expedition had been sent to England by Philip to restore the Pope; and Spaniards, they found, were landing in thousands in the midst of them with arms and money; distressed for the moment, but sure, if allowed time to get their strength again, to set Connacht in a blaze. They had no fortresses to hold so many prisoners, no means of feeding them, no men to spare to escort them to Dublin. They were responsible to the Queen's Government for the safety of the country. The Spaniards had not come on any errand of mercy to her or hers.

"The stern order went out to kill them all wherever they might be found; and two thousand or more were shot, hanged, or put to the sword. Dreadful! Yes; but war itself is dreadful, and has its own necessities."

The following is a biographical sketch of Bingham, who was so active in pursuit of the Spaniards on the west coast of Ireland:—

"Sir Richard Bingham, born in 1528, had served with the Spaniards at St. Quentin in 1557, and at Lepanto in 1572, and against them in the Low Countries as a volunteer with the Dutch. In 1579 he was serving in Ireland against Desmond, and in 1580 was captain of the *Swiftsure* under Wynter at Smerwick. In 1584 he was knighted by Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, and was appointed Governor of Connacht, which office he held, with little interruption, till his death in 1599. He is said to have exercised extreme severity towards the Irish. His conduct towards the Spaniards did certainly not err on the side of mercy."

The following letter is from Bingham to Queen Elizabeth:—

"*Dec. 3.* Sir R. Bingham, To the Queen.

"[Ireland, cxxxix. 2. Signed. Addressed—To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.]

"MOST GRACIOUS AND DREAD SOVEREIGN, * * *

"Spanish forces, defeated first by your Majesty's navy in the Narrow Seas, and sithence overthrown through the wonderful handiwork of Almighty God, by great and horrible shipwrecks upon the coasts of this realm, and most upon the parts and creeks of this province of Connacht, where it hath pleased your Majesty to appoint my service under your Highness's Lord Deputy. Their loss upon this province, first and last, and in several places, was twelve ships, which all we know of, and some two or three more supposed to be sunk to seaboard of the out isles; the men of which ships did all perish in the sea, save the number of 1,100 or upward, which we put to the sword; amongst whom there was divers gentlemen of quality and service, as captains, masters of ships, lieutenants, ensign-bearers, other inferior officers, and young gentlemen, to the numbers of some fifty, whose names I have for the most part set down in a list, and have sent the same unto your Majesty; which being spared from the sword till order might be had from the Lord Deputy how to proceed against them. I had special direction sent me to see them executed, as the rest were, only reserving alive one Don Luis de Cordova, and a young gentleman, his nephew, till your High-

ness's pleasure be known. Other gentlemen of special reckoning we had none, for the Count Paredes and Don Alonso de Leyva, with other gentlemen, being thrown ashore in Erris, the remotest place in all this province, and their ship all to broken, did afterwards by chance embark themselves in another of their ships and departed to sea; but being again driven back upon the northern coast in Ulster, and from thence putting to sea again, are sithence, as I hear say, cast away about the isles going for Scotland. My brother George had one Don Graveillo de Swasso and another gentleman, by license, and some five or six Dutch boys and young men, who, coming after the fury and heat of justice was past, by entreaty I spared them, in respect they were pressed into the fleet against their wills, and did dispose them into several Englishmen's hands upon good assurance that they should be forthcoming at all times. And this, God be praised, was all the province quickly rid of those distressed enemies, and the service done and ended without any other forces than the garrison bands, or yet any extraordinary charge to your Majesty. But the Lord Deputy, having further advertisements from the north of the state of things in those parts, took occasion to make a journey thither, and made his way through this province, and in his passing along caused both these two Spaniards which my brother had to be executed, and the Dutchmen and boys which were spared before, reserving none but Don Luis and his nephew, whom I have here. I was glad in one respect that his Lordship should take his way through Connacht, for that thereby he might the better satisfy himself of what we had before performed here, and accordingly had written of. Other wrecks they had both in Munster and Ulster, which, being out of my charge, I have not so good notice of; and this much I have boldly presumed to deliver to your Majesty, though somewhat late, for which I most humbly crave your Highness's pardon, beseeching the Almighty God for your long and prosperous reign over us, and withal that we, your Highness's people, may daily grow in more thankfulness towards our mighty God and Protector, who ever preserve your Majesty to our continual comforts. From your Majesty's castle of Athlone, the third day of December, 1588.

"Your Highness's most loyal and humble soldier,

"R. BINGHAM."

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

(Ireland, cxxxvii. 15.)

13 October, 1588. Apud, Drogheda.

Examination taken of the Spanish prisoners remaining at Drogheda, by virtue of a commission from the Lord Deputy and Council, dated the 12th of October, 1588, and certain interrogatories to the same annexed, directed to the Lord of Ardmaugh, Sir Henry Wallop, knight, &c., and David Gwynn, gent., or any two of them.

[The answers alone are given; they fully explain the interrogatories.]

1. Imprimis:—Don Alonso de Luzon, master of the camp of the tercio of Naples, being 10 ensigns containing 1,800 men, examined upon the first interrogatory saith, upon his oath, they came from Naples aforesaid, and were entertained by King Philip, being of his old garrison of Naples, and sent on this journey to go into Flanders to the Duke of Parma. But what they should do further than to be at the same duke's direction was known to the Privy Council and not to them. He saith they landed in O'Doherty's country [Inisowen], out of the ship called *Valencera de Venecia*,[1] being a very great ship, but of what certain burden he knoweth not, about 400 and 50 men, whereof many sick and weak, besides which, 100 and upwards were drowned in coming to the shore, being common soldiers and mariners. In this ship, when she came from Lisbon, there were, as he saith, 400 soldiers and 4 score and odd mariners and gunners, of which men that were drowned and did land here, 4 days before their coming to shore they took out of the hulk called the *Bark of Hamburg*[2] 100 men and the captain of them, called Don Beltran del Salto, and the master of the said hulk, called Jacques Flamenco.

2. To the 2nd interrogatory he saith that he and others of his company have set down under their hands the names of all the men of quality that was in the same ship. He saith

[1] *La Trinidad Valencera*, of 1,100 tons, 42 guns, 281 soldiers, 79 mariners. (Duro, ii. 63.)

[2] *Barca de Amburg*, of 600 tons, 239 soldiers, 25 mariners. (*ib.*, ii. 64.) 'Except these 100, they seem to have been all lost.

that they did lack, besides the 3 gentlemen that died in Drogheda, 8 or 9 of those men of quality who landed with the rest; but what is become of them, whether they be dead or alive, he knoweth not.

3. To the 3rd interrogatory he saith they landed by shipwreck as many of them as they could in a broken boat of their own; some swam to shore, and the rest were landed in a boat of O'Doherty's country, for the use of which they gave in money and apparel 200 ducats. Touching their entertainment when they came on land, he saith that he and 5 more of the best of his company landed first, only with their rapiers in their hands, where they found 4 or 5 savage people—as he termeth them—who bade them welcome, and well used them, until some twenty more wild men came unto them, after which time they took away a bag of money containing 1,000 reals of plate and a cloak of blue rash, richly laid with gold lace. They were about two days in landing all their men, and, being landed, had very ill entertainment, finding no other relief of victual in the country than of certain garrans (horses), which they bought of poor men for their money, which garrans they killed and did eat, and some small quantity of butter that the common people brought also to sell. Who they were that brought those things unto them he knoweth not, only it was in O'Doherty's country; and saith that before he and the rest of the gentlemen of the company yielded themselves, none were slain by the savage people. Item, he saith that the killing by the soldiers and the savage people was the same night that he and the rest of the gentlemen had yielded, at which he was not, and therefore knoweth not how many were slain, nor how many remain alive.

He saith he and the whole company yielded themselves, within 6 or 7 days after their landing, to the captains that carried the Queen's ensigns, O'Donnell and his wife being present, upon condition that their lives should be saved till they came to the Viceroy, and that they should be suffered to repair unto him, every private soldier with one suit of apparel, and every gentleman with two: incontinent whereupon they laid down 350 muskets and calivers and some few pikes to her Majesty's use, because they yielded in her name, all which were seized on by John Kelly, whom they term sergeant-major, and Captain Richard Hovenden's lieutenant, after which their promise was not kept with them, but the soldiers and savage people spoiled them of all they had.

4. To the 4th he saith he knoweth not what money, jewels, plate and apparel was taken from the whole company, but for his own part he lost in plate, jewels, money and apparel, that was taken from his servants, above the value of 3,000 ducats; but who took the same he knoweth not, only one of his men told him that he who termed himself sergeant-major to the two captains took his plate, which he esteemeth worth 1,000 ducats and more; and further than he hath said in the 3rd interrogatory touching the artillery he cannot say.

5. To the 5th he saith he certainly knoweth not who it is that is remaining with O'Donnell's wife, but thinketh it is Captain Miranda, who was captain of a ship and a company also, but being discharged of his company at Lisbon, he left his ship also and came unto this as a private man, who was very sick when this examinate saw him last. He also saith that there staid with the Earl of Tyrone, that were sick, Don Alvaro de Mendoza, Don Antonio Manrique Rodrigo Ponce de Leon, author of the tercio of Naples, and one soldier whose name he knoweth not; and these are as many in number as he knoweth that did stay with the Earl of Tyrone.

6. To the 6th he saith there were none killed in the coming between O'Donnell's country [Donegal] and the Newry, but certain gentlemen of account died on the way, whose names ensue:—Don Garcia de Avila, Don Gaspar de Avila, his brother, Don Christobal Maldonado, Hernando Cañaveral dead, and Don Diego de Guzman he thinketh is also dead.

7. To the 7th he saith that since their coming to Drogheda there was neither chains, jewels, nor money sent to him, or any of the rest, to his knowledge.

8. To the 8th he saith that none of Drogheda have any money, chains, or jewels in custody of his or any of the rest, that he knoweth of.

9. To the 9th he saith he knoweth not the names of those of this country's birth that were in Spain when he came from thence, but did see a tall young gentleman with a red beard and of sanguine complexion, of whose name he knoweth not. He heard of three

others ; but the said young gentleman came forth with the navy, but in what ship he knoweth not.

10. To the 10th he saith he knoweth not James Fitzmorris' son, nor any that doth call himself by the name of Earl of Desmond.

11. To the 11th he saith that neither he nor any of his company, to his knowledge, did leave any plate, jewels, or money with the Earl of Tyrone or O'Donnell's wife, or any other, more than what was taken by force, as aforesaid.

12. To the 12th he saith that since his coming to Drogheda he hath received no friendship, neither hath any of his company to his knowledge.

13. To the 13th he saith he knoweth not that any other ship fell upon the north coast, saving the same that he was in.

14. To the 14th, more than he hath said in his answer to the 3rd interrogatory he cannot say.

Being asked what became of the admiral of the hulks and the hulk called the *Black Castle*,[1] who were in company when the *Bark of Hamburg* sank, he saith they lost the sight of them at the same time, and never heard of them since.

Being further examined what store of ordnance came in his ship, he saith 32 pieces of brass and iron, whereof 4 were cannons of brass ; but of what kinds the rest were, how many of brass, or how many of iron, he knoweth not, neither whether the same will be saved or not.

Being asked what treasure of the King's there was in this ship, he saith none. Being demanded whether any were in the ship of greater degree than himself, or those here, he saith none were.

Being asked of his knowledge what treasure the King sent in the whole navy, he saith of himself he knoweth not, but hath heard some say 600,000 ducats and some 700,000, part whereof was shipped in the vice-admiral to Admiral Oquendo, and the rest in other ships, whose names he knoweth not.

Being asked in what sort Horatio Donago entered into this voyage, he saith he was taken and pressed by the King's officers at Sicilia to bring part of the 2,000 men of the tercio of Sicilia to Lisbon, where he laboured to procure his discharge, but could not, as the camp-master of the tercio of Sicilia told this examinate ; and of himself he knoweth that the Marquis of Santa Cruz did command the said Horatio to grave his ship, who refused so to do because he would have been discharged of the voyage.

The following letter was contained in one from Fitzwilliam to Walsingham :—

October 28. Fytzwylliam to Walsyngham.

[Ireland, cxxxvii. 48. Signed. Addressed.

* * *

From the castle of Dublin, 28 October, 1588.

* * *

I send you enclosed the copy of a letter which I received from Captain Merriman :—

[COPY LETTER.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—With regard of my most humble duty, I thought good to acquaint your Honour with the occurrents here, that the Spanish ship which arrived in Tyrconnell [Donegal] with the MacSweeney was on Friday the 18th of this present described over against Dunluce, and by rough weather was perished, so that there was driven to the land, being drowned, the number of 260 persons, with certain Butts of wine, which Sorley Boy [MacDonnell] hath taken up for his use. All these his messengers told me, whom I met passing hitherwards with the same news. Thus most humbly, &c., &c.

[1] *Castillo Negro*, of 750 tons, 279 soldiers, 34 mariners. (Duro, ii. 64.)

The following are the particulars of the Spanish ships lost upon the Irish coast :—

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
San Juan, almiranta general ...	1,050 ...	50 ...	321 ...	179 ...	500

From being designated the *Almiranta* before the fleet left Lisbon, it would seem that Juan Martinez de Recalde was then on board her. He probably continued so till the night of 21 July, when he took command of the rear in the *Santa Ana*, from which he returned to the *San Juan* on the 24th. Captain Duro (i. 210) describes him as putting into a strange port in Ireland, landing his men, and by force of arms obtaining the water of which his ships were much in need. The unknown port would seem to have been Dingle, and in this skirmish the men were presumably made prisoners. The *San Juan* arrived at Corunna, and there Recalde—worn out with vexation and hardships—died in the middle of October. He was a man of long experience in maritime affairs, and is spoken of as "one of the greatest seamen of the age." The ship was burnt by Drake at Corunna in 1589. (S. P. Dom. Eliz., ccxxiv. 24.)

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
Duqueza Santa Ana ...	900 ...	23 ...	280 ...	77 ...	357

With D. Alonso de Leyva and the survivors from the *Rata* on board, the *Duqueza Santa Ana* was lost in Glennagiveny Bay, a few miles to the west of Inisowen Head. (S. P. Ireland, Eliz., cxxxvi. 36, iii.) Many were drowned ; some were killed or taken prisoners. D. Alonso and the rest were taken off by the *Girona.*

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
N. S. de la Rosa, almiranta,	945 ...	26 ...	233 ...	64 ...	297

But, misled by his list, Captain Duro has insisted (*La Armada Invencible*, i. 197) that "the burnt ship was the *N. S. de la Rosa,*" which was actually lost among the Blaskets. (S. P. Ireland, Eliz., cxxxvi. 41, v.)

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
La Rata Coronada ...	820 ...	35 ...	335 ...	84 ...	419

In *La Felicissima Armada* the name is given as *La Rata Santa Maria Encoronada.* She was cast ashore on the coast of Erris, and split in pieces, when Alonso de Leyva with most of his men were said to have got on board the *San Martin.* Afterwards he removed to the *Duquesa Santa Ana.*

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
El Gran Grifon, capitana[1] ...	650 ...	38 ...	243 ...	43 ...	286

A ship of Rostock, was lost on Fair Island, where Juan Gomes de Medina and his men remained through the winter. In the following year they crossed to Scotland, and reached Edinburgh, whence they obtained a passage to Spain. The coincidence of the name gave rise

[1] It is possible the figurehead illustrated in vol. i., page 178, belonged to *El Gran Grifon.*

to a long-prevalent rumour that it was the general of the expedition, the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, who was wrecked on Fair Island.

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
Patrona Fuñiga	— ...	50 ...	178 ...	112 ...	290

Is said to have arrived on the coast of Ireland about September 4, with 80 men dead of hunger and thirst, and the rest dying. From the Irish they could get no relief, but obtained it from a French ship which they met, and so succeeded in reaching Havre, where they were hospitably received.

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
Girona	— ...	50 ...	169 ...	120 ...	289

After narrowly escaping the fate of the *Duquesa Santa Ana*, she received the survivors on board, including D. Alonso de Leyva,[1] the Count of Paredes, and other men of distinction, and putting to sea, was dashed to pieces near the Giant's Causeway. It was believed that every soul on board perished. The place of the wreck, pointed out by tradition, still bears the name of Spaniard Rock, the western head of Port-na-Spaniagh. Don Alonso, Knight of Santiago, Commendador of Alcuesca, having served with honour in the Low Countries, and as captain-general of the Sicilian galleys, had been appointed captain-general of the horsemen of Milan ; but had resigned the office to take part in the English expedition, with a secret commission as commander-in-chief in case of the death of Medina-Sidonia. It is said that the King felt more grief for his death than for the loss of the fleet.

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
San Juan ...	530 ...	24 ...	163 ...	113 ...	276

Of the ship herself there is no direct account; but the ship in which Diego Enriquez was at the time, was lost on the coast of Ireland.

	Tons.	Guns.	Soldiers.	Mariners.	Total.
La Trinidad Valencera ...	1,100 ...	42 ...	281 ...	79 ...	360
Falcon Blanco Mediano ...	300 ...	16 ...	76 ...	27 ...	103
San Marcos	790 ...	33 ...	292 ...	117 ...	409

The above three ships were "lost on the coast of Ireland."

Any other local facts bearing upon this important subject will be welcomed by the writer.

[1] Froude describes De Leyva as one of the best officers in the Spanish Navy next to Don Pedro. He it was who rescued the *San Martin* when she was shattered by Drake in the famous fight off Dunkirk, when her deck was a slaughter-house, and her oak sides, a foot thick, were riddled with English shot.

Old Iron Treasure Chests.

By THOMAS DREW, Pres. R.S.A.

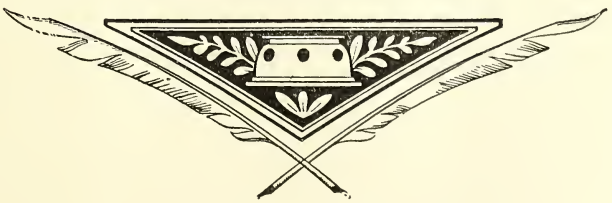
THE episode of the Spanish Armada in Donegal, vol. i., page 178, is such charming reading that it seems cruel to dissipate the fond imaginations cherished about Spanish treasure chests at Glenarm Castle and Dundonald Meeting-house. Chests of like fashion and make are so numerous still up and down Ireland, that a believer in the Armada theory would have to accept that, as well as its being regulation for every ship to carry two such chests, it must have been incumbent on it to deposit one of them at least (undamaged by sea-water) in some part of Ireland. The late Dr. James Moore, of Belfast, used to have one in his house in Chichester Street. I have seen like chests in other parts of Ireland, and a score at least in Dublin, in private houses, offices, and banks. The Bank of Ireland has lately brought some such chests out of its vaults. Christchurch has a large and fine one. One beside me as I write is not so large or fine a chest as the Glenarm one, but that it comes of the same family, and was possibly the handiwork of the same maker, is unquestionable, from the identical design of its lozenge-shaped repoussé deceit of an escutcheon in front, its real key-hole in the centre of the lid, its straps, hasps, handles, and five-bolted lock with steel chased covering-plate. It is dated. So little were such chests valued in Dublin thirty years ago, that many found their way to the marine store dealer, and were broken up for scrap iron, and the engraved lock-plates were common in curiosity dealers' shops. My chest was acquired out of lumber being carted away from one of the public departments in Dublin, and willingly given to me for the asking. It rather spoils the Spanish theory that the quaint chasing of the lock-plate gives initials "G.P. anno. 1773," and there is no doubt that it was made for and used by the General Post. The true history of the Glenarm chest more probably would be that about the same period it was a new plate chest in the Earl of Antrim's town house in Merrion Square. The place of origin and manufacture of these many and characteristic old chests is, however, of some interest. The Dublin "said-to-be" would have it that they all "came

over with bullion for the pay of Cromwell's and King William's troops." That they are of foreign make and came over from somewhere cannot be doubted, and the source was probably the Low Countries,[1] judging from the decorative cut of the lock-plates, and the fact that collectors may "pick up" such chests in Holland and Belgium, decorated, as are old wooden ones also, with the ships which have disappeared from most of those in Ireland. There was probably an export trade from Holland in these primitive predecessors of Chubbs' safes, and, as stowable ballast, often making the freight of such heavy articles come light.

The invariable two hasps for padlocks and the lock point to intention of three custodians holding separate keys. The twenty-six Guilds of Dublin probably all kept their common seals in such chests as these in the last century. Their general introduction into Ireland could not reasonably be dated earlier than 1700 and the Dutch settlement in Dublin.

S. Columba's College, Dublin, however, possesses a magnificent treasure chest of earlier date, and known as "Anna Boleyn's Chest," and its style of art of late Gothic character, and its workmanship, which is characteristic of the end of Henry VIII.'s or Edward VI.'s reign, comes nearer what might be found in the Spanish Armada. There is probably no finer specimen of the mediæval smith's work of the sort in any museum. It is cut and chased in polished steel, and guarded by, I believe, fourteen locks of differing and cunning contrivance.

[1] Since writing the above, I have ascertained that such chests, identical with many in Ireland, are, in Holland and Belgium, known as *Coffres au Privilege*, separate keys for the various locks being in the custody of different functionaries. Several have been offered for sale in Dublin since the above note was written. One, a specially fine one, undoubtedly came from France.



Governor Hamilton and Captain Corry.

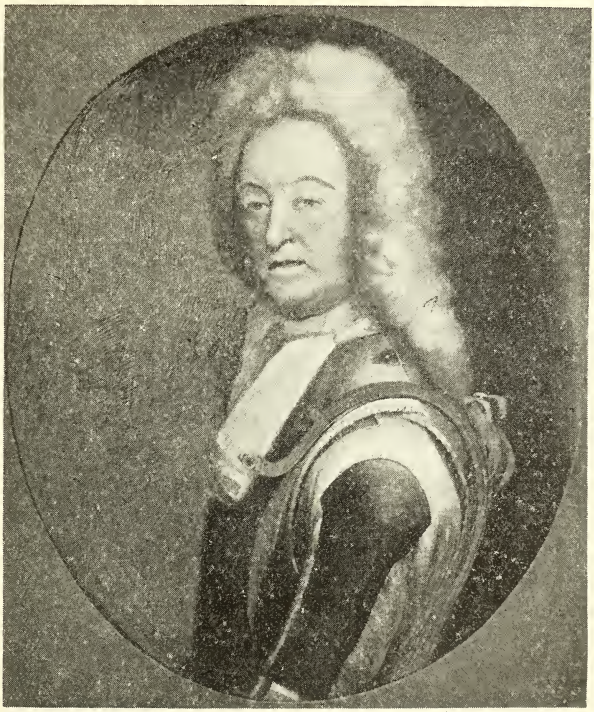
By the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.

IN the "Miscellanea" of *The Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. ii., p. 56, there is a note by the Rev. W. T. Latimer upon my article, which appeared in the third and fourth numbers, upon "The Hamiltons and Monea Castle." In it, he expressed the opinion that it would add to the value of that article if I would give my version of the relations of Captain Corry (whose residence, Castle Coole, had received a mere passing notice) to the party of King William at the time of the Revolution. Captain Corry has been of late years severely, and in my opinion unjustly, attacked by more writers than one. The Rev. W. T. Latimer also challenged my having adopted the Rev. Andrew Hamilton's instead of Lieutenant William MacCarmick's version of the Action which took place at Kilmacarmick, near Enniskillen, in July, 1689, and which I used to hear spoken of in my younger days as the Battle of Cornegrade. The latter point involves MacCarmick's relations with Gustavus Hamilton with regard to that affair, and is no doubt one of interest and importance, and of some difficulty.

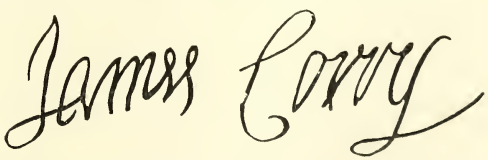
I will endeavour to deal first with the case of Captain (afterwards Colonel) James Corry, in the light thrown upon it by more or less contemporaneous authorities. These are five in number—First, a brief notice of the burning of his house of Castle Coole after the Battle of Cornegrade, contained in Andrew Hamilton's *Actions of the Inniskilling Men*, which work is in the nature of an official Report made by him, on behalf of the governor and inhabitants of Enniskillen, in 1689, to King William and Queen Mary The next in order is Lieut. William MacCarmick's *Further Impartial Account of the Actions of the Inniskilling Men.* This is a rare pamphlet, and is in some sort a reply, as well as a supplement, to Hamilton's account.[1] The third authority is the Report of the Commissioners of Forfeitures, made in 1699, the 49th paragraph of which deals in a curt and very offensive manner with two grants, by way of compensation for losses during the war, made to Captain Corry by King William. In effect, if not in words, it is a charge of having obtained compensation for losses during the war under false pretences. The fourth authority is the *Journal of the Irish House of Commons*, so far as it deals with another paragraph (the 78th) of the Report of these Commissioners.

[1] Now reprinted, with notes, by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, A.B. See *Review of Books.*

The fifth and last, which is not strictly contemporaneous, is the account given by Harris in his *Life of King William.* This work was first published in or about the year 1749;[1] and the narrative is compiled partly from information derived from survivors of the defenders of the place, then still living; partly from Hamilton's account; and partly from two Manuscripts, one by Robert Frith (a survivor, who also gave oral testimony), and the other by an unknown author. Harris does not appear to have been acquainted with MacCarmick's account; at least he does not allude to it.



JAMES CORRY, ÆT. SUÆ 62, A.D. 1695.
From a picture by Pooley, at Castle Coole. (*Photo by Mercer, Enniskillen.*)



It will be necessary, in the first place, briefly to explain Captain Corry's relations to Enniskillen before the war of 1688 broke out, and further, in more detail, the circumstances which led up to the defence of the town. James Corry was, in 1688, living at Castle Coole, about an Irish mile from Enniskillen. The house, of which no vestige remains except the well (still in use), was situated near a lake of about 40 acres, and in full view of the main road to Dublin. Captain Corry had succeeded his father, John Corry, in estates in

[1] It is dedicated to the Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant. That nobleman held the office from 1746–51.

the County Fermanagh, and in Monaghan, a few years before. He had also acquired some lands himself, and continued to do so, when opportunity offered, afterwards. The family had first come to Fermanagh from Belfast in 1656, and, as far as can be traced, James Corry was an only child, being, in 1656, about 22 or 23 years of age, and consequently, in 1688, about 55 or 56. A portrait of him by Pooley, now in my possession, bears the date 1695 ("*æt. suæ* 62").

It is that of a determined-looking man, in some sort of military dress or uniform; and it gives one the idea of a man who was accustomed to have his own way. In 1663–4, he appears, by the date of certain marriage articles, to have married Sarah, the daughter of Oliver Anketill, of Anketill Grove, Co. Monaghan; and I have some reason to suppose that, during part, at any rate, of her lifetime, he resided in the town of Enniskillen; his father, John Corry, being still alive. Two of his children's names appear in the Enniskillen Vestry Book: one—that of Sarah—is entered on 25th November, 1666; whether this is a baptismal or burial entry cannot now be deciphered. The baptismal entry of his only son and successor, John, is on 8th January, 1667–8. I have still a lease of a house in the town, adjoining the Market House (which was on the site of the existing Town Hall), made by Michael Cole (afterwards Sir Michael) to James Reyd, merchant, 4th October, 1664. The term is 50 years—the yearly rent 40 shillings—Consideration £15. There is an endorsement upon this deed as follows:—"Lease of M'Gaghy's house from Sir M. Cole.[1] The only way in which I can account for its being amongst my family papers is, that it is the lease of a house[2] in which James Corry once was resident, and which, as will be seen further on, was still in his possession when Castle Coole was burnt in July, 1689. The latter house was in the next parish of Derryvullen, which may account for James Corry's daughters (afterwards Mrs. Moutray and Mrs. Auchinleck) not having their baptismal entries in the Enniskillen Vestry Book. I need only add to this bit of family history, that James Corry's first wife was dead at the time of making a settlement of the estates in 1679; that in 1683 he married Lucia, a daughter of Henry Mervyn, of Trillick Castle—his father, John Corry, being yet alive; and that in 1686 John Corry was spoken of in a Chancery bill as deceased. James Corry's signature frequently appears in the Enniskillen Vestry Book, now in the Public Record Office, as attending Vestry meetings from 1669, down to a hiatus in the book between 1685 and 1691; and he was a churchwarden in 1682–3–4–5.[3] The Vestry, in those days, was an important part of the machinery of such local government as then existed.

So much for Captain Corry's relations to the town of Enniskillen. Now as to his relations to King James. He was a magistrate for the county—a position of relatively greater importance in those days, when there were no police or resident magistrates, than now, and one that made him, probably,

[1] James Reid was also a freeman of Belfast (admitted 21st Nov., 1663). He was a Presbyterian. He issued a copper token in 1663. (See *Historical and Archæological Journal*, 1872.) He may very likely have left Enniskillen for Belfast, and sold his lease to Captain Corry, by 1666.

[2] The Imperial Hotel stands on the site of this house.

[3] Bradshaw's *Enniskillen Long Ago.*

responsible for the peace and order of his district; and he held a military commission. On 11th July, 1666, he had been appointed by a commission (still in good preservation in my library), signed by the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Captain of a company of foot, raised or to be raised in the County Fermanagh. When, or whether this company was ever raised or not, I cannot tell; though it evidently was not in existence when the war of 1688 commenced. Captain Corry was, therefore, doubly in the King's service, both in a civil and military capacity, in 1688.

SEAL.

BY THE

Lord Lieutenant General,

AND

GENERAL GOVERNOR of *IRELAND*

ORMONDE

TO Our Truſty and Welbeloved *Captain James Curry*, *Greetinge*, We repoſing ſpecial truſt and confidence, as well in the Care, Diligence and Circumſpection, as in the Loyalty, Courage and Readineſs of you to do His Majeſtie good and faithful ſervice, have nominated, conſtituted and appointed, and We do by virtue of the Power and Authority unto Us given by His Majeſtie, nominate, conſtitute and appoint you the said *James Curry to Capt. of a Company of ffoote*, raiſed, or to be raiſed in the *County of Fermanagh*, for His Majeſties ſervice, and the defence of this Kingdom, which *Company* you are to take into your charge and care as *Captaine* thereof, and duly to exerciſe both Officers and Souldiers in Arms, and as they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Captaine*, ſo you are likewiſe to obſerve and follow ſuch Orders and Directions as you ſhall from time to time receive from Us, or other your Superior Officer or Officers: And for ſo doing, this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant and Commiſſion in that behalf.

Given under Our Hand and Seal of Arms, at His Majesties Castle of Dublin, *the 11th day of July 1666, in the 18th year of His Majesties Reign.*

G. LANE.

Verbatim copy of Captain James Corry's Commission, from the original at Castle Coole.

I now come to the events which led up to the defence of the town of Enniskillen, and for this I go to MacCarmick's *Further Account*, which is much the fullest, and which, I may say in passing, appears to be written in a fair spirit of moderation. It is right to remember that MacCarmick, as will appear later on, was vindicating his own conduct—he having been in command of the only party of troops which met with a serious defeat, and in which his eldest son was killed by his side; and I do not think that he speaks more bitterly of either Captain Corry or Governor Hamilton than might be expected under the circumstances. Captain Corry was an opponent from the first—Governor Hamilton was a friend, whom he probably considered had failed him at a critical moment, and possibly had thrown the blame of the reverse at Cornegrade and Kilmacarmick upon him. I must here add that, until quite lately, I had not seen MacCarmick's *Further Account*, but only knew it through

the pages of Professor Witherow. The latter's chapter on the Defence of Enniskillen seems to me to be, in great measure, a condensed version of MacCarmick's account—Dr. Witherow has turned MacCarmick's somewhat involved seventeenth century language into graphic nineteenth century English; but in varying the phraseology, I think he has not always succeeded in conveying the exact meaning of his author. Of course I shall only extract from MacCarmick so much as is necessary for the two points I am endeavouring to illustrate.

William MacCarmick's name appears, amongst those of the gentlemen of Fermanagh (as given in Dr. King's list) attainted by King James' Parliament of 1689, as "William M'Cormick of Enniskilling, gent." There is some reason to suppose that he was a son of Bartholomew Cormick, and nephew of John Cormick,[1] of Aghakenze, Co. Fermanagh, who died about 1661, and who was (it is thought) doubtless the John Cormicke, or Cormick, who took the Depositions at Enniskillen, in 1654, of the sufferers from the rising in 1641; and who also made a Deposition himself, an extract from which appears in my notice of Captain Rory Maguire, at page 26 of my "Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh." William MacCarmick was evidently a person of influence with the inhabitants of the town; and, as will appear, one of the very first who organised the Defence of it in 1688, if indeed he was not the author of it. MacCarmick begins his narrative by saying that he had no design of reflecting on Andrew Hamilton,

"(Who hath written on this subject before), being a gentleman that I have, and ever had a very great esteem for; my whole intention being to make the truth of some things appear that either hath slipped *Mr. Hamilton's* memory, or that he hath not been rightly informed in." He then says that, in the beginning of December, 1688, "we were alarmed, as most of the Protestants of the Kingdom were, by a letter sent us by the Earl of Mount-Alexander, directed to him from an unknown hand, acquainting him, that there was a design of a general massacre of the Protestants, man, woman, and child, throughout the Kingdom of Ireland, to be acted by the Irish Papists and their adherents, the ninth day of the said month." This letter, as Professor Witherow shows, was a hoax; but many believed in its genuineness, some having the cruelties of 1641 fresh in their memories; and "several of the countrey sent in their best household furniture and papers to Inniskilling, thinking them more secure there than with themselves; and we, observing that the Irish were gathering themselves together, on all hands, in great numbers, having for a long time before employed all the smiths of their sort in making skeens (viz., a kind of sharp-pointed Baggonets and pike heads), wherewith to arm themselves privately, we were struck into great consternation, but resolved not to have our throats cut asleep, the most of the townsmen, the day and night of the designed massacre, keeping strict guards with what sort of weapons they had; and there being *a Friary* then in town, one *Anthony Murry*, guardian of the Friary, a cunning subtil felow, making his remarks of our keeping guards, went out of town in the morning about four miles, where a multitude of his sort met him, to hear a sermon as they alledged; where, in the end of his discourse, he acquainted his hearers that Inniskilling men were taking up arms, and going to rebel; that he see a great many of them in arms in the streets that morning, headed by one MacCarmick, a great rebel, as he termed him; but he hoped ere long to make them quiet enough. Several of the Friars being afraid, slipt out of Town, but this impudent guardian stayed, and did not stick to say, that he would have a red cross very

[1] The will of John Cormick, made 18 July, 1660, proved 4 May, 1661, mentions his wife Margaret, sister Susan, nephew *William*, son of his eldest brother Bartholomew, and friends Jason Hassartt [Hassard] and Patrick MacCormick. The dropping of tbe "Mac" in those days had no significance.

soon at every door in Town. And truly, I believe, was instrumental in causing two foot companies of soldiers, viz., Captain Nugent's and Captain Shirlo's, belonging to Sir Thomas Nucoman's [Newcornan's] Regiment, to be sent to garrison upon us; but as the great Providence of God would have it, our Provost [Paul Dane] (that's the chief magistrate in town), the second day after the massacre should have been committed,[1] received a letter, by the Lord Tyrconnel's directions, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, from Secretary *Ellice*, ordering him to provide quarters for two foot companies. A thing never practicable before, to send orders for providing of quarters, ere the men that were to quarter showed their Patent. But, had it not been for this, these two companies had been in our town ere we had known of their march. But this struck deep upon our spirits; as we did then begin to consider the dangerous condition we were in, and did think it high time to use our diligence, in endeavouring the preservation of the Protestant religion, as well as our lives: it being either already or suddenly like to be crushed in most parts of the kingdom; therefore resolved (if possible) to support it in that corner."

I quote MacCarmick here in full to show exactly what occurred upon his own showing—First, a state of alarm caused by an anonymous letter (which proved to be a hoax), coupled with some other circumstances; secondly, an arming of the townsmen, headed by himself; and thirdly, a couple of companies sent to garrison the town, seemingly in consequence of his own action. I make no comment on it, but resume his narrative to show how Captain Corry came into the matter. He goes on :—

"The townsmen upon this were called together, where it was debated, whether we should refuse entrance to the two companies or not; there were various opinions, both arms and ammunition being wanting; but, in the general, it was thought advisable to consult one Captain *James Corry*, a very leading gentleman in that county, in this so weighty an affair, he living within a small mile of the town. But he not willing to countenance us in this, neither to assist us with his advice, we again assemble ourselves; but being still divided in opinion, we could conclude on nothing."

This is a very plain narrative. Captain Corry was, evidently, under no alarm personally. As a magistrate, he no doubt saw clearly that to resist the entrance of a garrison would be an act of rebellion—to use the old constitutional phrase, "a levying of war against the King, his power and government." And, as a soldier, he knew that without arms and ammunition, and very few men capable of bearing arms, to resist would have been futile, but for an unforeseen circumstance which occurred later. A good many of the townsmen seem to have been of the same opinion. MacCarmick, however, had his own mind made up, for he continues :—

"There was one William Browning,[2] Robert Clarke, and William MacCarmick, got privately into a back room, where came to them James Euart and Allen Cathcart. These

[1] *i.e.*, 11 Dec.

[2] William Browning appears in the attainder list of 1689 as of "Beallanamallagh, Gent." This, I take it, is Ballinamallard, about five miles from Enniskillen. Robert Clarke, in the same list, is "of Enniskillen, Merchant." He was son of Robert Clarke, of the same town, and was baptised in 1654. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James King, of Corrard and Gola. His will is dated 11th October, 1716; proved 25th March, 1717.

Allan Cathcart was a rich merchant, as I have shown in my article on "The Hamiltons," in the *Journal*, vol. i., p. 268. He was attainted as "of Enniskilling, Gent." He lived until 1720. He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1704. All of the above three became Captains. Their signatures, together with that of James Euart (whose name is not in the attainder list), are to be found in the Enniskillen Vestry Book, as attending Vestry meetings—Clarke's over a very long period—MacCormick's signature is absent. Probably, if of a Cromwellian family, he was a Nonconformist.

five resolved, in spite of all opposition, to deny entrance to these two companies of soldiers, and defend the town with their lives: to that purpose dispatched expresses in name of the townsmen, about midnight, to most of the gentlemen of the country, acquainting them of their resolution, and desiring their assistance; and that they would give us timely notice which road the soldiers marched, that we might put ourselves in a posture of receiving them. In the meantime, MacCarmick gets timber brought into town, and sets carpenters a work to get up the drawbridg upon the East end of the town: the bridge being newly built of stone and the draw not put up."

He then goes on to tell how a letter came next night, about midnight, from Daniel Eccles (a gentlemen living at or near Clones, a place close to the borders of Fermanagh and Monaghan), warning him (and his friends) of the approach of the two companies, of which one of the Captains (Nugent), with other officers, were "in Clownish" [Clones] that night on their march, but not the soldiers, who were thought to be in a place called Drum. I may observe, in passing, that one cannot help being struck with the very slack discipline which seems to have been common to both sides in this war. Eccles also gave some further information as to what had happened at Armagh, and assured them of "all testimony of friendship." MacCarmick at once went to the Provost and other townsmen—

"Intreating them, as soon as day appear'd, to set his carpenters again to work at the drawbridge, getting a horseback himself, and rides immediately to Cornet Gustavus Hamilton, a gentleman that liv'd on the West side of the Town, in the barony of Maghreboy, about five miles from the Town, to know his and the other neighbouring gentlemen's resolutions; who were all very ready and willing to join in the defence of Inniskilling; several of them, together with Cornet Hamilton, coming into Town with MacCarmick, but on the way they were met by an express from the Provost, with the following letter:—

'Dear Sir,

'Mr. Latournal[1] came just now from Captain Corry, and in his coming into the town, commanded the carpenters to leave off working at the drawbrig, and also came to me and begged I should send for my brethren [in the corporation], and dissuade them from the resolution of denying the soldiers entrance, and to provide them quarters as speedily as I could—My request to you is, That you will immediately give the gentlemen in these parts an account of my design, which is to give them entrance, and that you will make all the haste you can home to assist me, is all from

'Yours to serve you whilst I am,

'Paul Dane.

'Inniskilling, Dec. 13th, 1688.

To Mr. William MacCarmick—these.'"

MacCarmick continues—"By this you may see how strangely men's minds were hurried, and what a hard task it was to unite a divided multitude; yet this letter hindered not our coming into Town, where Captain Corry and several other gentlemen, livers on the East side of Loughearne, were assembled. Things again were debated, but most were for admitting the two companies, alledging the strength of the *Irish* in that country, they being well armed and provided in ammunition, having all the arms, magazines, and garrisons of the kingdom in their hands, save Londonderry; we wanting both arms and ammunition, wanting soldiers amongst us, and the uncertainity of a headstrong multitude, being likely that they would as soon throw down their arms as they took them up, when they either see an enemy, or were reduced to any hardships or want; yet all could not do; the townsmen, with the gentlemen that came out of the barony of *Magheraboy* [*i.e.*, Gustavus Hamilton,

[1] Provost in 1702.

and probably his cousins Archibald Hamilton[1] and Malcome Cathcart, and perhaps others], stood firm to the resolution of neither submitting themselves to be slaves, nor to assist the making of others so; carpenters were set to work again at the bridge; and indeed, though Captain Corry would not at all comply with our resolution, yet when we sent for the chains and irons that had formerly belonged to the bridge, he sent them in to us." [Professor Witherow improperly renders this—"The drawbridge was completed in spite of Captain Corry."] MacCarmick continues—"We soon got up the drawbridge, and again sent to all the neighbourhood, intreating them to joyn with us, both for their own preservation and ours, promising them free quarters in town, both for themselves and Horses; upon this several of the country came in, being thereunto much incouraged by the industrious solicitations of one Mr. Kelsy [Kelso], a nonconformist minister, who indeed laboured both publickly and privately, in animating his hearers to take up arms, and stand upon their own defence, shewing example himself, by wearing arms, and marching in the head of them when together. Our next care was to turn all Papists out of the Town, seizing Anthony Murry, the forenamed friar-guardian, and committing him to the Castle, where he continued prisoner a good while, and after by a rope made his escape over the wall, so got off in a boat; but although the rope set him at liberty then, yet it may send him to another world ere long."

I pause here to make a few comments. I quote MacCarmick so far at length, as a condensation would fail to do him justice, and would miss some points that I want to bring out. Andrew Hamilton's account up to this stage is much briefer. He differs from MacCarmick in fixing the date of the receipt of the order for providing for the troops as "about December the first," *i.e.*, six days before the receipt of the copy of the anonymous letter, which he makes to be Friday, 7th December. MacCarmick says that this was received about the beginning of December, and that the order to admit the troops was not received till two days after the massacre was to have been (9 Dec.), that is, on 11 Dec.; and he gives us to understand that in his opinion, at any rate, the troops were sent in consequence of the guards which were kept, and the marching of armed men about the streets under his own leadership. Hamilton's account agrees with MacCarmick's as to the effect of the anonymous letter, the reminiscences of 1641, the arming of the native Irish, &c.; but he entirely ignores MacCarmick, and the initiative taken by him, either alone, or in common with the four other gentlemen who, according to MacCarmick, by the letter which they sent out in the name of the inhabitants, but apparently without their authority, as it were, forced their hands. I think that the circumstance that Daniel Eccles, though commencing his reply "Gentlemen," addressed it to MacCarmick, is direct evidence, not only of the truth of MacCarmick's statement, but also, to some extent, presumptive evidence that he himself was the writer of the letter from Enniskillen, and of another which I shall have to refer to later on.

I must here give a quotation from Andrew Hamilton.[2] After the introduction I have mentioned, he says:—

"This made those of Inniskilling apprehensive that those preparations were all making for the intended massacre; and knowing that Inniskilling was the only place of consequence upon Logh Earne (all Protestants, and who held out the whole Rebellion of '41 with

[1] See my article in the *Journal*, vol i., page 256.

[2] The Rev. Andrew Hamilton was Rector and Prebendary of Kilsheery, a parish in Tyrone just over the county borders. He lived near Trillick, a good ride from Enniskillen, and probably was not present in the town at the earliest stage of the business. He died in 1690 or 1691.

remarkable courage), and if the Irish were possessed of it, they had an open passage from Connaught to Ulster; they, therefore, did unanimously resolve not to admit the two foot companies to quarter in the town, but did immediately dispatch letters to all the gentlemen in the country near the place, acquainting them with their resolution, and craving their advice and assistance in that juncture; for of themselves they were not able to keep out the Two foot companies, there being but about eighty dwellers in the town,[1] and few or no arms among them; but when their messengers returned, tho' some few gave encouragement, yet the greater part did dissuade them from the enterprize as dangerous; the Irish being well provided with arms, ammunition, and all things necessary" [I think that it was not merely the Irish who were in the immediate neighbourhood who are referred to]; "whereas they had not ten pounds of Powder in the town, and not Twenty well fixed firearms: But the townsmen were still bent upon their first resolution, at all hazards not to receive the Garrison; for then they did expose their lives, as they said, to the mercy of their barbarous and bloody principl'd enemies."

It will be observed that, in both these somewhat varying accounts, there is not a word said about "taking up arms for the Prince of Orange;" and that any claim of that nature, that the inhabitants of Enniskillen were amongst the first to do so, was an after-thought. They took up arms, first, because they thought (wrongly, as it proved) that a massacre was intended; and secondly, because they considered rightly (as soon became evident to all) that their religious freedom was endangered. It occurs to me that one of the reasons why Captain Corry and (as MacCarmick says) several other gentlemen, livers on the East side of Lough Erne, held back for so long was, that they had, or thought they had, reason to know that no massacre was intended. It would seem that the more leading men living at that time on the East side of the lake, near the town, were Captain Corry, at Castle Coole; Henry Mervyn, at Trillick; and Sir Gerard Irvine, at or near the present Irvinestown. These three gentlemen had all some family relationship with the Maguire family; for Colonel Rory Maguire (brother of the Lord Maguire who was one of the principal leaders of the 1641 wars, in which he was ultimately killed in 1648)[2] had married Deborah, sister of Sir Audley Mervyn, and widow of Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, of Crevenish Castle, on Lough Erne. Lady Blennerhasset had a family by each husband. By the second she had Colonel Rory Oge Maguire; Philip; and a sister Mary; all alive in 1677. By her first husband, she had Audley Blennerhasset; Henry, who became M.P. for Fermanagh in 1662, being then apparently the head of the family; Leonard; Katherine; and Lucie. That Henry Blennerhasset had lived on good terms with his half brothers is shown by a bequest in his will, dated 1677, to his brethren Rory and Philip Maguire, of all his horses, mares, colts, and foals, with three exceptions, which he left to his wife. He left to each a pair of pistols, and to Rory his sword. To Mary Maguire he left fourteen cows. Henry Blennerhasset's eldest daughter and co-heiress, Deborah, had married Christopher Irvine, Sir Gerard's eldest son; the first of her four husbands, who left her a widow in 1680, when she was a mere child of about 15. She was, therefore, half niece to Col. Rory Maguire and his brother.

[1] He probably means eighty families.

[2] See my *Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh*, p. 29.

Captain Corry's then wife[1] was a daughter of Mervyn, who was their first cousin. Probably all these families were on terms of intimacy more or less. Coconnagh Maguire, the High Sheriff, who was distantly related to Colonel Rory Oge Maguire,[2] was described in a litigation to be hereafter alluded to, between Captain Corry and his son Bryan Maguire, in the evidence given by Laurence Crawford, James Corry's first cousin, as "so honest a man, that he would believe his word before another man's oath." These gentlemen, living no doubt on friendly terms with the Maguires, thought (it seems to me to be quite conceivable) that there was no cause for alarm at this early stage of the business. The counsel given to the townspeople by Captain Corry would not only have appeared to be that dictated by common sense, but was also, in substance, that which MacCarmick tells us he himself received from Lord Mountjoy. MacCarmick and Allan Cathcart were sent, not long afterwards, by Gustavus Hamilton on a sort of embassy to Derry. On their return they met Lord Mountjoy (part of whose regiment had been admitted into that city)[3] at Newtownstewart. They were bearers of a letter to him from the inhabitants of Enniskillen, dated 21 December, which is given by MacCarmick in full. The latter says :—

"My Lord, after perusing this letter, enquired what strength we might be of; and being answered, he said 'we must receive a garrison of the King's soldiers.' MacCarmick replied 'That we knew not how far that could consist with our safety, or the general preservation of the Protestant interest in Ulster; Inniskilling being the only inlet from Connought to that Province, from whence they would, as an inundation, overflow our country; and they having no other pass for above forty miles over *Loghearne*, we did believe we could not in any way be secure if we admitted a Popish garrison there.' My Lord answered, 'The King will protect you.' But Mr. Cathcart sharply replied that he could not protect himself; at which my Lord turn'd and walked a good while without speaking; then told us that we might return home, and desired that his service might be given to our townsmen, whom he would come and converse with on Wednesday following; in the meantime entreated that we might be cautious of falling into blood; which we promised, and so parted; but in place of my Lord's coming according to his promise, he sent Mr. *Marvin*" [Mervyn] "to excuse him, he going to Dublin, being sent for by Tyrconnell, and so into France."

I must now go back a little to what happened at Enniskillen after the completion of the drawbridge and the seizure of Anthony Murry. MacCarmick continues :—

"Upon Saturday, the 15th of December, Mr. James Baird and Mr. James Johnston were sent on horseback to view and bring intelligence of the enemies approach, who returned upon *Sunday*, about ten of the clock, with assurance of the enemies being within four or five miles of the town; most of the inhabitants being in church, got immediately to their arms; our number not 200 foot, and they not near half armed; our horse about 150, such as they were, who took the field with a resolution to fall in upon the enemies rear, if they had offered to enter the town by force; but they coming within a mile,[4] and meeting several of their own

[1] She was the second wife of three.

[2] Ulster King-at-Arms informs me that Coconnagh, or Constantine Maguire, was eighth in descent from a common ancestor of the Lord Maguire who was beheaded on Tower Hill for his part in the 1641 rising, and was uncle to Colonel Rory Oge.

[3] See Witherow, p. 42.

[4] To make what follows intelligible to modern local readers, I should explain that the then road to Dublin is that now leading between the Model School and the field adjoining the Cemetery, as far as the back entrance to Castle Coole, beyond which it has long been disused. The existing Dublin road was made about 1813; but there was a third road to Dublin past Castle Coole demesne, for some time after 1783, part of which is now used as a private one in the demesne.

sort that were turn'd out of Town, acquainting them that we were resolved to fight, and indeed magnifying our number, the soldiers were so discouraged, that they immediately retreated, the most of their officers being at dinner at Captain Corry's; upon intelligence of which our horse, with three score firelocks, pursued them; their officers perceiving our horse to move towards them, fled likewise after their men; we, hearing that they had several horse loads of spare arms, and ammunition good store along with them, for arming the country, were resolved to have them, these being the chief things we wanted; but our horse being met by Captain Corry were persuaded to return, to the great dissatisfaction of the foot, he having, as we were told, past his word for the enemies safety while they were in our country; they marched that night to McGuire's Bridge, eight miles from us, and there stood upon their guard all night; next day to Newtownbutler, where in the night time they had like to have seized three gentlemen of ours, that we sent to observe their motion, and to know if any of the country joyned them, viz. :—Mr. William Browning, Mr. , and Mr. James Corry,[1] who lighting in their quarters, and assuming other names, after finding out their number, strength, and resolution, having discoursed several of their officers, were discovered to be Enniskillen men; and ere they could well mount their horses, were surrounded by a strong guard of the enemy; but our men made their way through them, and escaped to the County Cavan, where they stayed in Captain Saunderson's, while the two companies marched past them to Cavan, then marched to Firmah, twelve miles further, being alarmed that the Enniskillen men were coming to disarm them. Gustavus Hamilton, during their being near the Town, kept at a place called Portoragh,[2] within a quarter of a mile of the town" [but on the opposite side of it, and of Lough Erne], "with near a hundred horse to support and assist the townsmen, if any force had been offered them by the two companies; but as for carrying meat and drink out of town to treat them, or sending any of our number to persuade them to return, there was no such thing; it's true indeed they did not show their Patent, nor once desire to be admitted into town.'

Hamilton substantially agrees with MacCarmick down to a certain point. He says that news came on Sunday morning that the companies were at Lismella (now Lisbellaw) when most of the people were in church; that they went to arms, resolving to meet them; and that 200 foot and 150 horse were drawn out; but he says :—

"Having consulted what was fit to be done, they sent some of their number to persuade them by fair means to return, and brought some Ale and Meat from the town to treat them, in case they did not comply with their desire." Witherow, in this instance, adopts Hamilton's version so far as to say, "They left the town with the intention of persuading the soldiers to return, but prepared, if necessary, to resist their entrance." Hamilton tells us that the horse were under the command of Captain Browning and Lieutenant Christopher Carleton, and the foot under the command of Captain Malcolm Cathcart, "who came no sooner in view of the two Companies, but they, with the whole Rabble that was with them, turned their backs and fled without halting, in very great fear and disorder, back that night to McGuire's

[1] Probably a son of *James Corry the elder*, of *Carrowmacmea* (near Castle Coole), who was Churchwarden of Enniskillen, 1674. I suspect that he was brother of Captain Robert Corry, who was killed at the battle of Newtownbutler, and a cousin of Captain Corry. See my *History of the Corry Family*, page 22, and the genealogical table I. facing it. He was probably the James Corry who signed the address from Enniskillen to King William, given by Witherow at pages 304–7. I have not traced him any further.

[2] Portora was Sir William Cole's Plantation castle for his Proportion of Dromskeagh of 1,000 acres. It was "three stories high, strongly wrought, and had a Bawne of Lime and Stone 68 feet square, with four flankers." I do not know whether the Cole family ever resided in it, having the Castle of Enniskillen within a mile of it. Bishop Spottiswode (of Clogher) was for some time Sir William Cole's tenant for Portora (*circa* 1626).

Pynnar in 1618–9 found here "a Bawne of Lime and Stone 68 feet square, 13 feet high, with 4 Flankers, and a stone House or Castle 3 stories high, strongly wrought." A piece of the ruined wall of this castle was blown down by a gale in December, 1894. Bishop Spottiswode's arms and monogram (J. S.) were formerly over the doorway of this old house.—Bradshaw's *Enniskillen Long Ago*, Note U.

Bridge, and their Officers being then at dinner in a gentlemen's house not far from them, hearing that Inniskillen-men were come out, left their dinner (as was reported) before they had half done, and fled after their men in as great fear and disorder as they had gone before."

I again pause to comment on Captain Corry's conduct as regards this incident. This conduct appears to me to have been quite consistent with his view that these officers and soldiers were the King's forces, come upon a lawful business, and were not "the enemy." It seems clear that the officers never dreamed of resistance. In those days, discipline was lax—Castle Coole was then in full view of the high road—dinner was a midday meal; and it was not unnatural, either that these officers should have asked for Captain Corry's hospitality, or that he should have offered it. Certainly it was clearly the duty of any man of honour to have provided, as far as he could, for the safety of his late guests, whether he had passed his word to them or not.

PORTORA CASTLE AND LOUGH ERNE. *(From a Photo by R. Welch.)*

These incidents occurred on Sunday, 16 Dec. On Thursday, 20 Dec., another occurred in which Captain Corry took part. MacCarmick continues his narrative, saying that after the 16th they always kept strict guards, and that their next care was to make choice of a Governor. He tells how, on the 16th, "the Irish" took "from an honest man of the name of Fosset, his cattle," and on his following them, "the Rogues" killed him under circumstances of barbarity.

"This measure, in all probability, we should have met with, had not the Almighty God put it in our heads to refuse a Popish garrison into our Town.

"The townsmen assembling themselves, Sir *Michael Cole*, proprietor of the Town, being then in England, made choice of Gustavus Hamilton, Esq., to be our Governour, a gentleman very well descended, and one reputed to be of just and good principles; but ere this election, or his coming to take the charge upon him, we had a Randezvous of all the country that would join with us, upon Thursday the 20th, where came Sir Gerard Ervin, and the forenamed Captain Corry, and seeing Mr. *William Browning* coming into Town, in the head of a party of horse, they caused him to be seized, and was writing his *mittimus* to send him to gaol for appearing in arms, thinking by this to fright us from our resolution of holding out the Town;

but we soon set him at liberty, and sent in one Lieutenant Smith, an ancient gentleman, and justice of peace in the county, to Sir Gerard and Captain Corry, to tell them we took it unkindly their offering to secure any of our number, or to fright or deject the spirits of those that were willing to joyn in defence of their lives and religion; desiring them immediately to leave the town, and give us no further trouble, else we must be forced to send them where they were a-sending Mr. Browning; this message startled them; they called quarters, and immediately took their horses and left the town; yet Captain Corry made it his business after to hinder his tenants, or any other he had influence with, to joyn with us; but we were not long troubled with him, for he left the kingdom the March following."

This probably is a correct version of what passed, and I am not aware that Captain Corry ever denied or excused it. But it may possibly have given rise to a scandalous story, contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Forfeitures in 1699, which he did think it necessary to meet with a point-blank denial; a story which the late J. A. Froude, probably without testing its truth, and knowing nothing of the denial, revived in his *History of the English in Ireland*, and which has served as a text for others of less importance since. I may mention that the date of Captain Corry's leaving Ireland seems to be fixed by an observation of Professor Witherow's on p. 73 of his work, where he says that Colonel Lundy had the oath of allegiance to King William administered to him by Captain Hamilton, on board his ship in the Foyle, on the 21st March, "and Henry Mervyn and James Corry afterwards testified that they were present when it was administered to him by Hamilton." I assume that Corry left Ireland with his family on the return of this ship to England.[1]

MacCarmick's narrative has brought us to 20 Dec., 1688. The appointment of the "Council for the North-East," the text of which is given by Witherow at pages 359–60, is not dated till four weeks afterwards—viz., 17 Jan., $168\frac{8}{9}$. The Council consisted of Sir Arthur Rawdon, Sir Robert Colvil,[2] James Hamilton of Newcastle, John Hawkins, and James Hamilton of Tullamore.[3] By this time events had progressed, and, although I have not the means of fixing the date, it is evident that Captain Corry soon discovered that the maintenance of his allegiance to King James was no longer possible. The Prince of Orange's declaration, given by him at St. James, and sent "To the Earl of Mount Alexander, to be communicated to the Protestant nobility and gentry in the North of Ireland," is not dated until 10 Feb., $168\frac{8}{9}$.

The following extracts from MacCarmick are, unfortunately, without any definite date; but seem to relate to events late in January or early in February, $168\frac{8}{9}$.

"The forenamed Captain *Cole*, had directions from my Lord Blanii, to prevail with us to regiment ourselves: so to unite in their association, and to send one or two of our number to the Council of Five, then at Hillsborough, there to reside, to receive such orders from time to time, as the said Council should think most convenient, and to be directed in our undertakings accordingly—Upon which the gentlemen of our County had several meetings,

[1] Witherow does not appear to have been aware of his identity, which the association with Henry Mervyn seems to confirm. Whether this is the signature printed as "James Curry" to the "Declaration of Union," signed on the same day (Witherow, pages 69, 70), a comparison of signatures would easily determine.

[2] Captain Corry's son, John, subsequently married Sir Robert Colvil's sister-in-law, Sarah Leslie.

[3] James Hamilton, of Tullamore, would seem to have been subsequently one of the Commissioners of Forfeitures.

but could not fix in any solid method, nor jump in opinion ; so that Captain Cole returned to Lord Blanii with the following letter from the *townsmen of Inniskilling* :—

'My Lords,

'Yours we have, for which we return humble and hearty thanks. The methods of your proceedings we likewise received by Captain Cole, a messenger from Lord Blanii. We have had several meetings with the gentlemen of this county, to joyn ourselves in your association ; and now look upon ourselves obliged to deal plainly with your Lordships. When first this poor Corporation unanimously joyned in a firm resolution of refusing a Popish garrison, having a regard to the consequences of this place, and the general preservation of this countrey, we addressed ourselves to all the gentlemen in it, to joyn with us, and stand by us, in this so necessary an undertaking ; but found the most leading men, not only to refuse us, but to oppose our resolution to that degree, as to apprehend some of us, with intention to commit us to gaol (if admitted). When this failed, they used their interest and power in hindering the countrey to joyn towards our preservation and their own, and endeavoured to represent us ill to the government, as we are credibly informed : yet notwithstanding these discouragements, Gustavus Hamilton, a gentleman of our country, took us by the hand, and hitherto hath used his diligence and uttermost endeavours to support us : he hath now ten companies of foot in arms, each consisting of seventy-two private men ; a very good troop of one hundred horse, well armed with carbines and pistols ; and by an instrument under our hands, we have elected him Governor of this place, and Colonel of our forces.

'The gentlemen that at first opposed our intentions, have had of late several meetings, and now show a willingness to join, provided that Sir Gerard Irvine may be made Colonel of Horse, and Captain Corry Colonel of Foot, so consequently our Governor here, who is the man of the world we most doubt, we having several admonishments from very good hands, that our fears are not groundless.

'We hope your Lordships, considering our weak rise, the great dangers we are in now, the extraordinary kindness and favour we have found from Gustavus Hamilton, and the reasons we have to doubt the sincerity of others, that your Lordships will be pleased to continue us in your favour, and believe that this is the true state of our condition ; we doubt not that evil inclined spirits may set us forth otherwise, which we hope your Lordships will give no credit to, but allow us the liberty of subscribing ourselves, your Lordships faithful humble servants,

'The Inhabitants of Inniskilling.'"

This letter, in the composition of which I think it is more than likely that he himself had a principal share,[1] is the last long quotation which I need make from MacCarmick, until I come to deal with later events.

Witherow says that "none made more out of the Revolution than Captain Corry," and again, "So soon as it was certain that the cause of King James was a losing cause, he passed over to the side of King William." My object is to show that he made little or nothing out of the Revolution ; and that he changed sides (with others of his neighbours) at a comparatively early period, and a considerable time before the Enniskilleners declared for King William, which was not till 11 March, 1688 (*Witherow*, p. 192).

That Captain Corry, after his services had been rejected by those in authority in Enniskillen (which, considering the strained relations between some of those over whom he would have been put in authority and himself, is not very surprising), after some little delay went to England with his family,

[1] The expression "*and now look upon ourselves as obliged to deal plainly with your Lordships*" is, to my mind, strong internal evidence that MacCarmick was the actual draftsman of this letter. It will be seen further on that he makes Malcome Cathcart to use a like expression, "and if they would not stand by him, *to deal plainly with him*."

is no doubt true. There is a list in Trinity College Library,[1] in which the following entry appears :—

"Curry—Ja. fermanagh. W. 3 ch. £800."

This means that James Corry had left the country with a wife and 3 children, and had an estate of £800 a-year. This, and the incident at Derry on 21 March, quite confirms MacCarmick's statement.

I now come to the claim which Captain Corry made on the Government when the war was over. To show exactly what he asked for, and that he did not ask for any *reward*, but for compensation for losses, I must quote from the recital of his Petition, as set out in the Patent 5 William and Mary 4. dors (*i.e.*, *back of the roll*). These losses, it will be seen, were obviously incurred after and not before his change of side. It begins—

"William and Mary, &c., to all, &c. Whereas our trusty and well beloved subject, James Corry, Esq., did sometime since prefer his humble petition unto us, thereby setting forth, that in the year 1689, the Petitioner's House at Castle Coole, near Inniskillen, in that our Kingdom was burnt, and the men which he appointed to keep the same, being upwards of 60 horsemen, and 100 foot, well armed, mounted, and supplied with ammunition and forage, at the Petitioner's charge, were commanded into Inniskillen for our service, and for the preservation of that garrison upon the enemy's approach." Then after enumerating certain articles of his goods made use of by the garrison, to the value of £3,000 and upwards, it goes on to say that he had been always "well affected to us and our government, and had at his own charge raised a troop of horse and company of foot, which continued in our service ;" that he had not in three years received a penny of his estate of £1,000 "by reason of his nearness to the said garrison, and converting the property thereof to furnish our army with forrage and provisions ;" that he had with great difficulty, by borrowing, supported his family in England, having no House to receive them in Ireland, or wherewith to Build another, and that he "humbly prayed that *reparation might be made him*, in consideration of his services and sufferings."

The Patent further says, that the petition was referred to the "then [Lords] Justices of that our Kingdom, *who having examined several witnesses upon oath*," made a report. From this it appeared that James Corry had, in 1688 [$168\frac{8}{9}$], at his own charge, "raised and armed for our service, and the defence of the Country, a Troop of horse and company of foot." He had posted them at his own house at Castle Coole, near Enniskillen, and supported them several months, "until that the Governour of Inniskillen, by advice of a Council of Officers, upon the approach of the Duke of Berwick with his Army, commanded the said troop and company to leave the Petitioner's House, and march to Inniskillen ; and upon the Duke of Berwick's nearer approach, and intelligence that he intended to post himself in the Petitioner's House, the said Governour, by the advice of his Council of Officers, ordered the said House, and all the other houses in the Town[2] of Castle Coole to be forthwith burned, which was accordingly done ; and by that means the Ennemies so near approach to Enniskillen

[1] M.S.F. 43, entitled—"A list of such Protestants of Irl. as are lately fled out of ye kingd: for safety of yr lives, and ye yearly value of yr Estates now eithr sequestered by ye papists in Irl. and so kept from ye sd protests yt they neither doe nor can receive profit out of yr Estates." When I wrote my "Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh," I said (*sub. tit. James Corry*) that "It is uncertain, however, if the marriage took place ;" and later (*sub. tit. Henry Mervyn*), "I infer that the marriage did not take place." I have since learned, however, that a marriage license, dated 3 Dec., 1683, for James Curry, Esq., of Dublin, and Lucy Mervin, Spr., is on record amongst the Consistorial Court Licenses. The extract given in the text also proves that Captain Corry took a wife with him to England. I am not sure whether the £800 a-year refers to the estimated value of all his estates, or to that of the Fermanagh ones only. He was attainted for each county (Fermanagh and Monaghan) separately. Mrs. Corry must have died in England, as her husband, in 1692, remarried with Eliz. Harryman, of London.

[2] Village, or perhaps Townland is meant. The townland was then called *Kedagh*.

was prevented, which in all probability was the preservation of that place.[1] That the said garrison was from time to time supplied with beeves, and other provisions of the Petitioners, to a considerable value, without which they could not have subsisted, and that the Petitioner's loss on the account aforesaid, together with the timber, boards, lyme, boats, and other the materials of the Petitioner, made use of in building forts, and otherwise fortifying the said Garrison, could not be less than £3,000, his House being one of the best in that country, and his stock and goods of very considerable value. That the petitioner produced to our said Justices a certificate from several of the chief officers of the said garrison, and other persons of good repute and quality, in confirmation of what is before sworn ; upon which they did report they had good reason to believe the same was agreeable with the truth of the said matter of fact. That they were well informed, that the Petitioner did all along contribute his best endeavours for our service, and that they had not heard of any person that had sufferred in the like manner, the Petitioner's House and goods, never having been in the Enemy's possession, as by the said report doth fully appear."

It will be admitted that the above is pretty circumstantial ; and it is likely that it was made so advisably, for this reason : Although MacCarmick's *Further Account* is a rare book, it was probably not so rare but that Captain Corry and the officers who gave his certificates were very well acquainted with its contents, and the references in it to himself. The *Further Account* was licensed on 17 June, 1691 ; whereas the Patent was not issued till 30 Dec., 1693. He would naturally not put anything into the petition, nor would the Enniskillen officers certify to anything, that would clash with what would be true in MacCarmick's account. The claim, moreover, was within the terms of a Proclamation of Jan. $169\frac{0}{1}$. *Storey* says in his *Continuation of the Wars of Ireland*, p. 52—

"And now to satisfie both the army and country as much as could be, comes out a proclamation, 'That all persons who had given subsistence of Provisions &c. to the army, should receive satisfaction for the same according to the rates made publick in the beginning of the winter. And that all arrears of pay due to officers or soldiers who died or were killed, or removed from Their Majesties service, should be paid to their Relations.'"

It will be observed that Captain Corry could have owed no allegiance or service to King William and Queen Mary up to the time of the meetings of the county gentlemen in or soon after 18 January, $168\frac{8}{9}$, whereas their Majesties were not proclaimed in Enniskillen until 11 March, when Captain Corry was leaving for England. James Corry was evidently a hard-headed Scotchman, who did nothing by halves. So long as he served one side, he did so to the utmost of his power ; he did the same for the other when he came to the conclusion that he must change sides.

This brings me to the charge brought against James Corry by the Commissioners of Forfeitures in 1699. The appointment of these Commissioners was the result of a measure, carried in the English Parliament, to take the forfeited estates from under the control of the Crown, and bring them under the jurisdiction of Parliament (*Witherow*, p. 304). The result of their enquiry was a Report made out in paragraphs, a printed copy of which, consisting of 32 pages, is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. I am told that there is no report of the evidence attached to it ; consequently there

[1] James Corry built a new house, the plans of which are dated 1709. The remains of the old one seem to have been repaired, and to have formed the kitchen, &c., of the new one. It was accidentally burnt in 1797.

is nothing, apparently, to show whether cross examination was allowed, or the parties affected allowed to make a rebutting case. Had there been, the Commissioners could hardly have fallen into the mistake of saying that "his house was burned in the said garrison," which Froude altered and improved upon by saying "that his house had been burnt by the Protestant soldiers as a punishment for his disloyalty" (vol. i., p. 223). After this Report was published, Captain (then Colonel) Corry challenged its contents, and obtained a certificate from those who really knew all the facts, which contains first the charge, and then the reply, which I here subjoin. The original has been preserved with the deeds of the estate, and is now in my possession. It runs thus :—

"Whereas the late commissioners for enquiring into the forfeitures of Ireland have, in Paragraph ye 49th, Reported in the case of James Corry, Esq., in ye following words (vizt) :—

'49th Paragraph.

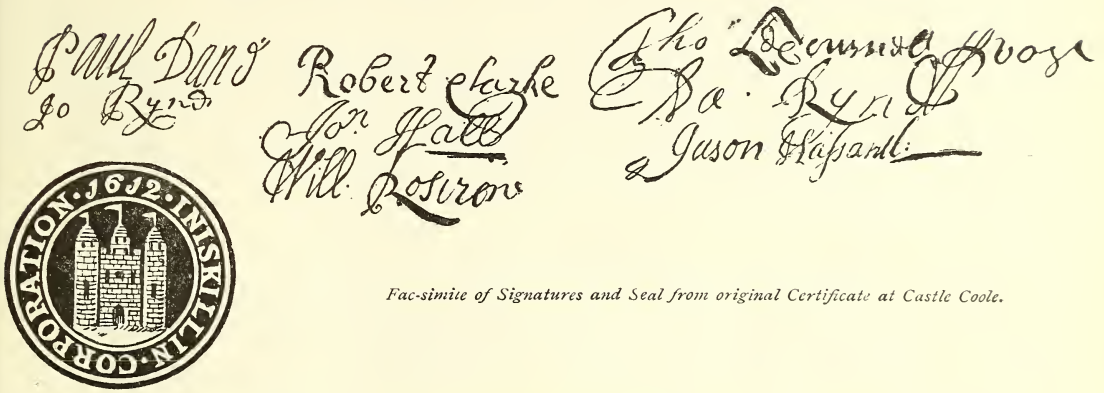
'To James Corry, Esq., two grants, one of a mortgage of two thousand pounds in fee of seavell Lands in the County of Wicklow, due from Sir Edward Scott for ye Earl of Tyrone; the other of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five acres of land, the consideration mentioned in the letters Patents are his house being burnt, and his having furnished the garrison of Inniskillin with Provisions and materials to the value of three thousand pounds ster: at his own expense, but Inquiring into ye merritts of this gentleman, It appears to us y^t^ he gave no assistance to the Garrison of Inniskillin, that in the town of Inniskillin he Publiquely declared he hoped to see all those hanged that took up arms for ye Prince of Orange, and his house was burned in the said garrison.'

"Now at ye request of the said James Corry, and for the better maniefestation of the truth, Wee, the Provost and free Burgesses of the Corporation of Inniskillin, being then Resident in and about ye said towne, and most of uss officers in his late Majesties service of glorious Memory, doe certifye that the said James Corry was verry Industrouse and Deligent in Raiseing and Arming men for his late Majesties service, and for ye support and defence of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, that he raised a very good troope of horse and foot company, and mounted and arm'd many of them at his own expence, and furnished y^m^ with Ammunition, and experienced officiers to exercise y^m,^ that by his Incouragement seaverall of his Relations and friends followed his example; that the Garrison of Iniskillin were supplied with considerable quantities of timber, Boards, Lyme, and seaell [several] Boats that belonged to and were the proper goods of the said James Corry; and that the souldiers were subsisted by considerable quantities of provisions, as Beefe, Meale, Corne, Mault, and Butter. That the said James Corry's house in y^t^ Garrison was not burnt, but continued and was left in good Repaire during ye warr time, and ever since to this day. But that his house of Castle Coole, which is about a mile out of ye towne, was burn'd by ye Governor's order, upon ye approach of ye Duke of Barwick, and by ye advice of ye chief officiers, to prevent ye said Duke's Posteing himselfe there. And not out of any disrespect or diskindness to ye said Coll. Corry, but for their owne safety, seall of theire men being killed that day by ye said Duke of Barrwick's party, and ye said garrison being y^n^ great consternation, haveing y^t^ day sustained a greater loss y^n^ in all ye wars. We likewise further certifye and doe verily believe, y^t^ ye said words Aleged to bee spoke by ye said James Corry (vizt.), that he said y^t^ he hoped to see y^m^ all hanged y^t^ tooke up Armes for ye Prince of Orange, were never spoke by him, for y^t^ wee never heard him charged with ye same till by the said Report, nor doe we believe his principales lead him to any such expressions, haveing always and upon all occasions showed himself forward to serve theire late Majesties and to Incourage his friends and relations to doe ye same. His only son having serv'd theire Majesties throughout ye late warr, both in Ireland and fflanders, and seall of his other Relations having lost their lives in ye said

service. Nor was it probable for him to have spoke such words but sume of us must have heard him, or at least afterwards have heard of it, if he publiquely used these expressions.

"Dated and given under y^e^ Corporation Seale, this thirtieth day of October, 1702."

[Sealed with the Corporation seal at the side, opposite the 9th to 12th lines.]



Fac-simile of Signatures and Seal from original Certificate at Castle Coole.

No more point-blank contradiction to the charges of the Commissioners of Forfeitures could well have been made; and it is couched in most temperate language. The signatories are eight out of the thirteen members of the Corporation (one of the others was, I believe, Colonel Corry himself, he having been sworn as a burgess in 1694, and having served as Provost in 1697). Thos. Letournell, the Provost, whose name heads the list, was, I think, a member of a resident family, as MacCarmick mentions the fact of his house near the town being burnt; and the name appears in the old Enniskillen Vestry Book—so does the name of Rynd. This family resided at Derryvullen, in the adjoining parish of that name, and is now represented by the Denny family; one of the present owners of the estate being a great-grandson of the late Bishop Reeves. The name of David Rynd appears as High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1682[1]; that of John Rynd (the last of the signatories), in 1708. Jason Hassard, who comes next, was a country gentleman who was attainted as Jason Hassart, jun., of Killnemadue, gent. He was public treasurer of Fermanagh, and a Captain in Colonel *John* Corry's Militia Regiment. I have his commission. He served as High Sheriff in 1695; and was, I think, an ancestor of the present Sir John Hassard. Robert Clarke was actually one of the three men who first organised with MacCarmick and William Browning the resistance to the admission of King James' troops into the town. He at least must have known all about the matter. His signature appears repeatedly as attending the Enniskillen Vestry meetings over a long period.[2]

[1] Canon Bradshaw, in *Enniskillen Long Ago*, says that his father, David Rynd, sen., was a Patentee of lands in Fermanagh under the Act of Settlement, and married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Irvine, and widow of Col. Richard Bell and Captain Thomas Maxwell. There is a monument to her in Enniskillen Church. She died 1675, aged about 67. David Rynd, sen., died in 1677, and David Rynd, junior, in 1723.

[2] In 1670, Robert Clarke was churchwarden, and I have met with his name as present at meetings of the Vestry in 1671, 1672, 1679, 1680-4 [the book is defective from 1685 to 1691], 1697, 1698, 1704, 1705, 1710 (when he is called in the minutes of the proceedings Captain Robert Clarke), 1713, and 1716. His will was proved 1717-8.

I do not know who John Hall was, further than that he was attainted at "John Hall, Enniskilling, gent," but I think I remember the name of Roscrow in the vestry book, as that of a local family. Paul Dane was the Provost of 1688, whose name appears prominently in MacCarmick's accounts of the transactions of the time. He lived to a very great age, as is shown by the following extract from *Lodge's MSS.* in the British Museum :—

"Dane, Paul, Provost of Enniskillen, d. 4 Jan., 1746, *æt.* 98." Whilst *Faulkner's Journal*, for from Saturday 11 Jany to Tuesday 14 Jany 1746, has the following about him :— "Saturday 7 night, died at Enniskilling, Mr. Paul Dane, in the 98th year of his age. He was Provost of that town, three years together, during the late wars in this Kingdom, and did, in the execution of his office, such singular services to the Government, in which he spent his private fortune, as induced King William of immortal memory to send for him, and to say that such of his family as were capable of serving the Government should be provided for."

Paul Dane, therefore, lived nearly to the time of the publication of *Harris*, in 1749.[1] Such were the men who signed this certificate; and it cannot be supposed that they were likely to put their names to a deliberate falsehood. Who the absentees were, I do not know.

[1] It appears that John, son of Paul Dane, who died v.p. in 1742, married, in 1730, Elizabeth Auchinleck, a granddaughter of James Corry (Mar. Art., 30 June, 1730). I find I was in error in a previous paper about the generations of this family. They were—(1) John Deane, d. 167§; (2) Paul Dane, d. 174§; (3) John, d. 1742; (4) Paul, d. 1800; (5) Richard, d. 1842; (6) William, d. 1873; (7) Richard, M.P. for North Fermanagh, 1895.

NOTE BY THE REV. W. T. LATIMER.

Through the courtesy of the Editors, I have seen a proof of Lord Belmore's article before publication. I think it is only fair to say that his Lordship discusses the question of Captain Corry's relations to the governments of William and James, and to the Enniskillen-men, with great clearness, power, and accuracy; he has brought out several facts that were not hitherto generally known ; and, although he places Captain Corry's actions in as favourable a light as possible, he has exhibited the impartiality of one accustomed to tread the paths of historical research. In a word, his Lordship has produced a paper even more valuable than I anticipated. I return his Lordship many thanks for adopting my suggestion, and I shall look forward with pleasure to the publication of the concluding paper, discussing the relations of Captain MacCarmick with Governor Hamilton.

Doubtless MacCarmick's pamphlet is exceedingly rare and valuable, as it treats of several important matters more fully than any of the other accounts; and, above all, its author, being an actor in the scenes he describes, tells us what he did and saw, rather than what he heard from others. A verbatim reprint of this valuable narrative is now being issued by me.

"The Estate of the Diocess of Derry."

COMPILED BY

DR. GEORGE DOWNHAM,

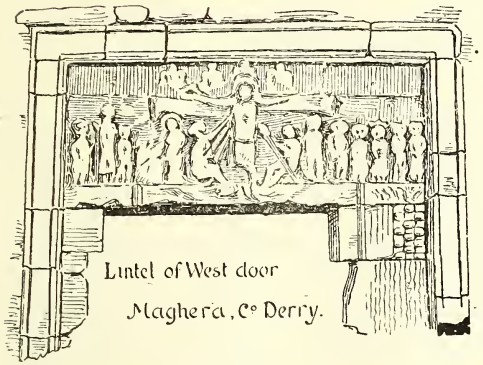
BISHOP OF THAT SEE—1616-34.

From the Original MS.—intitled, "The Ulster Visitation Book, 1622," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. With an attempt to trace the succession of Clergy in the several parishes.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER REYNELL, M.A. & S.T.B., M.R.I.A.,
From 1867 *to* 1873.
Incumbent of Carrick, Diocese of Derry.

PART III.

The Deanry of Bynagh.


Lintel of West door
Maghera, Co Derry.

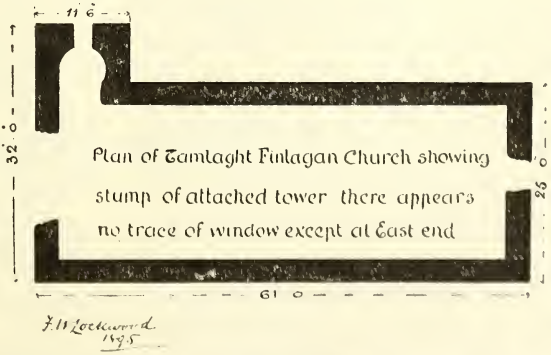
THE Church of Drumchose is ruinated. The meeting of the parishe is at an house at Newtowne, for wch they pay a yearly rent of xxvi^s, viii^d. Dromchose.

The Incumbent is LUKE ASTRY, a M^r of Arts, a very good scholar and a good preacher.

The valuation in the King's Books is viii^li, wch is about the third part of the cleare value. The vicesima viii^s.

Out of nyne townelands, the Londoners have layd three-quarters of a towneland for glebe, on wch there is a house built to the value of ix^li; but out of xxii townelands of Sr Thomas Philipps, K^t, no glebe is allowed.

The Incumbent ordinarily serveth the Cure, partly by himself and partly by his Curate, to whom he alloweth x^li per annum. At the time he serveth the Cure himself, his Curate, who is also a preacher and a schoolmaster, being otherwise employed.



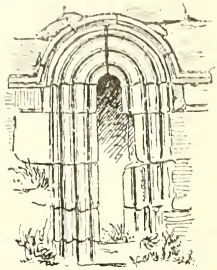
2. The Parish [Church] of Tawlaght-finlagan remayneth ruinated; but y^e Company of fishmongers, London, have re-edifyed and enlarged an old chappell, adding a chancell thereunto, in the chief place of their plantation. Tawlaght-finlagan.

The Incumbent is the sayd Luke Astry, who, by dispensation, holdeth this with Dromchose, the parishes being contiguous.

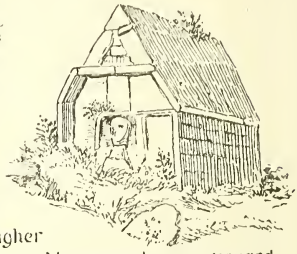
The value in the King's Books is viii^{li}, vi^{s}, viii^{d}, about the third part of the cleare value. The vicesima viii^{s} iv^{d}.

The towneland of Glebe layd out by the Londoners, the very worst in the parish, in w^{ch}, notwithstanding, there are some buildings.

Mouldings of East window Banagher (very much ruined)


South Window, Banagher

detail of mouldings.


Monument in graveyard Banagher.

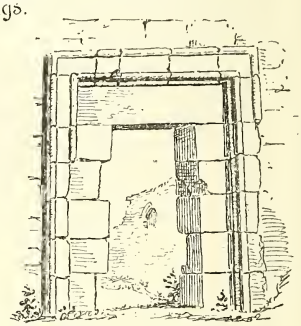
The Incumbent is resident, and dischargeth the Cure for y^{e} most part by himself, and sometimes by his Curate.

Baltæagh. 3. The Church of Baltæagh is ruinated and not repayred.

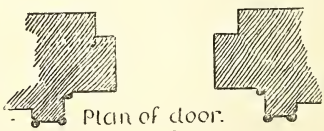
The Incumbent is Archibald Brooke, a M^{r} of Arts and a preacher.

The value in the King's Books is viii^{li}, wch is about a third part of the cleare value. The vicesima is viii^{s}.

There is but half a towneland of Glebe alowed unto it.


West door, Banagher.

The Incumbent serveth the Cure, partly by himself and partly by an Irish Scolar, who hath a yearly stipend of vi^{li}.


Plan of door.

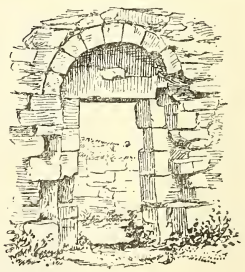
Boighveva. 4. The Church of Boighveva is ruinous and unrepayred.

The said Archibald Brooke is the Incumbent, holding this with that of Baltæagh, the two parishes being contiguous.

The value in the King's Books is viii^{li}, vi^{s}, viii^{d}, ob., about wch is half of the cleare value. The vicesima viii^{s}, iv^{d}.

There is but $\frac{1}{2}$ a Towneland of Glebe allowed unto it, and that not yet divided from the other half.

The Incumbent dwelleth within one myle of the Church, and serveth the Cure himself.


Inside of door. Banagher Maghera is similar.

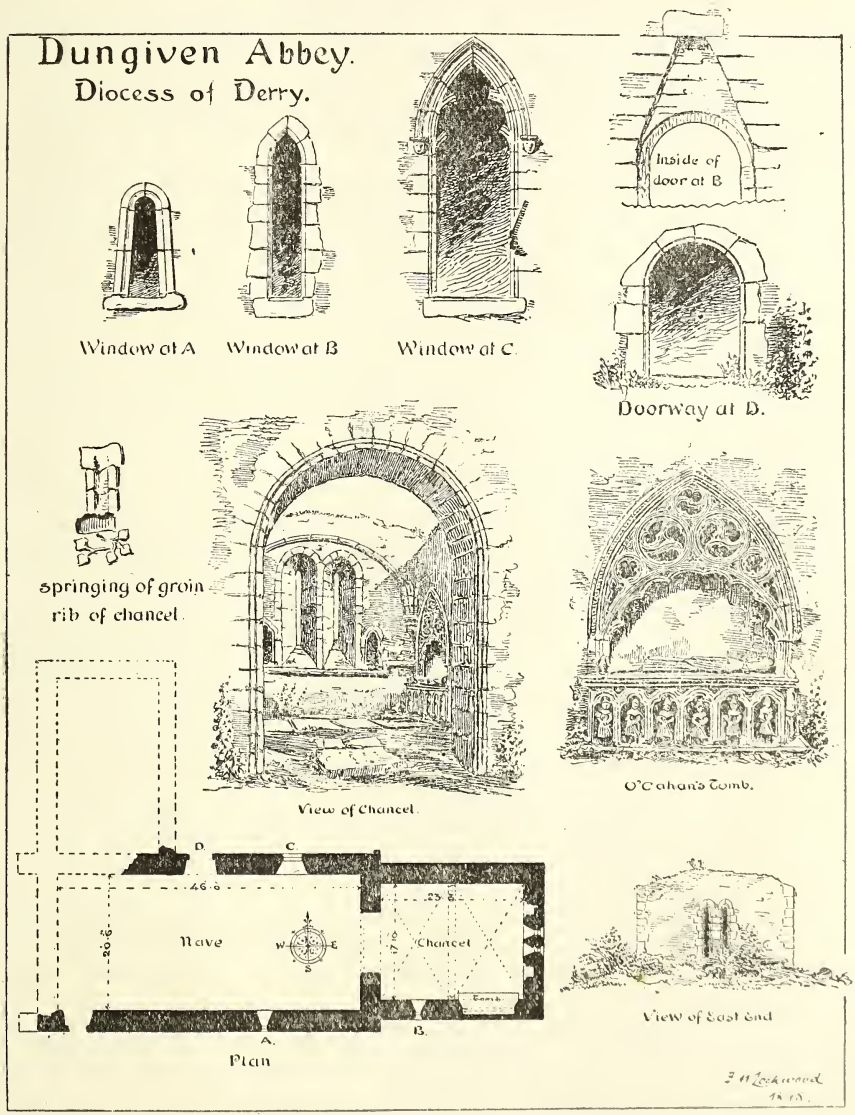
Banachar, Dongevin. 5 and 6. The [Church] of Banachar is ruined; but at Dongevin, where the priory stood, and where is the chief plantation, there is a commodious Church in good repayre, in wch the Cure is served. The Church was repayred by the Company of Stationers, London.

The Incumbent is Edmund Harrison, Bachelor of Divinity (before mentioned

in the State of the Chapter), an antient preacher, and a man very well qualified both for life and learning.

The value in the King's Books is viii^{li}, wch is about the fourth part of the cleare value, Dongevin being reckoned with. The vicesima is viii^{s}.

For the whole parish (Dongevin being therein comprised), there are two townlands and $\frac{2}{3}^{rds}$ of a Towne layd out for glebe.



The Cure is discharged for y^{e} most part by a Curate who is a preacher (having some other meanes), and receiving of the Incumbent yearly x^{li}.

6. Commyr is a prebend belonging to the Cathedral Church of Derry. The Commyr Church is ruinous; for that part of the parishe wch is neerest to Lo:Derry, where ye most of ye Englishe are planted, there is a house provided for Divine Service until the Church shall be built.

The Incumbent and Prebendary is ye s^d EDMUND HARRISON, who holdeth this with ye former by dispensation, ye parishes being also contiguous.

The value in the King's Books is xx^li, the thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima is xx^s.

There belong to it three Townelands of glebe.

The Cure is discharged by the Incumbent himself.

Aughlowe. 7. The Church of Aughlowe is ruinous and uncovered. The repayring whereof the Company of haberdashers in London trusteth to their Undertaker, Sr Robert McLeland, but nothing is done.

The Incumbent is GEORGE [John] MAJOR, a M^r of Arts and a preacher.

The value in the King's Books is viii^li, the thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima is viii^s.

There is a Towne Land and half of coarse land layd out for the glebe upon the high mountaynes a myle from the Church, besides foure gorts of old glebe containing by estimation vi acres, upon one whereof standeth a new house, newly erected and not as yet finished.

The Cure is served by a Curate, a M^r of Arts and a preacher, to whom the Incumbent alloweth yierely xiii^li, vi^s, viii^d.

Tawlaghtard. 8. The Church of Tawlaghtard is repaired by William Gagé, Esqr, the Bishop's Tenant.

The Incumbent is the s^d JOHN MAJOR, who holdeth this and the former by dispensation, the two parishes being contiguous.

The value in the King's Books is x^li, the thirde part of ye cleare value. The vicesima is x^s.

There belongeth to this parish a gort of old glebe of 9 or 10 acres, upon a parcell whereof are the ruins of an old vicarage-house, insteede whereof there is (this summer) a timber house to be erected.

The Incumbent is resident, and dischargeth the Cure himself.

ffaughenvale. 9. The benefice of ffaughenvale is anexed to ye Deanry. The old church is ruinous; but in lieu thereof, ye Company of Grocers, London, have erected and finished a good new Church in the Cheife place of their plantation.

It is valued in ye Deanry of Derry, and out of ye Deanry the vicesima is paid to the King.

There belong to this parish 2 Townlands of Glebe.

Clondermott. 10. The Benefice of Clondermott is annexed to ye Deanry of Derry.

The Church is re-edified by ye Company of Goldsmiths, London.

It is valued in the Deanry, and out of the Deanry the vicesima is paid to the King.

Anagh, sometime a parishe, by ye Great Office or Inquisition (wch was made at London Derry), is found to be part of Clondermott.

To this parish belong two Townelands of Glebe and three-quarters of a Towne and two-thirds.

These two Cures are served by 2 Curates, whereof the one is a sufficient preacher, the other a reader, wch, *vicibus alternis*, every other Sunday serve either Cure. To the preacher the Deane alloweth xx^li per añ., to the Reader x^li.

Dunbo. 11. The benefice of Dunbo belongeth to the Archdeacon of Dearry.

The Church is very well repaired by the Company of Clothworkers, London.

The value in the King's Books is xx^li, the third part of the cleare value. The vicesima is xx^s.

There belong to this parish two Townlands and a-half of Glebe; and to the Archdeaconry there did belong a towne Land called "The Little Grange," wch was all the Temporalities belonging to the Archdeacon, wch having been in the begin-

ning of the plantation in the possession of the Bishop, I released to the Archdeacon merely out of conscience, but the Greate Office did not finde it. The Londoners have seized upon it.

The Archdeacon, Doctor RICHARDSON, is resident in ye parish, and serveth the Cure himself.

12. Macosquin was an Abbay called Monasteri de Claro Fonte, having certaine Townlands (I suppose ii) belonging unto it, for the wch ye Company of Marchant Taylors, London (being desirous that it might be united to Camus), made suit to my Lo: Primate and myself, offering to grant all the tithes of Macosquin to ye Parish of Camus, and to build a fayre Church upon the Ruins of ye Abbay, so that Macosquin, being united by us to Camus, theire Church at Macosquin might be the Parish Church of Camus. At Macosquin is their cheif plantation. Camus juxta Bann cu Macosquin.

My Lo: Primate and myself condescended to theire motion, and by authorised Instruments under our Seales the union made, and the Church of Macosquin established ye parish church. The Merchant Taylors having performed both their offers concerning the Tithes and the church, and having built a fayre large Church, I consecrated the sayd Church as the Parish Church of Camus and Macosquin. Since wch time Olyver Nugent (an obstinate recusant), having obtayned of my Lo: Primate the recusants' fines in the parish of Camus and Aghadoey, and (as he saith) also of Camus, hath sett upon ye repayring the Church of Camus, to no purpose unless it be to make a division in the parish, for it standeth not so commodiously for ye parish as the other, and neglecteth the Church of Aghadoey, wch is a Mother Church.

The Incumbent is JAMES OSBURNE, a M^r^ of Arts, and a very good preacher.

The valuation in the King's Books is viii^li^, vi^s^, viii^d^, wch is about the thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima viii^s^, iv^d^.

There belongeth to this parish two townlands and a-half, on wch is built a tymber house worth about viii^li^, vi^s^, viii^d^; a quarter of one towneland witheld by one Hall, a freeholder.

The Incumbent is resident, and dischargeth the Cure himself.

13. Aghadoey is a prebend belonging to ye Cathedral Church of Derry. Aghadoey.

The church is ruinous, but by my Lo: Primate's appointment to be repayred out of the recusants' fines.

The Prebendary is THOMAS TURPIN (before mentioned as the Incumbent of Clonly and Donaghmore), and holdeth these three by dispensation.

The value in the King's Books is xviii^li^, wch is about the third parte of ye cleare value. The vicesima xviii^s^.

There is one towneland and three-quarters of glebe to this parishe, but no house built thereon.

The Cure is served by a Curate, a M^r^ of Arts and a preacher, to whom the Incumbent alloweth a yearly stipend of viii^li^, vi^s^, viii^d^.

14. The Church of Disert Tuoghill hath good walls, [but] wanteth a cover. Disert Tuoghill.

The Incumbent is JOHN CRAIGE, an honest man, but no preacher nor graduate.

The value in the King's Books x^li^, the thirde part of ye cleare value. The vicesima x^s^.

There is allowed to this parish one Towneland and a quarter of a towne, on wch there is built a dwelling-house.

The minister is resident, and dischargeth the Cure himself.

(To be continued.)

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any reference to archæological matters, particularly those of Ulster, will be reviewed in this column.

A Sketch of Lake-Dwelling Research. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. (Reprinted from *Proceedings of Royal Society*, Edinburgh.)

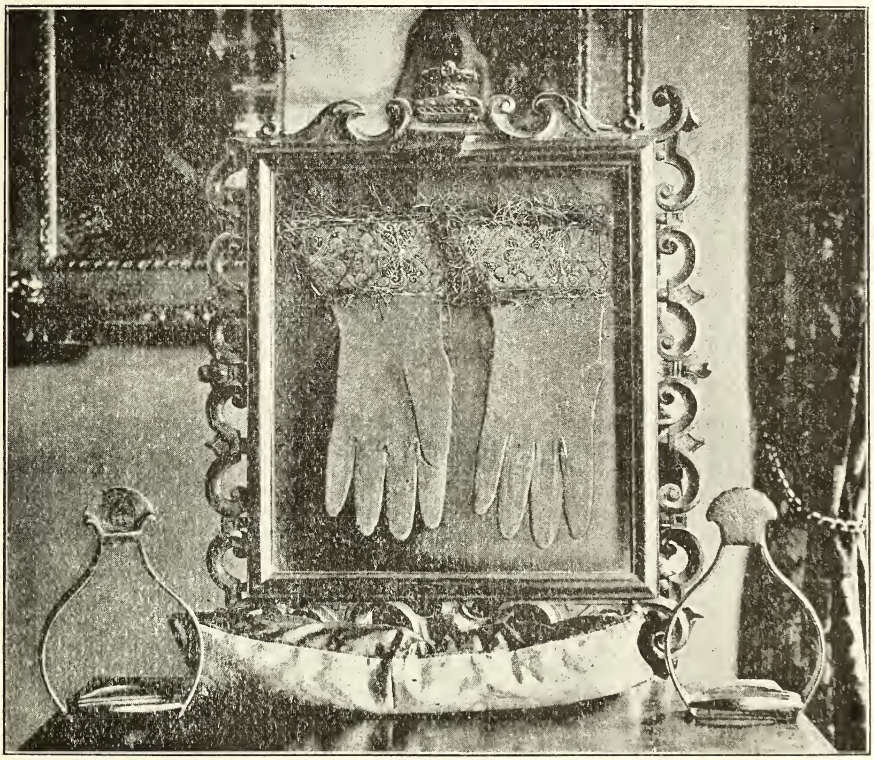
In this valuable synopsis of the results of modern lacustrine exploration, the author, who is recognised as the leading authority on the subject, supplements the information so well given in his works on Scottish crannogs, and those in Europe generally, by describing the remarkable lake-village found at Glastonbury in 1892 and the Bosnian pile-structures discovered last year. He shows that the late Celtic character of the objects found at many of these stations extends from Ireland to Bosnia—indeed, the actual starting-point of such research dates from the exploration of the Lagore crannog by Drs. Petrie and Wilde in 1839. Dr. Munro asserts that "a complete monograph on a typical Irish crannog is greatly to be desired, as, notwithstanding the numerous explorations already recorded, I cannot recall a single instance that can be so characterised." It is to be hoped that some of the untouched crannogs in Ulster may be shortly explored in a thoroughly scientific manner, and perhaps with the personal co-operation of this genial antiquary.

* * * * *

Historical Notices of Old Belfast and its Vicinity: A selection from the MSS. collected by William Pinkerton, F.S.A., for his intended *History of Belfast;* additional Documents, Letters, and Ballads; O'Mellan's *Narrative of the Wars of 1641; Biography of Mary Ann M'Cracken*, now first printed; with Maps and Illustrations. Edited, with Notes, by Robert M. Young, B.A., J.P., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A. Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co. 1896.

The publication of Benn's *History of Belfast* was the means of disclosing the fact that there is in existence a large amount of material for illustrating the History of Belfast during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is no disparagement to that valuable work to state that George Benn by no means exhausted the material at command—material that had been largely collected by the eminent local antiquary, William Pinkerton, for his intended History of Belfast. The *Town Book* was edited by R. M. Young, and the *Burial Registry of the First Congregation* by the Rev. Alexander Gordon. Now, R. M. Young has placed Belfast under a second debt of obligation to him by the publication of this splendid volume, containing the results of his examination of the MSS. of Pinkerton, placed at his disposal by the Pinkerton family. R. M. Young has ably fulfilled the trust reposed in him, and has produced a volume worthy of himself, and a fitting monument of his distinguished predecessor. In addition to the *Pinkerton Papers*, he has secured the help of Lord Belmore for a notice of John Corry, and has inserted most interesting letters of Mrs. M'Tier and the no less interesting life of Miss Mary Ann M'Cracken. Under a second title-page there is added *O'Mellan's Narrative of the Wars of 1641*, a contemporary document of very great importance. In a brief notice it would be impossible to enumerate all the subjects dealt with in this volume. It may suffice to say that there is hardly a branch of local antiquities that is not touched upon and illustrated in its 286 pages. But there are some special subjects which must

be noticed. We have here detailed accounts of the Commonwealth period, Monroe's Raid on Newry, his action in Belfast in 1644, Oliver Cromwell's Letters. There are some very curious notes relating to Commonwealth times. In 1652, to carry on the summer's campaign in Ulster, amongst other things, there were required 1,000 Bibles, 100 barrels of powder, and 1,000 pikes. It was reported that one Cunningham, a Scotch minister, prayed against the Parliament—"Lord, wilt Thou be pleased to give the whip into our hands again, and Thou wilt see how we will scourge these enemies of Thy people"—a suggestion that almost equals that of Bishop Leslie. We have here the Duke of Schomberg's Belfast Proclamation, and a detailed account of King William III. and his Court in Belfast



KING WILLIAM'S GLOVES. *(Illustration from "Old Belfast.")*

in June, 1690; even the enumeration of the king's waggons and their contents; also his two proclamations issued at Belfast and Hillsborough, accompanied by a facsimile of King William's signature. The case of the Island Magee Witches receives special attention, and the Depositions in full, from the MSS. in Trinity College Library, are given. The portrait and life of Miss Mary Ann M'Cracken bring us down to modern times. Great light is thrown upon the circumstances of that unfortunate time. The Editor has certainly succeeded in gathering up the fragments in accordance with his well-chosen Biblical motto, and placing them out of danger of being lost to posterity.

Since R. M. Young has done his work so well, it is the more to be regretted that he did not include the Donegall Expenditure Roll, a document that throws such light on Belfast life, wages, and employment in the seventeenth century. The Family Memoirs at the disposal of George Benn, and of which he was only able to make a meagre use in his second volume, ought to be collected. Perhaps the possessors of them would place them at the disposal of the conductors of this Journal, and so save them from possible neglect and ultimate loss. But if in these R. M. Young could find matter for a second volume, it would be no less interesting.

Old Belfast is illustrated by quite an abundance of reproductions of maps and prints, many of them rare and valuable, especially two maps—Chart of Belfast Lough, 1693, and the Map of the Site of the White Linen Hall, giving the line of the old rampart and an enumeration of the garden plots. The site of the Linen Hall is the old cherry garden. There are some prints of photos skilfully taken by William Swanston, F.G.S., noticeably one of King William's gloves and spurs, in the possession of the Baroness Von Steiglitz of Carrickblacker. There are some very fine original sketches of scenes in Belfast history contributed by John and Joseph Carey—viz., the Burning of Belfast Castle, and Thomas McCabe denouncing the proposed Slave Ship Company. The heraldic work is quite a feature of the volume, and displays the skill and taste of John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., and the powers of production of the well-known firm of Marcus Ward & Company, Ld., who have issued from their press this splendid volume.

C. SCOTT, M.A.

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In the *Cornish Times* (November 9, 1895) is contained a suggestive communication by the Rev. John Armstrong, of Mutley, Plymouth, headed—"Cornwall in Old Days: Its connection with Ireland." Many analogies between the Cornish and Irish Celts are pointed out, and local names compared to show their similarity. It is stated that there is a popular tradition in Cornwall that S. Patrick visited the district with some of his converts.

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The Story of Religion in Ireland. By Rev. Clement Pike, of Holywood. London: The Sunday School Association, 4 & 5, Essex Street, Strand. 1895. Price 1/–, cloth.

This little brochure, produced with great taste and written in a cultured style, is the work of a local clergyman of literary talent. He has divided his subject into chapters, each dealing with some special religious epoch, ranging from pre-Christian times down to our own day. With a breadth of view and charitableness of expression in dealing with the critical periods in our religious history, is mingled an accurate and painstaking statement of facts bearing neither bias nor one-sidedness. To the young student of Irish ecclesiastical lore no more readable and reliable text-book could be placed in his hands. We must certainly congratulate the Rev. Clement Pike on his work.

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Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Water Supply of Belfast. By E. W. Pim. Printed by order of the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners. Belfast: W. & G. Baird. 1895.

The early history of the water supply of Belfast is associated with that of the Belfast Charitable Society, so the records of that Society have been largely used in the preparation of the present work. The commencement of the Belfast Charity was due largely to George Macartney, Sovereign in 1663, although it was not till 1771 that the foundation-stone of the present building was laid. The old Tablet List of benefactors was removed from the Corporation Church and is now in the Society's Boardroom; the names of these and the amounts of their benefactions are given in detail, but the writer does not state what became of these sums, which were added to by other bequests from time to time; if, however, he had referred to a "blue book," *Municipal Corporations, Appendix to the First Report*, 1835, he would have found the whole question of the Belfast Charity Funds fully set forth as presented to Parliament. To summarise the result of this Royal Commission, £3,400 of Charity money was found "lost," or in other words misappropriated, and the names of the delinquents given, the final clause stating—"Some portion of these funds it is to be expected will be recovered by means of a pending Chancery suit."

The reports of the meetings of the Committee of the Society formed for the purpose of working up the funds of the Charity are full of interest; on one occasion in 1753 a great lottery scheme was arranged for, but did not work satisfactorily. At this

time these meetings were invariably held in the Donegall Arms, later on they were held in the Market-House. Here it was, in 1774, that the Committee reported that a Steward and Housekeeper were wanted, "together with a Beadle for taking up the Beggars and Vagrants and acting as Porter to the House." In the advertisement this selfsame Beadle was to be "a hale, stout, active man of a good character for honesty and sobriety," he must needs be so. In March, 1775, it was ordered that different small amounts be paid to some "Badged Beggars with families, whose Badges and Licenses are to be taken from them." These "Badged Beggars" included the following :—

Thomas Wynn, Sandy Row, 75 years, and old wife and grandchild.
John Mulligan, Mass Lane, 75 years, old wife to shift for self.
Mary Boyd, North Street, 80 years, single, doating.
It was also ordered—"That 1s. 1d. be paid Dudley, the Bang Beggar, for bringing a Beggar to the Poorhouse.

The first movement made by the Society to bring water to the town was in 1788, when the Committee decided they should approach Lord Donegall, and obtain, if possible, a lease of the pipe water to the town. At the same time they decided that it was not an eligible plan for the Society to establish any carts for cleansing the streets. Two maps are given of the water supply from Malone, which serve to elucidate the text. The above are merely a few early extracts of what is a most careful and accurate history of the water supply of Belfast—now such a large and successfully managed trust. The latter portions of the book deal with the difficulties of supplying water when Belfast had emerged out of its village state, giving full particulars of the final release of the Charitable Society from their curiously undertaken trust, and the establishment of our present Board of Water Commissioners. The Editor deserves our warmest thanks for the care and pains he has taken in thus preserving and presenting to the public a most interesting local subject.

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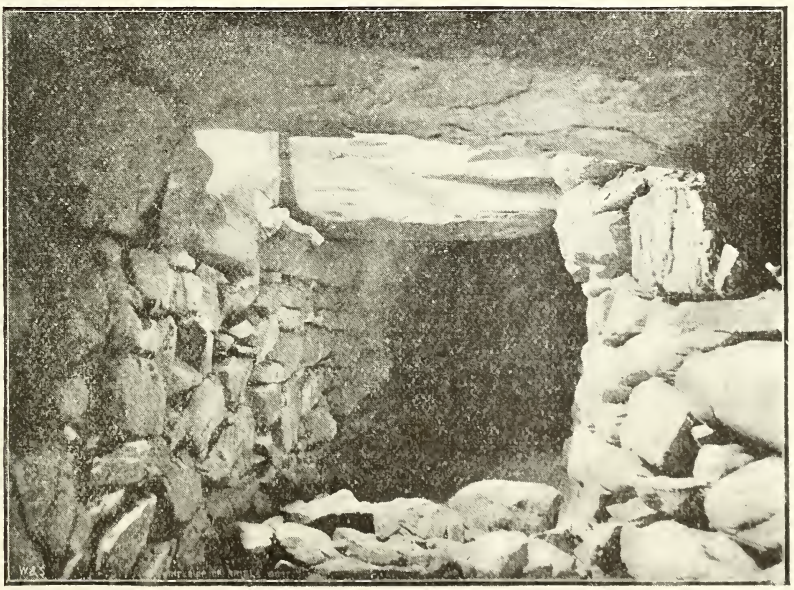

SOUTERRAIN AT ARDTOLE, CO. DOWN.
(*From "Pagan Ireland."*)

Pagan Ireland: An Archæological Sketch. A handbook of Irish pre-Christian Antiquities. By W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1895. Price 15s.

In the present voluminous work, Colonel Wood-Martin has excelled himself in research, producing a book of value both to the student and the antiquary of

experience. Seldom have we seen a book so beautifully and so copiously illustrated, certainly none dealing exclusively with Irish antiquarian matters. The writer has travelled far and read much to produce this work, and although we cannot agree with him in some of his conclusions, yet we cannot help admiring his work on the whole as one likely to lead to still further research into the manners and customs of our prehistoric forefathers. The writer refers to the 17 March as the *supposed* anniversary of the *birth* of S. Patrick, on which occasion the Saint's hymn is sung in our National Cathedral. Now, if there is anything true in our early Christian history, it is the anniversary of the *death* of our patron saint, which took place on this date. It was customary to speak of a saint's day as his *Natalis*, or birthday; but the reader must remember that such an expression, in religion—and this is not confined to Ireland—means his death or birth into a new life. This, however, is but a minor point as compared with the vast amount of accurate detailed information collected by Col. Wood-Martin, and presented to the reader in such a well-regulated manner. Chapters on the early Irish records, on the disposal of the dead, elder faiths, lake dwellings and refuse heaps, stone monuments and bronze implements, &c., illustrated with drawings and photos of the choicest specimens of our antiquities, go to make up a book the like of which has not been produced in recent times. Ulster matters and Ulster writers are well represented in the volume—in fact, there is no local antiquary who has published any original work but what finds a place in its folds. To many, some of the theories propounded by the writer will be startling intelligence, such as those which inform us that early man in Ireland was a cannibal, scarcely distinguishable from the brute creation, and that all our ancient glories are a delusion and a myth, and our much-prized annals perfectly unreliable. Nor does the writer merely make such statements, but he goes a long way to prove them. Truly, then, nothing but diligent archæological research can elucidate these matters.

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Inis-owen and Tirconnell; being some account of Antiquities and Writers of the County of Donegal. By William James Doherty, M.R.I.A., C.E. Dublin: Patrick Traynor, 29, Essex Quay. 1895.

There is not, we think, an historical subject relating to "all Donegal" that has not been touched upon by the author of this work. From the prehistoric past, down through the early Christian ages, on to the "tears and troubles" of Queen Elizabeth's time, and down to our own happier days, figures real and romantic are brought before the reader. The work is especially rich in biography, the details of which must have given the writer great trouble and pains to collect, but he is amply repaid by the pleasure of knowing that he has compiled a work that will long remain a book of reference to the student of Dun-na-gall history. There is, however, one matter to which we would like to refer, that is, the sculptured stone in the old Church of Clonca (represented in the *Journal*, vol. i., p. 170), which the author discovered in 1890, and since then has consulted Dr. P. W. Joyce and Dr. George Sigerson in regard to the inscription upon it, which the writer has tried to connect with Ireland. The reading of the inscription by Dr. Joyce and Dr. Sigerson clearly traces the stone to a Scottish origin, thus confirming the account given by the Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton (see "Miscellanea," page 142). The biographical notices in the volume are particularly valuable, covering, as they do, references to all the celebrated Donegal men from S. Columba to those now living, without distinction of class or religion. The feature of the book that is regrettable is the illustrations. These might have been better drawn and better printed.

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The Voyage of Bran, Son of Febal, to the Land of the Living. An old Irish saga, now first edited, with notes and glossary by Kuno Meyer, with an Essay upon the Irish vision of the happy otherworld, and the Celtic doctrine of rebirth, by Alfred Nutt. London: David Nutt. 1895. 8/–.

This is a volume to gladden the hearts of the ever-growing number of Celtic students both at home and abroad. Produced in the most tasteful manner, and edited with a care scarcely to be surpassed, it forms one of the finest volumes of the present renaissance in early Celtic literature. The translation is from MSS. varying in age

from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, but clearly traceable to the one source. To show the deep interest this volume will have, not only to the philological student, but to the general reader of history, and, we might say, romance—for never was history more romantic than in these early Irish accounts—we cannot do better than repeat an incident from one of its chapters relating to our own Rathmore of Moylinne, close to the little town of Antrim.

THE CONCEPTION OF MONGÁN.

Fiachna Lurga, the father of Mongán, was sole king of the province [Ulster]. He had a friend in Scotland, to wit, Aedán,[1] the son of Gabrán. A message went from him to Aedán. A message went from Aedán to him that he would come to his aid. He was in warfare against Saxons.[2] A terrible warrior was brought by them for the death of Aedán in the battle. Then Fiachna went across. He left his queen at home.

While the hosts were fighting in Scotland, a noble-looking man went to his wife in his stronghold in Rathmore of Moylinny. At the time he went there were not many in the stronghold. He asked the woman to arrange a place of meeting. The woman said there were not in the world possessions or treasures for which she would do anything to disgrace her husband's honour. He asked her whether she would do it to save her husband's life. She said that if she were to see him in danger and difficulty she would help him with all that lay in her might. He said she should do it then, "for thy husband is in great danger. A terrible man has been brought against him on whom they cannot . . . , and he will die by his hand. If we, I and thou, make love, thou wilt bear a son thereof. That son will be famous; he will be Mongán. I shall go to the battle which will be fought to-morrow at the third hour, so that I shall save him, and I shall vanquish the warrior before the eyes of the men of Scotland And I shall tell thy husband our adventures, and that it is thou that hast sent me to his help."

It was done thus. When army was drawn up against army, the hosts saw something—a noble-looking man before the army of Aedán and Fiachna. He went towards Fiachna in particular, and told him the conversation with his wife the day before, and that he had promised to come to his help at that hour. Thereupon he went before the army towards the other, and vanquished the soldier. And the battle was routed before Aedán and Fiachna.

And Fiachna returned to his country. And the woman was pregnant, and bore a son, even Mongán, son of Fiachna. And he thanked his wife for what she had done for him, and she confessed all her adventures. So that this Mongán is a son of Manannán mac Lir, though he is called Mongán, son of Fiachna."

This book has given us great pleasure in its perusal, and we can confidently recommend it to our subscribers.

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Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost World collected from oral tradition in South-West Munster. By Jeremiah Curtin. London: David Nutt. 1895. 3/6.

This is an excellent sequel to the author's previous works, *Myths and Folk Lore of Ireland* and *Hero Tales of Ireland*, and goes far to stimulate an interest in these old-world stories. In the preface it is well said by Alfred Nutt, in referring to one of the stories, that it seems to prove the contention that the fairies were a real race of small underground dwellers, and so in popular tradition are often associated with our raths and souterrains. Has the whole fairy belief sprung out of ancestor worship? All the stories have been taken down from the chroniclers' own lips, often in the native tongue, which lends itself so aptly to the brilliant colouring of an imaginative peasantry. The volume is beautifully printed with excellent type and wide margins. When may we expect such a work in regard to our Ulster traditions? Our peasants are still full of them, but they will soon be lost.

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The *Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* for October, 1895, contains a well-written, well-illustrated paper by David MacRitchie, F.S.A., on *Some Hebridean Antiquities* which contain an interest for the Irish antiquary. The souterrains, carns, and standing-stones of the Hebrides are so akin to those of Antrim that one almost considers they must be with us. The illustration of the standing-stones at Callernish, Lewis, are particularly fine.

There is also a paper by David MacRitchie in the concluding number of *Scots Lore*, entitled *Highland Folk Lore*, and containing several references to Irish matters. We give one quotation. In the *Islendingabok*, it is stated that when

[1] King of the Scotch Dalriada.
[2] As to Aedán's wars with the Saxons, see Bishop Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 36.

Harald Haarfagr was only sixteen, a Northman named Ingolf visited Iceland. There were there Christian men whom the Northmen called Papa, but afterwards they went away because they would not remain with the heathens, and left behind them Irish books, and croziers, and bells, from which it could be seen they were Irishmen. Dicuilus, an Irish monk, who in the year 825 wrote a work *De Mensura Orbis*, relates that, at least thirty years before, he had seen and spoken with several monks who had visited the island of Thule [Iceland].

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Life of S. Patrick. By Muirchu Maccu Mactheni. Translated and Edited by Rev. Albert Barry, C.S.S.R. Dublin : Sealy, Byers & Walker. 1895. Price 1s.

This is the most ancient of the lives of S. Patrick, except the metrical life ascribed to Fiech, Bishop of Slety ; and the various lives given by Colgan are but amplifications of it. This life is contained in the *Book of Armagh*, which, we know from an entry in it, was written in the year 811 or 812. The *Book of Armagh*, though popularly supposed by the ancient Irish to have been the autograph of S. Patrick, only contained in a few of its pages the transcripts of his writings. The transcripts, however, after a few years, succeeded to the honour in which the original manuscript had been held, and thereby the *Book of Armagh* has been safeguarded down to our time. The transcriber, "Feardomhnach the wise man and distinguished scribe of Armagh," has collected into that priceless book not only the Confession of S. Patrick, in which that great missioner gives an account of his early struggles and of his long life of labour in Ireland, but also the Annotations of Tirechan, written about the middle of the seventh century, and the Life of S. Patrick, written a few years later by Muirchu Maccu Mactheni, and addressed by him to Aedh, Bishop of Slety, who died A.D. 698. The professional story-tellers employed by the wealthy among the ancient Irish selected specially the name of S. Patrick, because he was most reverenced by their nation as its greatest benefactor, to collect around it all manner of legendary stories. "It is observable," says Ware, "that as the purest stream flows always nearest to the fountain, so amongst the many writers of the life of this prelate, those who live nearest to his time have had the greatest regard to truth, and have been most sparing in recording his miracles. Thus Fiech, Bishop of Slety, and contemporary with our Saint, comprehended the most material events of his life in an Irish hymn of 34 stanzas." In process of time, especially after the destruction of our ancient books by the Danes, the wildest inventions of these story-tellers became incorporated with the life of our Saint, until at last, as the same illustrious writer observes, they exceeded all bounds of credibility. The accounts of S. Patrick contained in the *Book of Armagh* were those which were considered the most reliable in the year 811 or 812, when Feardomhnach collected them. The truest picture, then, which we can obtain of our Saint is to be collected from his Confession, from the annotation of Tirechan, and from the life by Muirchu Maccu Mactheni, supplemented by the poem of Fiech.

Muirchu's life in the *Book of Armagh* wants some pages, but a complete copy was found in a manuscript which formerly belonged to the ancient Irish Monastery of Wurtzburg, and is now in the Royal Library at Brussels. Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J. (*Documenta de S. Patricio Edidit Rev. E. Hogan, S.J., Bruxellis, 1884*), published this life from the text of the *Book of Armagh*, supplemented as to the missing leaves from the Brussels Manuscript. Such is the history of the interesting Life of S. Patrick by Muirchu Maccu Mactheni, which Father Barry has translated and annotated with some valuable notes. This may be said to be the first translation from the original Latin, for one published in 1827, by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, is incomplete and inaccurate. "The *Book of Armagh* has been very inaccurately printed by Sir William Betham in his *Irish Antiquarian Researches*" (*Celtic Scotland*, tom. ii. p. 14) ; and Dr. Todd in his Life of S. Patrick says—"The attempted publication of a portion of it (the *Book of Armagh*), many years ago, by Sir William Betham in his *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, is so full of errors as to be quite useless." This was also the opinion of the late Bishop Reeves, who in a private letter says—"I cannot admire anything the Ulster King wrote." Father Barry has now brought the translation of this ancient life within the reach of everyone at the modest price of one shilling.

JAMES O'LAVERTY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

A Further Impartial Account of the Actions of the Inniskilling-men, written by Captain William MacCarmick, one of the first that took up arms in Inniskilling for the defence of that place and the Protestant interest. Edited by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, A.B. Belfast: James Cleeland. Wm. Mullan & Son. 1/-.

No more opportune time for the publication of this valuable historical sketch of an important occasion could have been chosen than the present. The article from Lord Belmore in this number of the Journal is largely founded upon this work, and the interesting parts and quotations there given go far to show the importance of MacCarmick's narrative. In the hands of the Rev. W. T. Latimer the work has got full justice, and the accurate notes from his pen considerably enhance the merits of the book. We trust the Editor of this work will see his way to reprint Hamilton's account in the same manner, and thus complete what he has so well begun. All those who are interested in the Williamite wars will welcome this addition to the literature on the subject.

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The Bishops of Down & Connor, being the fifth volume (complete in itself) of an Historical Account of Down & Connor. By the Rev. James O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., Parish Priest of Holywood. 7/6.

The venerable editor of this Diocesan history considers his task completed by the issue of this the fifth volume of his work. In many respects it is the most valuable, as its range is more varied, and the information of more general importance. Vast indeed must have been the care and research expended by Father O'Laverty in the compilation of this work. Documents inaccessible to the public have been diligently scanned, and all the important libraries at home and on the Continent have contributed their quota to the work, thus enabling the Editor to place before the public in a readable form a complete account of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Diocese. The difficulty in obtaining information about the ecclesiastics of the Penal times has only, as it were, aroused the enthusiasm of Father O'Laverty, so that he has spared no pains in working up this important period. The notes to the book are by no means the least interesting portion, as they often throw quite a flood of light upon the text, and open up matters of local study and importance.

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Prophecies, Miracles, and Visions of S. Columba, First Abbot of Iona, 563–597; Written by S. Adamnan, Ninth Abbot, 679–704. Translated by Rev. J. T. Fowler, A.M., D.C.L., F.S.A. London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press. 1895. Price 1s. and 2s.

The learned editor, from Bishop Reeves' text of *Adamnani vita S. Columbæ*, has done well in thus producing, in a form accessible to the public, the traditions and legends relating to S. Columbcille. The book is divided into three parts: the first contains Prophetic Revelations, the second Divine Powers exercised through him, and the third Angelic Apparitions. The popularisation of early ecclesiastical work is much to be commended, as the general study of it will go far to smooth down the asperities of modern religious life.

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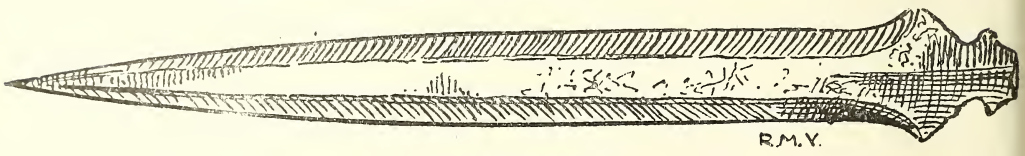
The Christmas number of the *Weekly Independent* contains a long account, *The North is up*, of the Insurrection of 1798 in Antrim from the pen of *Iris Olkryn* (Miss Alice L. Milligan). The subject is freely illustrated and well worth perusal. There is also a large coloured plate of an incident in the Battle of Antrim.

Miscellanea.

ANCIENT IRISH BRONZE SGIAN.

IN the summer of 1894, John Cole, of Clontivern, near Clones, Co. Fermanagh, dug out of the adjacent bog, at a depth of eight feet, a fine specimen of a bronze sgian. The Rev. John Gass, Clones, brought it for my inspection, when the annexed drawing was made, one-fourth real size. The weapon is of a beautiful golden bronze, but the patina has been unfortunately rubbed off, with the view of "removing the rust."



SGIAN FOUND NEAR CLONES.

In the Map of Clones, *circ.* 1591, given in *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. iii., p. 29, from the State Paper Office, "bogg" is frequently indicated, and no doubt offered much protection to the town from a military point of view.

R. M. Young.

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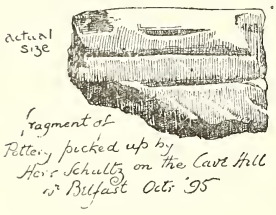

FIND ON THE CAVE HILL.

An interesting find was lately made on the Cave Hill, not far from MacArt's fort, on the slope next the quarry, by Alfred Schultz. He found on the surface of the ground a portion of the lip of a sepulchural urn. It is of the primitive type, resembling the urn figured in Benn, from Carn Shane Buie, which is about the same elevation as Cave Hill.

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THE ANCIENT ULSTER CUSTOM OF THE "CONVADE."

(Further information wanted by Colonel W. G. Wood-Martin, Sligo.)

Strangest of all strange customs is that of the *convade*—the custom which obliges the husband to take to his bed when a child is born, sets the doctor to dose him, the women to nurse him, and his friends to visit him.

No certain information has as yet, as far as the writer is aware, been obtained relative to the present continuance of this custom in Ireland; but the prominent position held by the father in Irish birth-rites can be no mere coincidence. Solinus recounts how—before the Christian Era—the Irish mother puts the "food on the sword of her husband, and lightly introduces the first 'auspicium' of nourishment into the child's little mouth with the point of the sword; and with gentle vows expresses a wish that he may never meet death otherwise than in war, and amid wars."

In the present day, women in many places, although married, retain their maiden names, and in times not very remote often followed their mother's rather than their father's kindred. This habit may, in time to come, unravel the tangled skein of folklore at present undecipherable. The custom of the *convade* was

apparently at one period prevalent in Ulster, for in one of the first centuries of the Christian Era, when the Northern Province was invaded by Maev, Queen of Connacht, she found that all the adult males were in bed, so that no one save the champion Cuchullin and his father could defend the country against the invaders. It may be suggested that the reasons accounting for the inactivity of the Ulster warriors had ceased to be understood when the legend was committed to writing, and so the unaccountable inertia of the Northerners was interpreted by the light of the only custom which seemed to render it intelligible—that of the *couvade*.

W. G. Wood-Martin.

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ULSTER SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

In Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia* there are some references to early Irish settlers. I have made the following notes and extracts as bearing slightly on the important article on this subject by M. J. Murphy in vol. ii., page 17, of the *Journal*. The Irish emigrants did not begin to come into Pennsylvania until about the year 1719. Those who did come were generally from the North of Ireland. Such as came out first generally settled near the disputed Maryland line. James Logan (himself a famous Ulsterman), writing of them to the proprietors in 1724, says they generally took up the southern lands, meaning in Lancaster county, towards the Maryland line; and as they rarely approached him to propose to purchase, he calls them bold and indignant strangers, saying as their excuse, when challenged for titles, that "we had solicited for colonists and they had come accordingly." They were, however, understood to be a tolerated class, exempt from rents by an ordinance of 1720, in consideration of their being a frontier people forming a kind of cordon of defence when needed. They were soon called bad neighbours to the Indians, treating them disdainfully, and were the same race who finally committed the outrage called the Paxton massacre. James Logan, a great mass of whose correspondence is still preserved, writes in 1729, saying that "he is glad to find the Parliament is about to take measures to prevent the too free emigration to America. In the meantime the Assembly had laid a restraining tax of twenty shillings a-head on every servant arriving; but even this was evaded in the case of the arrival of a ship from Dublin with 100 Papists and convicts, by landing them at Burlington. It looks," writes Logan, "as if Ireland is to send all its inhabitants hither, for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear is that, if they continue to come, they will make themselves proprietors of the province. The Indians themselves are alarmed at the swarms of strangers, and we are afraid of a breach between them, for the Irish are very rough to them." In 1730 he writes and complains of the Irish possessing themselves in an audacious and disorderly manner of the whole of Conestogoe manor of 15,000 acres, being the best land in the country. In doing this by force, they alleged that "it was against the laws of God and nature that so much land should be idle while so many Christians wanted it to labour on and to raise their bread." The Paxton boys were all great sticklers for religion and for Scripture quotations against "the heathen." They were, however, dispossessed by the sheriff, who burned their cabins, to the number of thirty, and restored their lands to the Indians. This violence was remembered with indignation, for, 25 years after, the Paxton massacre began by the killing of the unoffending Christian Indians living in Conestogoe. The Irish generally settled in Donegal. In another letter Logan writes, saying—"I must own, from my own experience in the land office, that the settlement of five families from Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty of any other people." His successor, Richard Peters, had also trouble with the Irish, for on going in 1743 with a sheriff and magistrate to dispossess the Squatters at Marsh Creek, in Lancaster county, and to measure the manor land, they raised a riot and drove him away.

The inhabitants of Paxton were Irish Presbyterians. Their minister for sixty years was the Rev. John Elder. He came to them from Ireland in 1732, lived to be eighty, and died in 1792. Watson knew his son, Thomas Elder, "a gentleman of the Bar at Harrisburg." The Rev. John Elder held a colonel's commission in 1755. He writes from Paxton to the secretary, R. Peters—"There are within this few weeks upwards of forty of his Majesty's subjects massacred on the frontiers of this and Cumberland counties, besides a great many carried into captivity; and yet nothing but unseasonable debates between the two parties of our Legislature, instead of uniting on some scheme for the protection of the province. What may be the end of these things God only knows; but I really fear that, unless rigorous

methods are speedily used, we in these back settlements will fall a sacrifice, and this part of the province be lost."

About 1729, Elizabeth M'Gawley, an Irish lady, brought over a number of tenantry, and settled with them near Philadelphia. She had a chapel attached to her house. Near the place (about one-eighth of a mile off) is a stone enclosure, in which is a large tombstone of marble, inscribed with a cross, and the name, "John Michael Brown, *ob.* 15 Dec., A.D. 1750.—*R.I.P.*" He was a priest.

In 1741 the Philadelphia papers announced to merchants and shippers that Augustus Gun, of Cork, has power from the Mayor there to procure servants for America. Such an advertisement was, of course, an intimation that the Mayor of Cork was willing to send off sundry culprits to the colonies.

1729. In New Castle government there arrived last year, says the *Gazette*, forty-five hundred persons, chiefly from Ireland, and at Philadelphia eleven hundred and fifty-five Irish. New Castle is on the Delaware below Philadelphia ; it is one of the ports to which emigrant ships sailed from Belfast in the last century. Watson has an interesting note about potatoes. He says — "This excellent vegetable was very slow of acceptance among us. It was introduced from Ireland in 1719 by a colony of Presbyterian Irish, settled in Londonderry in New Hampshire. They were so slow in its use in New England, that, as late as 1740, it was still a practice with masters to stipulate with some apprentices that they should not be obliged to use them." W. H. PATTERSON.

* * * * *

MONEA CASTLE AND THE HAMILTONS.

In vol. i., page 265, lines 17, 18, I stated that Robert Smyth's "name does not appear in Burke's *Landed Gentry* as being related to the family of Smyth of Drumcree." I now find that he was the second son of William Smyth of Drumcree, and of his wife Mary King (mar. sett., 11 Dec., 1713), the heiress of a moiety of the Monea estate, to which he appears to have succeeded.

BELMORE.

* * * * *

THE CLONCA STONE, INISOWEN.

This stone has been represented in the *Journal*, vol. i., page 170, and has been referred to by W. J. Doherty in his *Inis-owen & Tirconnell* (see Review of Books). The curious appearance of this stone at Clonca can be explained as follows :— This stone had long lain buried under soil. I remember seeing it when quite a little boy, and I was at service in the now ruined church. Some long years since I went and had the stone stripped, and that same day went to the Youngs of Culdaff, as I knew it was over a grave of one of their family, and asked them about it. They told me a fishing boat from Culdaff was blown over to one of the Scotch isles in a gale, and on its return the crew, in want of ballast, went into a churchyard in, I think, Iona, and took this stone away, which one of their relatives got possession of and placed where it is. This would account for the golf-stick and ball, which were unknown in Ireland, and quite suits with the title upon the stone. The name "Magnus Mac Orrison" is utterly unknown in the district, and "of the Isles" would exactly fall in with the history, while the golf-stick and ball might utterly mislead antiquaries as to the existence of the game in Ireland.

E. J. HAMILTON, Archdeacon of Derry.

Notes and Queries.

QUERIES.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Turlough Luineach O'Neill's Signet Ring.—An engraving of this ring was given in the *Dublin Penny Journal* for December, 1832, and it was stated to be then in the possession of a gentleman in Co. Armagh. Is its present whereabouts known

A. A. CAMPBELL.

Laughlin Family.—Can any reader furnish me with any information about Edward Laughlin, who married Louisa, daughter of John Hamilton, of the 5th

Foot (d. 1829), and granddaughter of the Rev. Nicholas Hamilton, Vicar of Donaghadee (d. 1787)? Was this gentleman a descendant of the O'Lochlainns of Ulster, or of the race of the same name in Clare; and is his family still represented in Ireland? B. J. Jones.

Edmund Murphy, Rector of Tartaraghan, Co. Armagh.—This well-known clergyman, the editor of *Lucian*, was appointed by Lord Charlemont Rector of Tartaraghan about the year 1735. He is said to have been a kinsman of Arthur Murphy, the dramatist. Can any of your readers inform me of his parentage and descent? C. Tenison.

Wirewatter.—The Town Records mention the purchase of a ship, "Ye Unicorne of Wirewatter," by several Belfast Merchants in 1662. Can any reader tell where was or where is Wirewatter, and what connection it had with Belfast? F. J. B.

Wolf at Aughnabrack.—In 1823, J. Compton, a schoolmaster in Telfair's Entry, Belfast, brought out a little book entitled *A Compendious System of Chronology*, printed by Joseph Smyth. Under the year 1692 he gives the following item:—"The last wolf seen in Ireland is killed with Irish wolf-dogs on the hill of Aughnabrack, near Belfast, by Clotworthy Upton, of Castle-Upton, Templepatrick."

Aughnabrack lies behind the present Wolfhill, which local tradition has long associated with the wolf. *Breach* in Irish is a wolf, and Aughnabrack means "the hill of the wolf."

It would be of much interest to know from what source Compton derived his information. R. M. Young.

Holy Wells.—Can any of the readers of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* give an instance in which the ovate stones at Holy Wells, or on altars in their vicinity, are at certain seasons of the year smeared with oil, or are wrapped round with rags? W. G. Wood-Martin.

REPLIES.

High Sheriffs of Cavan.—In reply to a query, vol. i., page 149, the following is a list of the High Sheriffs of Cavan County from 1660:—

1660. Perrott, Humphry
1661. Same
1662. White, Thomas
1663. Blayney, Richard
1664. Townley, Samuel
1665. Cooch, Thomas
1666. Philpott, Edward
1667. Sanderson, Robert
1668. Beadle, Ambrose
1669. Gwilliam, Capt. Thos.
1670. Culme, Hugh
1671. Clements, Abraham
1672. Lewis, Richard
1673. Hempston, Nicholas
1674. Clements, Daniel
1675. Maxwell, John
1676. Newberry (? Newburgh), Thomas
1677. Trench, Matthew
1678. Coyne, John
1679. Saunderson, James
1680. Palmer, Henry
1681. Perrott, Humphry
1682. Lowther, William
1683. Farrell, Fergus
1684. Casie, Robert
1685. Cooch, Thomas
1686. Townley, Samuel
1687. Reilly, Lucas
1688. Reilly, Edmund
1689. Reilly, Luke
1690. French, Daniel
1691. Whyte, Francis, 10 Dec., 1691.
1692. Same
1693. Cosby, Arnold
1694. Clements, Robert
1695. Coote, Thomas
1696. Kennedy, James
1697. Townley, Thomas
1698. Hampson, Charles
1699. Blacford, William
1700. Kempston, John
1701. Cosby, Edward
1702. Pratt, Joseph
1703. Butler, Brinsley
1704. Fleming, Thomas, Jr.
1705. Newburgh, Broghill
1706. Fitz-Herbert, William
1707. Townley, Charles
1708. Mortimer, Charles
1709. Nesbitt, William
1710. Grattan, Henry
1711. Cosby, Edward
1712. White, Thomas
1713. Fitz-Herbert, William
1714. Saunderson, Alexander
1715. Hampson, Charles
1716. Madden, Samuel
1717. Moore, James
1718. Cosby, Arnold; Newburgh, Henry, 31st Jany.
1719. Coote, Charles
1720. Nisbett, Thomas
1721. Betty, Charles
1722. Pratt, Mervyn
1723. Galbraith, Arthur
1724. Berry, William
1725. Coote, Charles
1726. Clements, Theophilus
1727. Butler, Theophilus
1728. Burroughs, Thomas
1729. Stephens, John
1730. Jones, John, Jr.
1731. Clements, Nathaniel
1732. Saunderson, James
1733. Davenport, Thomas; Perrott, Brockhill
1734. Stanford, John
1735. Cramer, Balthasar
1736. Copeland, Benjamin
1737. Holmes, Galbraith
1738. Enery, John
1739. Maxwell, John
1740. Saunderson, Francis
1741. White, Francis
1742. Newburgh, Thomas
1743. Burrowes, Thomas
1744. Moore, Samuel
1745. Davenport, Simon
1746. Veatch, Josiah
1747. Ellis, Arthur
1748. Newburgh, William
1749. Stewart, William
1750. Armstrong, Martin
1751. Tuite, Joseph
1752. Leslie, George
1753. Coyne, Nicholas
1754. Moore, James
1755. Butler, Hon. Brinsley
1756. Cramer, John
1757. Maxwell, Robert

1758. Saunderson, Alexander
1759. Enery, John
1760. Coote, Charles
1761. Acheson, Sir Archibald
1762. Nugent, Robert
1763. Jones, David
1764. Nesbitt, Cosby
1765. Cosby, Thomas
1766. Clements, Theophilus
1767. Young, James
1768. Stanford, Bedell
1769. Nesbitt, Thomas
1770. Fleming, James
1771. Fleming, Thomas
1772. Ellis, Gore
1773. Burrowes, Robert
1774. Clements, Theophilus Henry
1775. Sanderson, Alexander
1776. Baker, John
1777. Nixon, Humphry
1778. Hassard, John
1779. Newburgh, William Perrott
1780 Moore, William
1781. Saunderson, Francis
1782. Pratt, James
1783. Adams, Richard
1784. Whyte, Francis
1785. Jones, John Moutray
1786. Saunderson, Robert
1787. O'Reilly, Anthony
1788 Nugent, Oliver
1789. Stanford, John
1790. Adams, Stewart
1791. Hodson, Sir Robert (Bart.)
1792. Newburgh, Broghill
1793. Stephens, William
1794. Fleming, Thomas
1795. Sneyd, Nathaniel
1796. Enery, John, Jr.
1797. Bredin, Christopher
1798. Nesbitt, Cosby
1799. Pratt, Joseph
1800. Sanderson, James
1801. Kellett, Robert
1802. Baker, John
1803. Burrowes, Thomas
1804. O'Reilly, James
1805. Moore, Samuel
1806. Bell, Andrew
1807. Coote, Charles
1808. Saunderson, Robert
1809. Magrath, Luke
1810. Adams, James
1811. Adams, John
1812. Thornton, Perrott
1813. Sankey, Henry Gore
1814. Clements, Henry John
1815. Brady, Richard
1816. Young, Cosby
1817. Southwell, Robert Henry
1818. Saunderson, Alexander
1819. Sankey, Sneyd
1820. Young, William
1821. Nugent, Christopher Edmund
1822. Humphreys, William
1823. Story, William Hamilton
1824. Hassard, John
1825. Stanford, Bedell
1826. Clarke, Ralph Bell
1827. Boyle, Maxwell James
1828. Bell, Andrew
1829. Clements, Theophilus Lucas
1830. Morton, Charles Car
1831. Knipe, George Marshall
1832. Humphreys, William, Jr.
1833. Adams, Charles James
1834. Rathbone, William
1835. Finlay, John
1836. Finlay, Sir Thomas, Kt.
1837. Dease, Gerald
1838. Burrowes, Robert
1839. Hodson, Sir George Frederick John (Bart.)
1840. Nesbitt, John
1841. Pratt, Mervyn
1842. Saunderson, Robert
1843. Enery, William H.
1844. Maxwell, Hon. Somerset Richard
1845. O'Reilly, Anthony
1846. Rective, Earl of
1847. Hamilton, James
1848. Fox, Richard
1849. Clements, Henry Theophilus
1850. Butler, Hon. Henry Cavendish
1851. Slator, Henry Bevan
1852. Winter, Samuel
1853. Story, Joseph
1854. Adams, John Harvey
1855. Rotheram, Edward
1856. Cuming, Robert John
1857. Clements, Theophilus Henry
1858. Dease, James Arthur
1859. Saunderson, Edward James
1860 Story, James
1861 Dease, Matthew O'Reilly
1862. Nesbitt, Alexander
1863. Montgomery, Nathaniel
1864. Vernon, John Edward
1865. Beresford, Geo. De la Poer
1866. Adams, Benjamin Samuel
1867. Singleton, Henry Sydenham
1868. Coote, Richard
1869. Saunderson, Llewellyn Traherne Bassett
1870. Nugent, Edmond Richard
1871. Winter, James Sanderson
1872. Erskine, Robert
1873. Fay, John
1874. Sankey, Alexander J. W.
1875. Leslie, William
1876. Sanderson, Samuel
1877. Humphreys, William (died) / Maxwell, Somerset Henry
1878. Smith, Edward
1879. Humphreys, John Winter
1880. Coote, Charles G. H. (Major-General)
1881. Fay, James Henry
1882. Leslie, William M.
1883. Burrowes, Robert James
1884. Benison, John Joseph
1885. Marlay, Charles Brinsley
1886. Hamilton, William Joseph
1887. Adams, William
1888. Burrowes, Thomas Cosby
1889. Hodson, Sir Robt. Adair (Bart.)
1890. Vernon, Fane
1891. Clements, Henry John Beresford
1892. Roe, Samuel Black (Surgeon-General)
1893. Thomas, Gerrard
1894. Pratt, Joseph
1895. Singleton, John Rolland

W. Reynell, B.D.

10 June, 1895.

ULSTER JOURNAL

OF

ARCHÆOLOGY

VOL. II. APRIL, 1896. No. 3.

Notices.

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The Editors will be obliged for information regarding any local historical structure not already pictorially recorded, especially those liable to destruction or alteration, in order that careful photographs may be taken of them, full arrangements having been made for so doing.

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All business communications to be sent and subscriptions paid to

MARCUS WARD & CO., Limited, Royal Ulster Works, Belfast.

"The Estate of the Diocess of Derry."

COMPILED BY

DR. GEORGE DOWNHAM,

BISHOP OF THAT SEE—1616-34.

From the Original MS.—intitled, "The Ulster Visitation Book, 1622," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. With an attempt to trace the succession of Clergy in the several parishes.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER REYNELL, M.A. & S.T.B., M.R.I.A.,
From 1867 *to* 1873.
Incumbent of Carrick, Diocese of Derry.

PART III.

The Deanry of Bynagh.

(Continued from page 131.)

15. The small church of Killoen is meanely repayred. Killoen.

The Incumbent is ROBERT BAKER, Clerk, an antient grave man, who hath preached heretofore, but now, by reason of his great age, spareth.

The value in the King's Books is xl^{s}, wch is about ye third part of the cleare value. The vicesima ii^{s}.

There is an old gort belonging to ye parson contayning 6 acres, wherein he should build, were it not detayned from him by the Lady Trevelian. The new glebe, contayning about 27 acres, lyeth remote and (as is supposed) in another parish.

The Incumbent dwelleth within half-a-myle of ye Ch: and serveth the Cure himself.

16. The Church of Arregall is ruinous. Arregall.

The Incumbent is the said ROBERT BAKER.

The value in the King's Books is x^{li}, wch is about the thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima x^{s}.

There is a Towneland allotted to it for a Glebe.

The Cure is, for the most part, discharged by an Irishe Scolar, the whole parishe almost, consisting of Irish recusants.

Drumchose (NOW DRUMACHOSE OR LIMAVADY). *Sti Connici.*

1622, Luke Astry, M.A., incorporated M.A. Oxon. 9 July, 1611. He died in Coleraine in October or November, 1641.

1643, 1 Novr., Edward Synge, M.A., Dublin, Prebendary of Aghadoey; subsequently Dean of Elphin and Bishop of Limerick (1661), and of Cork and Ross and Cloyne, 1663. Died 22 Dec., 1678.

1661, 13 July, Thomas Buttolph, D.D.; also R. of Ardstraw and of Urney. 1671, Dean of Raphoe. Died August, 1674.

1663, 5 Feb., Philip Johnson, admitted Deacon 12 June, 1636, by Dr. John Williams, Bp. Lincoln. Ord. Priest 2 June, 1639, by Dr. John Towers, Bp. Peterboro. In 1675, Rector of Tamlaght O'Crilly.

1675, 5 Novr., Richard Gryffith, A.M. He also held Killowen and Coleraine [Connor], and had been R. of Tamlaght-ard. Died in 1717.

1717, 5 June, Gervase Semple, A.M. Read assent, 16 June. Died in 1727.

1727, 3 Feb., Benjamin Bacon, Fellow T.C.D., 1724, M.A., (Dub.), Æst. 1725, B.D. Vern. 1732. In 1731 he became Archdeacon of Derry.

1731, August, William Crawford. He also held, by faculty dated 18 August, Errigal Keeroge R. (Armagh). He died in 1742.

1742, , George Turnbull, D.D. The *London Magazine* for May, 1748, page 259, has this statement—[Died] "Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Rector of Drumachose, in the North of Ireland, author of several treatises on Education, Philosophy, Painting, &c. He died in Holland."

1748, 4 May, Marmaduke Phillips, M.A. (Dub.) 1719, B. & D.D., Æst. 1743. He held previously (fac. 14 Jan^{y}., 1737) Balteagh and Bovevagh. On 22 April, 1748, he had a faculty to hold this parish with Bovevagh; he resigned in 1751 for Inniscarra Preb. [Cloyne], and died in 1770. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Thos. Phillips, of Limavady, Kt.

1751, 27 March, John Stanley Monck, LL.D. Dub. Vern. 1768, Sch.T.C.D. 1744. He resigned in 1768 for Langfield Upper, and was subsequently Archdeacon of Derry. He died 4 April, 1785, aged 63. A monument to his memory remains in Drumachose Church.

1768, 11 March, Edmund Hamilton, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1745. He died 15 April, 1801, and was buried in his churchyard, where his tombstone remains.

1801, 18 April, William Hamilton, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1783. He had a faculty, dated 27 June, 1801, for this parish, with Athy U. (Glendalough). He died 20 April, 1804, aged 38. Tombstone Tamlaght Finlagan Old Churchyard.

1804, 16 May, Honble Charles Knox (brother to Wm., Bishop of Derry), M.A. Dub. Vern. 1807. He also held (facy. dated 15 May, 1804) Dunkerron R. (Killaloe). He resigned for Moville Preb. in 1807.

1807, 19 January, Elias Thackeray, M.A. He also held Dundalk V. (Armagh) by faculty dated 7 Jany., 1807. He resigned Drumachose 10 Oct., 1820, but survived many years, and died, aged 83, 29 April, 1853. Tablet Dundalk Church.

1820, 25 Octr., John Olphert (B.A. Dub. 1801). He died 5 June, 1851, aged 71.

1851, 16 June, George William Stuart, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1822, M.A. Nov. 1832. Rector of Lower Badoney. Died, aged 66, 5 March, 1869, and was buried in his churchyard.

1869, 21 April, Frederick John Hearne, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1848. He resigned for the Incumbency of Groomsport, Co. Down, in 1883, and died there, aged 75, 4 May, 1892. He was the last-promoted clergyman of this Diocese, before Disestablishment.

Tawlaght finlagan (NOW TAMLAGHT-FINLAGAN). *Sti Finlagani.*

In 1622, Luke Astry, M.A., B.A. Queen's Col. Camb., incorporated M.A. Oxon. 9 July, 1611 (Forster). He also held R. Drumachose. Died at Coleraine in Octr. or Novr., 1641.

1643, 1 Novr., Edward Synge (Lodge MS.), also R. Drumachose.

1661, 15 June, John Blackman, B.D. Oxon., ad eund. Dub., 26 Jan^{y}., 1661 (ordained Priest, 2 Novr., 1657). He was also Preb. Aghadowey.

1662, 29 Novr., Peregrine Palmer. Ordained Deacon and Priest by Dr. Thos.

Fulwar, Bp. of Ardfert, 3 June, 1648. He also held R. Ballinascreen; he attended the Visitation of 1679.

1691, 8 April, Gideon Scott, M.A., presented by the Crown on lapse; ord. Deacon in Ch. Ch. Cath., Dub., 6 July, 1684; Priest at Dromore, 20 Sept., 1685. He died in Augt or Septr 1723.

1724, 20 June, Joseph Rothery, M.A. He held this parish with the Archdeaconry by faculty dated 2 Oct., 1723, and was previously R. Aghanloo. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Dublin, on 11 July, 1731.

1731, 17 August, John Owen, D.D. Dub. Sch.T.C.D. 1706, B. and D.D. Vern. 1730. He had held previously Tamlaght-O'Crilly, and by faculty dated 6 Aug., 1731, was also R. Bovevagh. He resigned 14 May, 1736, and was afterwards Preb. of St. John's, and of Swords (Dub.), and Dean of Clonmacnoise. He died in February, 1760.

1736 (? 14) May, Benjamin Bacon, B.D. (Dub.) Fellow T.C.D. 1724, B.D. Vern. 1732, D.D. Vern. 1740. He had held Drumachose R. 1727–31, Desertoghill R. 1732–6, and was Archdeacon 1731–6. He obtained a faculty, dated 23 Jany 1737, to hold with Tamlaght Finlagan the R. Tamlaghtard. He died 2 May, 1772. I exhumed his Tombstone, in the Ruined Church of Tamlaghtard, on 1 Decr., 1865, from a depth of 2 feet; having had information as to its site.

1772, 14 May, Gustavus Hamilton, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1748. He died 9 July, 1795, and was buried in the old parish churchyard, where his Tombstone (perhaps) still remains.

1795, 13 August, Henry Bruce, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1785, M.A. Vern. 1809, Preb. Aghadoey 1787–95; created a Baronet as Sir Henry Hervey Aston Bruce 29 June, 1804. Died 17 Octr., 1822. He had previously held Aghadowey Preb.

1822, 21 Octr Oliver M'Causland, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1815; he had been Rector of Kilrea; of Langfield Upper; and of Desertoghill; he held the last-named Parish with this benefice by faculty (dated 10 March, 1823), until 15 July, 1825. He died 1 Septr., 1846.

1846, 2 Septr George Vaughan Sampson, Sch.T.C.D. 1814, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1819; had held Camus juxta Bann from 1838. He died 11 July, 1860, and was buried in Aghanloo old churchyard.

1860, 10 Septr Arthur William Edwards, M.A. (Dub.) Vern. 1851, afterwards B.D.; he previously held Fahan Upper and the Archdeaconry; he resigned in 1869 for the Deanry of Cork, and died 27 March, 1874.

1869, 13 Feb., George Smith, B.A. (Dub.); he previously held Kilrea R., and is now a Canon of Derry. (In possession.)

Baltæagh [now Balteagh]. *Sti Connici.*

1615, 24 Dec., Brian M'Connogher, presented by the Crown, the See being vacant.

1616, 16 Dec., Edmund Harrison. In 1622 he was Prebendary of Comber and B.D.

1622 (in), Archibald Brooke, M.A. He also held Bovevagh R.

1661, 9 April, William Lindsay. He also held Bovevagh R.

1662, William Browne.

1663, 30 January, Patrick Mortimer.

1667, 8 Novr., Vincent Engham, M.A. Prebendary of Aghadowey, 1666. He died in 1676.

1677, 3 January, John Rowan. He died in Derry during the Siege, 1688.

1690, 24 May, Thomas Semple, M.A. In 1702 he resigned for R. Aghanloo.

1702, 14 April, Paul Read, B.A. (Dub.) 1691, M.A. (Glasgow). Died 1714.

1714, 2 Feb., George Leslie, M.A.

1717, 8 Jany., James Richardson, (? B.A. Dub. Vern. 1709). He died in 1728.

1728, 8 April, Roger Blackhall (?Sch.T.C.D. 1696; M.A. Dub. Æst. 1701). In 1731 he became Rector of Ballinascreen.

1731 [?Novr.], Stephen Miller, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1703. He had been R. of Killowen and Kilrea. Ord. Priest in Derry Cath., 8 Aug., 1708. He died in September, 1736, and was interred on the 9th, at Limavady. (Par. Reg.)

1736, 13 Septr., Marmaduke Phillips, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1719. In 1748 he became R. Drumachose.

1748, 4 May, Henry Dent, Sch.T.C.D. 1718; M.A. Dub. Æst. 1722. He had previously held Killowen R.

1765, 30 Novr., Alexander Skipton, Sch.T.C.D. 1732; M.A. Dub. Æst. 1739. In 1772 he resigned for R. Tamlaght-ard.

1772, William Bristow, Sch.T.C.D. 1754; B.A. Dub. Vern. 1756. On 11 Novr., 1772, he was granted a faculty to hold with this Benefice, Belfast V. (Connor). He resigned for Camus juxta Bann in 1774.

1774, 30 August, Charles Stewart (?M.A. Dub. Æst. 1741). He resigned for Ballyscullen R. in 1777.

1777, 2 May, Robert M'Ghee. He was granted a faculty, 20 June, 1782, to hold this parish with Kellistown [Leighlin]. He became R. Desertmartin in 1782.

1782, 25 July, James Garraway, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1764. In 1807 he became R. of Aghanloo.

1807, 29 Decr., John Pitt Kennedy, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1784. Previously R. Donagh. He died 20 Novr. 1811.

1811, 9 January, Archibald Robert Hamilton, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1813. He resigned 23 May, 1823.

1823, 29 May, George Scott, M.A. Dub. Novr. 1832. In 1850 he became R. Banagher.

1850, 3 April, George Nesbitt Knox, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1819. He had been R. of Termonamongan. He died in Decr., 1851, and was buried on 24th, at Derry Cathl.

1852, 15 January, William Horatio Stack, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1828. He had held Killela R. 1847-52. He died 13 April, 1863. There is a Tablet to his Memory in the Parish Church.

1863, 25 May, Robert Chichester, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1837. He became R. of Kilcronaghan in 1868.

1868, 27 Feby., Knox Homan, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1842. He resigned 1896.

Boighveva [NOW BOVEVAGH]. *Sti Eugenij.*

In 1622, Archibald Brooke, with Balteagh R.

1661, 13 April, William Lindsay, with Balteagh R.

1663, 4 Feby., William Willson.

1692, 16 June, John Hunter. He died *cir.* April, 1699.

1699, 1 Augt., John Spotswood [perhaps Sch.T.C.D., 1689, M.A. Æst. 1692].

1723, 2 May, Richard Nicholson, son of Abp. Nicholson. Died 1727.

1727, 4 May, John Owen, M.A. Dub. He also held, from 1731, the Rectory of T. Finlagan.

1736 (?) 13 Sept., Marmaduke Phillips, M.A. He also held Balteagh R., and was subsequently Preb. Inniscarra (Cloyne). He died 1770.

1752, 17 April, John Madden, B.A. Dub. He died in Feb., 1767, and was buried at Dungiven.

1767, 20 March, William Mauleverer, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1745; M.A. Æst. 1748; grandson of Abp. Nicholson. He died in 1770, and was buried at Maghera.

1771, 2 May, John Giffard, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1745. Died 9 Feb., 1782, and was buried at Boveva old churchyard, where a portion of his Tombstone was to be seen in 1868.

1782, 9 March, Alexander Skipton, Sch.T.C.D. 1733; M.A. Dub. Æst. 1739. He held Tamlaght-ard R. 1772–82, and died 1 Novr., 1794, aged 80.

1794, 7 (or 17) April, John Harvey, (?) Sch.T.C.D. 1769; B.A. Dub. Æst. 1771. He died, aged 75, 21 January, 1824, and was buried at Dungiven Old Church.

1824, 2 Feb., Arthur William Pomeroy, B.A. Dublin. He had previously held Fahan Lower and Tamlaght-ard, and in 1827 became R. Desertmartin.

1827, 17 April, William Robinson (? B.A. Dub. Vern. 1824; M.A. Novr. 1832). He also held the Precentorship of the Cathl. of the Holy Trinity, Dub., from 1823 to 1834, and he had previously held Aghanloo R. He died in Decr. 1834, aged 37.

1834, 16 Dec., John Colthurst, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1812. He had previously held Termonamongan. He died, aged 85, 14 April, 1876, and was buried in his churchyard. For many years J.P. for Londonderry Co.

The present Parish Church (nameless) was consecrated 3 July, 1826, by the diocesan (Dr. William Knox).

Bannachar and Dongevin [now Banagher and Dungiven]. *Sti Moresii.*

1616, 16 Dec., Edmund Harrison, B.D., also Prebendary of Comber and Vicar of Dungiven. He was [perhaps] brother-in-law of Bishop Downham. He died in 1631.

1631, 6 Octr. Charles Vaughan, M.A., (?) son-in-law of Bishop Downham. He died in 1668. He also held Comber P. and Dungiven V.

1669, 1 April, George Young. He also held Dungiven V. He died in 1669.

1670, 2 Augt. Adam Read, A.M. He also held Fahan R., Desertegny R., and Dungiven V. by faculty dated 1 June, 1670. He resigned (retaining Desertegny) in 1716, and died, aged 72, 12 Decr., 1716.

1716, 1 January, Geoffry Fanning, Sch.T.C.D. 1702; B.A. Dub. Vern. 1704.

1751, 16 July, Edward Fanning, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1733.

1791, 12 July, George Blacker, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1785. He held this parish with Dungiven V. and Seagoe R. (Dromore) by fac. 20 May, 1796. Died, aged 66, 1 May, 1810.

1810, 11 May, Alexander Ross, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1821. He also held Dungiven V. Died 12 Feby., 1850.

1851, 3 April, George Scott, M.A. Dub. Novr. 1832; formerly R. of Balteagh. He resigned in June, 1868, and died, aged 88, 1 Decr., 1879, and was interred at Banagher New Churchyard.

1868, 8 June, James Bedell Scott, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1858; son of his predecessor In possession.

Dungiven V.

This Parish was united to Banagher R. until 1850.

1850, April 1, William Ross, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1837. He was a Canon of Derry. He resigned in 1886, and died at Limavady, aged 76, 14 January, 1891; was buried there.

Commyr [now Comber, or Cumber]. *Sti Eugenii.*

This Parish was the corps of the Prebend of Comber. It was divided into the two parishes of Upper and Lower Comber by Act of Council in 1789, Upper Cumber retaining the Prebend. An account of the Prebendaries will be given in that of the Chapter of Derry. Their names may be found in Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hib: iii. pp. 341.

Cumber, Lower [Parish formed in 1789].

1789, 22 Decr., John Waddy, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1786. He resigned in 1806 for Kilrea R.

1806, 8 March, Francis Brownlow, B.A. Oxon.; he also held, by faculty dated 1 Oct., 1806, Ematris (Clogher). He resigned this parish for Leck Patrick R. in 1812.

1812, 12 Decr., Richard Babington, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1807; he also held, by faculty dated 7 Decr., 1812, Templecarn (Clogher), and had another, dated 26 Septr., 1820, for to hold this parish with Clonpriest (Cloyne). He died 8 Feb., 1831, aged 65.

1831, 17 Feby., John Hayden, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1840; he resigned for the Archdeaconry in 1849, and had previously held the R.'s of Moville Lower and Badoney Upper.

1849, 7 Decr., George Hamilton Ashe; he had previously held Ballyscullen R. He died in 1852.

1852, 7 December, Charleton Maxwell, B.A. Cantab. He had been R. of Badoney Lower, and resigned this benefice for R. Leck Patrick in April, 1853.

1853, 13 April, Mervyn Wilson, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1830. He was appointed by the Crown in 1867 R. Camus juxta Mourne.

1867, 30 Decr., George Galbraith, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1864. He was elected Incumbent of Drumachose in 1875.

Aughlowe [NOW AGHANLOO]. *Sti Tuggei.*

In 1622, George (? John) Major.

1631, 29 March, Robert Leigh, B.A. Dub. 2 May, 1618; M.A. 30 May, 1621.

1637, 17 May, William Scirlaw (or Scirloge).

1661, 15 June, Thomas Buttolph, D.D. He also held R. Drumachose, and was afterwards R. of Urney and Ardstraw, and Dean of Raphoe.

1663, 13 August, Alexander Read. He died in 1701 or 2.

1702, 14 April, Thomas Semple. He died in 1723.

1723, 10 August, Joseph Rothery, M.A.; in the same year he became Archdeacon and R. Tamlaght-Finlagan.

1724, 15 October, William Percivall.

1747, 2 July, Edward Golding, M.A. Oxon.; he became Archdeacon of Derry in 1749.

1749, 13 Dec., James Stewart.

1765, 11 June, John Rogers, Sch.T.C.D. 1750; M.A. Vern. 1756. He held, by fac. 8 June, 1765, with this Rectory, Knockmark U. [Meath].

1781, 22 May, James Knox, M.A., Master of Foyle College by exchange, an appointment he retired from in 1834. He died, aged 92 years and 9 months, 14 Janry., 1848.

1794, 1 Novr., George Vaughan Sampson, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1784. While R. here he compiled *The Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry*, Dub. 1802. He resigned for R. Errigall in 1807.

1807, 27 Novr., James Garraway, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1764. He died, aged 80, 17 Dec., 1817.

1818, 15 June, William Robinson, M.A., Dub. Vern. 1823. In 1827 he became R. Bovevagh.

1827, 17 April, John Hayden, B.A. Dub. In the same year he resigned for R. Moville Lower.

1827, 3 Septr., William Smyly, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1818. He died, aged 36 years and 8 months, 10 July, 1835, and was buried at the east end of the present Parish Church.

1835, 15 July, William Hughes, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1821. He resigned, in 1853, for the Prebend of Killymard (Raphoe), and died 22 Novr., 1879.

1853, 12 January, Geo. Craig, M.A. Dub. Novr. 1832. He died at Portrush, Co. Antrim, aged 88, 4 Septr., 1888, having previously resigned his parish, which was then united to Drumachose.

The Parish Church (nameless) was consecrated by Dr. Wm. Knox, Bishop of Derry, on 2 July, 1826.

Tawlaght Ard [now Tamlaght-Ard, als Magilligan]. *Sti Gedani.*

In 1622. John Major, in possession.

1661, 30 March, George Holland, (?) M.A. Dub. 1613. He was also Archdeacon. He may have held Tamlaght-ard from 1635. In 1663 he became Dean.

1663, 16 Feby., Jonathan Edwards, LL.D. He was also Archdeacon.

1672, 24 May, Richard Gryffyth, A.M. He became R. Drumachose in 1675.

1675, 30 Decr., James Webster. He was deprived in 1692, and was buried at Wigan, Lancashire, in $170\frac{0}{1}$.

"Burialls in January, $170\frac{0}{1}$, 12, James Webster, Minister of Magillican in y^e^ north of Ireland." P. Reg. II., Wigan.

1692, 13 April, James Graffen, Sch.T.C.D. 1686, M.A. Vern. 1691. In 1701 he became R. of Badoney.

1702, 14 April, John Leathes, Sch.T.C.D. 1685, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1691. He died, aged 70, 22 Decr., 1737. There is a Tablet to his memory in Hillsboro' Church, Co. Down.

1736, 14 May, Benjamin Bacon, B.D. Dub.; a Fellow of T.C.D., and a native of Magilligan. He had a faculty to hold this Parish with Tamlaght Finlagan dated 23 Jany., 1737. He had been Archdeacon of Derry 1731–6. He died 2 May, 1772, aged 73.

1772, Alexander Skipton, Sch.T.C.D. 1733, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1739. He resigned for R. Bovevagh in 1782.

1782, 19 April, Robert Graham. He resigned for R. Kilrea in 1784, and was subsequently R. Camus juxta Mourne.

1784, 6 May, Harrison Balfour, Sch.T.C.D. 1768, B.A. Vern. 1769. In 1797 he became R. of Camus juxta Bann.

1797, 2 June, John Torrens (?) Sch.T.C.D. 1773; B.A. Dub. Vern. 1774. Died 1 Feby., 1803.

1803, 8 April, David Christie, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1777. He died, aged 60, 2 June, 1817, and was buried in the present churchyard, where there is a stone to his memory.

1817, 29 Octr., William Knox, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1814. He held with this Benefice, by faculty dated 6 Octr., 1817, R. Fahan Upper. He resigned for R. Clonleigh in 1821.

1821, 21 Septr., Arthur William Pomeroy, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1816. He resigned for Bovevagh R. in 1824.

1824, 26 April, John Graham, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1815. He was a writer of much ability, both in poetry and prose. He died, aged 69, 6 March, 1844, and was buried in the present churchyard, where his monumental stone remains.

1844, 11 March, Robert Gage, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1827. In 1856 he resigned for R. Desertoghill.

1856, 6 March, William Dysart, M.A. Dub. Nov., 1832. He resigned this Rectory in 1874, and died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, 15 August, 1881. A Tablet to his memory is placed in the Parish Church.

ffaughenvale. *Sti Connici.*

This Parish was severed from the Deanry by Act of Council in 1860, on the

death of Dean Gough. It was then constituted a Rectory in the patronage of the Crown.

1860, 11 Augt., John Conroy, Sch.T.C.D. 1824, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1826. Died 1869.

1869, 21 Octr., Henry Taylor, B.A. Dub. He died, aged 65, 5 April, 1875.

Clondermott [NOW GLENDERMOT].

This Parish was also severed from the Deanry of Derry by Act of Council in 1860, on the death of Dean Gough. It was then constituted a Rectory in the patronage of the Crown.

1860, 11 August, David Babington, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1831. Died 1889.

Dunbo [*Ecclia Vet. Sti Adamnani, novæ, Sti Pauli*].

This Parish was the "Corpus" of the Archdeaconry. An account of the Archdeacons of Derry will be given in that of the Chapter of the Cathedral Church.

Camus juxta Bann, cum Macosquin. *Sti Covelli.*

1616, Robert Kene, M.A. In 1621 he became Prebendary of Moville, and also R. Culdaff.

1621, , James Osburne, M.A.; he also held Killowen from 1625. He probably died *cir.* 1628 or 1629.

1629, 7 Octr., John Freeman. In 1634 he became R. of Ballyscullen.

1634, 2 April, Thomas Vesey. R. Maghera and Ballyscullen, 1629–34; Archdeacon of Armagh, 1655–62.

1661, 1 May (or 17 June), Bryan Roche.

1672, 1 May (or 28 Octr.), Jonathan Edwards, LL.D., formerly a Preb. of Kilkenny, and Chancellor of Ferns. R. Tamlaght-ard and Dunbo, and Archdeacon, 1663–72.

1686, 25 March, Walter Forrest. He died 1716.

1716, 4 September, Thomas Breviter, Sch.T.C.D. 1709, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1714. In this or the following year, he became R. Badoney.

1717, January, Thomas Daniel, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1714. He died in 1774.

1774, August, William Bristow, Sch.T.C.D. 1754, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1756. He had a faculty, dated 13 Septr., 1774, to hold this Benefice with V. Belfast, Connor. He had been R. Balteagh.

1787, 5 May, Gardiner Young, B.A. Dub. 1768. He had been R. Lower Moville, and resigned Macosquin in 1797, for R. Ballinascreen.

1797, 2 June, Harrison Balfour, Sch.T.C.D. 1768, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1761. He had been R. Tamlaght-ard 1784–97. He died 12 June, 1821.

1820, 23 June, Thomas Richardson, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1816. He held Killelagh from 2 March of this same year. He was of "Somerset," in this parish. Died 15 Decr., 1837.

1837, 29 December, Thomas Lindesay, son-in-law of Bp. Ponsonby. In 1838 he became R. Kilrea.

1838, 17 September, George Vaughan Sampson, Sch.T.C.D. 1814, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1819. He resigned in 1846 for R. Tamlaght-Finlagan. He died, aged 64, 11 July, 1860, and was buried at Aghanloo. (Tablet T.-Finlagan Church.)

1846, 2 September, Thomas M'Clellan, M.A. Dub. Novr. 1832. He resigned this parish in 1872.

In May, 1840, the Irish Society instituted legal proceedings to recover the advowson of this Rectory from the Diocesan, but without success.

Aghadowey. *Sti Gormi.*

This was a Prebend of Derry Cathedral. An account of the Prebendaries will be given in that of the Chapter.

Disert Tuoghill [now Desertoghill]. *Sti.* ——

In 1622, John Craig.

1633, 10 June, Abel Topsoll.

1663, 15 April, Edward Canning.

1690, 11 Feby., Michael Clenaghan, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1684. He also held R. Errigal by faculty, dated 20 March, 1690.

1692, 6 Septr., John Chaloner, Sch.T.C.D. 1676, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1682. He also held R. Errigal by faculty dated 1 June, 1698. He died in 1732.

1732, 8 March [or May], Benjamin Bacon, B.D. Dub. Vern. 1732; F.T.C.D. 1724. He had been R. Drumachose 1727–31. He held Desertoghill, with the Archdeaconry and Rectory of Dunboe. In 1736 he became R. Tamlaght-Finlagan.

1736, David Morgan, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1704. He died in 1754.

1754, Decr., Lewis Burroughs, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1739; D.D. Æst. 1765. In 1785 he became Archdeacon of Derry and R. Dunbo, and died in 1786.

1785, 29 April, Charles Colthurst, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1814. He had held R. Kilrea from 1781, and in 1806 became R. Desertmartin.

1806, 9 May, Oliver M'Causland, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1815. He had been R. Kilrea 1798–1806, and of Lower Langfield 1806. In 1825 he became R. Tamlaght-Finlagan, but retained this parish by faculty dated 10 March, 1823. He resigned it in 1825.

1825, 18 July, William Smith. He died in 1842.

1842, 1 Septr., Redmond Conyngham M'Causland, M.A. Dub. Novr., 1832. He died 26 January, 1856.

1856, 6 March, Robert Gage, B.A. Dublin. He had held R. Tamlaght-ard from 1844, and was appointed, in 1872, Incumbent of Kilrea.

Killoen [now Killowen]. *Sti Eugenii.*

1616, 16 Decr., Robert Baker.

1625, 5 Decr., James Osborne, M.A. He also held Camus juxta Bann. He died (probably) in 1627.

1628, 4 Decr., John Campion, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1621.

1661. Vacant.

1662, 9 Octr., Theodosius [probably Thomas] Vesey, Archdeacon of Armagh 1655–62.

1664. Vacant.

1665, 9 Octr., Brian Roche. He was R. Camus juxta Bann from 1661, and held both parishes until 1672.

1672, 24 May, Richard Gryffyth, M.A. He also held, by faculty dated 30 Sept., 1675, Coleraine R. (Connor) and Rs. of Killowen and Drumachose (Derry). He died in 1717.

1717, 28 June, Stephen Miller, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1703. In 1725 he became R. Kilrea, and subsequently R. Balteagh.

1726, 30 May, Benjamin Evory, Sch.T.C.D. 1700, B.A. Vern. 1701.

1729, 29 Feb., Robert Innes.

1746, 14 July, Henry Dent, Sch.T.C.D. 1718, M.A. Æst. 1722. In 1748 he became R. Balteagh.

1748, 10 May, John Lecky. In 1755 he became Rector of Errigal.

1755, 13 Novr., Francis Houston. He also held, by faculty dated 13 Novr., 1755, the Prebend of Dunsport (Down). He perhaps died in 1771 (?).

1771 (?), Charles Boyd, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1731.

1781, 22 August, Robert Hazlett. He died 10 Novr., 1821.

1821, 16 Novr., Claud Crigan, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1791. He resigned 17 May, 1830.

1830, 1 June, Edmund Hesketh Knox, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1823. In 1831 he became R. of Upper Badoney, and subsequently Archdeacon of Killaloe.

1831, 19 Feby., William Wharton Sillito, Sch.T.C.D. 1818, B.A. Vern. 1821; ordained Priest at S. Mark's, Dublin, by Dr. Thos. Elrington, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, 29 Feb., 1824. He resigned this parish in 1873, and, dying 6 Novr., 1875, aged 78, was buried at Agherton, Portstewart.

The Parish Church was consecrated on 16 Septr., 1830, by the Bishop (William Knox) of Derry.

Arregall [NOW ERRIGAL]. *Sti Pauli.*

1618, 9 April, Robert Baker.

1626, 1 Feb., Robert Montgomery, M.A.

1685, 2 Feby., James Watmough, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1665. He died in the city of Derry during the Siege of 1688.

1691, 6 Septr., Michael Clenaghan, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1684; ordained at Kildare Cath. 7 Oct., 1681, with his successor, John Challoner. On 20 March, 1690, he had a faculty to hold this parish with Desertoghill.

1692, 12 August, John Challoner, Sch.T.C.D. 1676, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1682. On 1 June, 1698, he had a faculty to hold this parish with Desertoghill. He died in 1732.

1732, 6 March, George M'Laghlin, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1707. He died in 1736.

1736, 14 May, Joseph Birchenshaw, M.A., Fellow Exeter Col. Oxon. In 1738 he became R. Clonleigh.

1738, Thomas Browne.

1755, John Lecky; he became R. Badoney in 1759, and had been R. Killowen.

1759, 28 Dec., Richard Leslie, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1729. He became R. Leck-Patrick in 1765.

1765, 14 June, William Babington, B.A. Dub. Vern, 1737. On 8 June, 1765, he had a faculty to hold this Benefice with Mucknoe (Clogher), and on 20 Novr., 1767, a second faculty to hold it with R. Kilmacrenan (Raphoe). He became Rector of Ballyscullen in 1775.

1777, 26 Septr., Ralph Mansfield, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1749. He had held R. Badoney Upper, 1774-5; R. Ballyscullen and Termoneeny, 1775. He died in 1797.

1797, 2 Decr., John Balfour. He died 2 Novr., 1807.

1807, 10 Novr., George Vaughan Sampson, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1784. He had held R. Aghanloo from 1794. He died 10 March, 1827, and was buried at Aghanloo.

1827, 28 March, Robert Alexander, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1820. He resigned on 24 May, 1832, for the Prebend of Aghadowey. He had held R. Termoneeny, 1823-7.

1832, 24 May, Mitchell Smyth, M.A. Dub. Novr., 1832. He died 13 April, 1895, aged 90.

CORRECTION, vol. i.—At page 172, 1830, 24 Decr., for Lower "Cumber" read Lower "Badoney."

Notes on Irish Ethnology.

By JOHN MITCHEL DICKSON.

IN one of Rudyard Kipling's recent works we meet with the following striking speech, put into the mouth of the Irish soldier "Mulvany," the author's ideal of the big-boned, warm-hearted, and reckless Celt—"There are Irish and Irish: the good are as good as the best, but the bad are worse than the worst . . . these are the black Irish, and it is they that bring disgrace on the name of Ireland."

We scarcely look for much agreement between two writers differing so widely in their points of view as Duald MacFirbis and Rudyard Kipling, yet in the earlier writer's *Book of Genealogies*, written in the seventeenth century, we find the same idea expressed in the following passage:—"Every one who is fair-haired, revengeful, large, every plunderer, every musical person, who are adepts in all druidical and magical arts, they are the descendants of the Tuath-de-Danann. Every one who is black-haired, who is a tattler, guileful, tale-telling, noisy, contemptible, every slave, every mean thief, every churl, these are the descendants of the Firbolgs, and they are the most numerous."

It is difficult to believe also that Spenser, in the following passage written in 1596—"The Irish are one of the most ancient nations that I know of at this end of the world . . . as mighty a race as the world ever brought forth"—was describing the same race as Arthur Young, when he wrote, two centuries later, of some poor baronies in Co. Mayo peopled evidently by the "black Irish"—"There are here many Irish of the Spanish breed . . . they are so amazingly addicted to thieving that they will unshoe the horses in the fields . . . they are also liars from the cradle, but wonderfully sagacious, cunning, and artful."

It is unnecessary to multiply such quotations as the above, as all observers of the Irish population must have noticed these sharp physical and moral contrasts—too great to be accounted for by any foreign admixture recorded in historical times, and too great also to be due to the law of variation acting on one original stock.

We have, then, two most dissimilar races here from pre-historic times. The blending in varying degrees of these incongruous elements has produced what is somewhat loosely termed "Irish character;" and to this incongruity may also be traced much of the dissension and misfortune that have disfigured our national life.

From the earliest mention of these islands in authentic history (that of Cæsar, in 55 B.C.), we find two races of men mentioned as then living in England—a tall, fair-complexioned one, similar to the "Celti" of Northern Gaul, occupying the central and most fertile portions of the island; while a smaller and darker race was to be found in the mountainous districts, and along the western outskirts, resembling the "Iberii" of the Spanish peninsula; and although Cæsar never penetrated to Ireland, yet, from all we can learn of those early times, a very similar distribution of these two races existed here, with a much larger proportion surviving of the darker aborigines.

Of all the branches of the great Aryan stem, from which sprang alike Norman and Teuton, Greek and Sclav, the Celts possessed the bulkiest physique, and were distinguished by their fair hair, clear skins, and ruddy complexion; while the smaller aborigines of the British Islands, with their sallow complexion, black hair, and diminutive stature, belonged to an earlier human family still largely represented in South-western Europe.

This race, which has left its landmarks so widely in cromleac and standing-stone, most probably had its original nucleus on the northern coasts of Africa, where we find these megalithic monuments in the greatest profusion, being scattered all along, from Tripoli to Morocco, as thickly as in Brittany or in Munster.

These poor Berbers, who in Europe were everywhere pushed aside by the Aryan Celts, had in Africa the same office performed for them by the Semitic Arabs, who, in the first and second centuries, drove them inland from their fertile possessions along the coasts of the Mediterranean, which then, in the words of Gibbon, "deserved the name of the common granary of Rome and of mankind," to the uplands of the Atlas chain and the fringes of the Libyan desert, where they are now to be found, a nation of some eight millions, who still keep up their ancient tribal customs, each tribe being known by a common patronymic like the ancient Irish.

They are described as "greatly attached to their homes, and usually at war with their neighbours or among themselves, and possessed of a wild spirit of independence which makes it impossible to unite for any common purpose." This almost looks intended for a picture of Irish life at the introduction of Christianity, from all we can learn on the subject, or would even apply to the present day.

Their physical characteristics also—short faces, nose "short and depressed at the root, prominent cheek and jaw bones, and hair usually black, with eyes black or grey"—would just as accurately describe their congeners in Ireland to-day, to be found in the Montiaghs of Tyrone or the boggy districts of South Derry, the descendants of the "wood kerne" who once harboured in the fastnesses of Glanconkine, typical examples of whom may be met with in the streets of Portadown or Magherafelt on any market day.

It is also noticeable that the party spirit, so much to be deplored in the North of Ireland, is always intensified in neighbourhoods mainly occupied by these aborigines, its virulence in such places owing really less to the troubles that occurred in the seventeenth century, than to a racial antipathy of a more ancient and radical nature.

No mistake is commoner at present, in fiction and elsewhere, than to confound these two races, and the expression so frequently to be met with, "small dark-haired Celts," contains an ethnic contradiction, and is about as incorrect as to describe the Kaffirs that survive among the Boers in the Transvaal "as small dark-skinned Dutchmen."

Perhaps the most entirely Celtic body of men now to be seen in the world is the Royal Irish Constabulary; these men being recruited mainly from the native population, while the height standard of the force most effectually excludes the aboriginal type.

The scientific researches of the past half-century have revolutionised opinion on many subjects, and on none more completely than on the antiquity of man. The position now gained on this question has given the ethnologist a vastly wider horizon, and, in thus enlarging his field of observation, has in a still higher degree added to its fascination.

We now know that man has existed in Western Europe during great geographic changes requiring a duration of time only to be measured by tens of thousands of years, in which the British Islands became separated from the Continent; and there is no reason to doubt that, before this severance took place, they had already received a human population, who were then living under the usual conditions of savagery, and were ignorant of the use of metals.

Immense trouble has been taken by ethnologists to arrive at some definite knowledge of these ancient peoples by classifying their skulls when found; but to an outsider this seems rather a hopeless quest, partly because so few skulls now remain of men who died three or four thousand years ago, but still more from the intricacy of the evidence itself when found in the case of a mixed race. We see every day the greatest contrast in shape between the skulls of a single family; if contrasts no greater were to appear in a collection of ancient skulls, they might readily be classified as belonging to distinct races.

The obscure laws that control heredity seldom reproduce in the offspring the characters of the immediate parents in due proportion; there is a strong tendency to revert to some earlier type, and often to a very distant one.

While there may be some boggy or mountainous districts in Kerry or Mayo, or in some parts of Ulster, where the aborigines have not been disturbed, and have remained almost unmixed in blood, it is chiefly owing to this tendency to revert to type that we can see in Ireland to-day fairly representative examples of both these human families, in spite of some thirty-five centuries of intermixture; and as this must have been the case ever since the mixture of the races commenced, it follows that a collection of skulls of any date during that time may be expected to show every degree of modification in form.

When we fall back on tradition for guidance in this matter, we find "confusion worse confounded." While the Irish oral traditions were probably neither better nor worse than those of any other semi-barbarous nation, our early annalists, wishing, no doubt from patriotic motives, to supply their country with an ancient history, collected together every scrap floating about in their times, whether of tradition or myth, and attached dates with perfect impartiality to all; and while, with the prejudices of ecclesiastics, they endeavoured to square these dates with Hebrew chronology, their native liberality of disposition got the better of these prejudices so far as to throw in some twelve additional centuries between Adam and the Christian era.

Among these legends, several relate to invasions of Ireland in ancient times, of which the earlier ones are pure mythology; and although that of the Tuath-de-Danann, referred to by MacFirbis in the passage already quoted, is classed by high authorities in the same category, yet, as it contains references to events that must have occurred at some time or other, it perhaps should not be dismissed so unceremoniously.

Although most of the personages mentioned in this story, such as "Lug" or "Nuada of the silver hand," are clearly mythic, and have their counterparts in the Scandinavian pantheon; yet to refuse, on that account, to admit any foundation of truth at all for this legend, would be just as unreasonable as to deny that there had been a Trojan war, because, in the Iliad of Homer, Venus and Minerva are represented as such active agents in that enterprise.

One striking feature of this tradition is the account given of themselves by the Tuath-de-Danann as having come "on the wings of the wind," a graphic picture of having crossed the channel under sail; had they not been the *first* visitors to do so, such an explanation would neither have been asked for nor received.

It is also evident that they were the first enemies to appear armed

with weapons of metal, which gave them such an advantage over the poor natives that they believed the preparation of these weapons to be a magical art; a belief that took such root in the country, that we find "smiths and magicians" bracketed together down to the time of Saint Patrick.

The date given in the annals for this invasion (1900 B.C.) may not be far from the truth, as it synchronizes fairly with the introduction of bronze in Central Europe, which is now fixed by good authorities at about 2000 B.C.

While the natives ascribed to supernatural powers the results due simply to the superior strength and better weapons of their invaders may not these athletic and warlike barbarians have coined in their turn the derisive epithet "Firbolg" (*Anglicè* Belly-men) to express their contempt for the abject natives, who, in common with most savages, had probably that enlargement of the abdomen usually produced by poor food—a peculiarity which suggested to the French explorers of the Mississippi valley the similar name *gros ventres*, which they applied to some tribes of degraded Indians found living there. In Ireland, history seems to have repeated itself in this matter; as, before the famine that occurred in the middle of this century, a too exclusive diet of potatoes had produced a similar result in the poorer districts, giving rise to the common nickname "pot-bellied Irish," a rough-and-ready translation of the more ancient *sobriquet*—"Firbolg."

But the chief interest now in this ancient tradition is, that it appears to have preserved a record of the first arrival of the Celt in Ireland, to become here the fountainhead of that great Scotic race whose name in later times was to be "writ large" across the page of history. The poor hunted Berber also still manages to survive here with unimpaired vitality. Although ever slow to adapt himself to the changing conditions in the march of human progress, he enjoys the fecundity of that "feeble folk" who "build their houses in the rocks," and that larger share of cunning with which nature so frequently compensates the weak, and the influence of his southern blood still manifests itself in some of the darker aspects of our national character.

The Old Belfast Bankers.

By C. N. TENISON, B.L., M.R.I.A.

THOUGH it may reasonably be surmised that immediately after 1740, when Belfast acquired the port rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by Carrickfergus, its trade, commerce, and manufactures would have called for Banking facilities, we yet find no trace of a Bank there until 1752, when three merchants—DANIEL MUSSENDEN, JAMES ADAIR, and THOMAS BATESON—opened the first Bank in the town. *Mussenden* was doubtless a scion of the family since of Larchfield (though his precise connection with it I have not discovered); and *Bateson*, who was the eldest son of Robert Bateson of Lancashire, had sold a patrimony in that county, purchased property in the Co. Down, where he settled at Orangefield House, and founded a family of which Lord Deramore is the descendant and representative. *Thomas Bateson* was born in 1704 and died in 1791, having married, in 1747, Margaret Hartley, widow of William Hartley of Dublin, and daughter of White of Whitehall.

The Bank evidently was not a financial success, as, after a brief existence of some five years, the partnership was dissolved; and in 1757 Belfast was again without a Bank, and so remained for a space of about thirty years, until, in 1784, CUNNINGHAM, RANKIN & CO. entered upon the business. The Northern capital was in those days a place of comparative unimportance. Arthur Young's account of it in July, 1776, is as follows :—" Belfast is a very well-built town of brick, they having no stone quarry in the neighbourhood. The streets are broad and strait, and the inhabitants, amounting to about 15,000, make it appear lively and busy. The public buildings are not numerous or very striking, but over the Exchange Lord Donegall is building an assembly room, 60 feet long by 30 broad, and 24 high; a very elegant room. A card room adjoining, 30 by 22, and 22 high; and a tea room of the same size. His Lordship is also building a new church [S. Anne's], which is one of the lightest and most pleasing I have any where seen; it is 74 by 54, and 30 feet high to the cornice; the isles separated by a double row of columns; nothing can be lighter

or more pleasing. The town belongs entirely to his Lordship. Rent of it £2,000 a year." Such was Belfast 120 years ago: "lively and busy" in its infancy as in its maturity, but with nothing in the way of architecture worth noting or describing outside the "very elegant" assembly room and the new church! This, apparently, was the most that could be said for Belfast; but the circumstances which caused the people to be "lively and busy"—unnoticed or unnoted by Arthur Young—were sufficient to tempt four merchants of the town to embark in a Bank, for which the opening must have been wide, and the Bank of CUNNINGHAM, RANKIN, BROWN & CAMPBELL opened its doors. *Waddel Cunningham*, who had just a year before been returned as M.P. for Carrickfergus, but unseated, "not duly elected;" *Charles Rankin*, of whom we shall hear later in connection with another Bank; *William Brown*, and *John Campbell*, a prominent merchant, whose place of trade was in Donegall Place, and whose residence was at Ardfechan, Shankill, formed themselves into a partnership. But somehow this concern does not appear to have prospered either. It had scarcely any notes in circulation, probably because Bankers' notes were a novelty, and not regarded kindly; and as it had to make its payments in guineas, the profits must needs have been small. The partners were doubtless glad of the excuse of the Insurrection to give up the business, and 1798 saw them wind up their affairs. Benn states that the Bank Buildings were erected by this Company.

But *Charles Rankin*, one of the partners, had some hope. He appears to have taken over whatever business connection Cunningham's Bank possessed. We find him and *John Hamilton* (who had been a partner in another contemporary Bank, Ewing & Co., to which I shall presently refer) registered as Bankers in 1798. The house is described as HAMILTON & RANKIN, or sometimes RANKIN & HAMILTON. But its life was of the briefest: it had disappeared from the records in 1801.

In 1787, a few years after Cunningham's Bank had started business, another Bank, EWING, HOLMES & CO., was established. The partners were *John Ewing*, *John Holmes*, *John Brown*, and *John Hamilton*. The Bank was known as that of "The Four Johns." *John Holmes* was the son of a father of the same name, and was doubtless the individual who was kind and hospitable to Arthur Young, whom we have quoted above. He was uncle to John Holmes Houston, who will appear further on amongst the Belfast bankers. *Brown* may have been the Patrick Brown, son of William Brown of Cairnkirn, which Patrick "changed his name to John," and afterwards became an Insurance broker in London. *Hamilton*, after the extinction of Ewing's Bank, joined (as has been said) Charles Rankin, of Cunningham's Bank, and they jointly tried to carry on the business of both

the establishments of which they were survivors and representatives; and he may have been the same individual as the John Hamilton whom, later on, we find as a partner in Montgomery's Bank. At all events, Ewing's Bank had a brief career likewise.

In 1793 a fresh venture was undertaken. Three commercial magnates, THOMSON, BRADSHAW, and MACILWAINE, opened a Bank in that year. There is some obscurity about this house. It appears to have traded under the style of "ROBERT SHAW & CO.: THE BELFAST DISCOUNT CO." In 1800 the firm was GILBERT MACILWAINE & CO.; and it had gone out of existence in 1805. It would, however, seem that Thomson and Bradshaw subsequently joined William Tennent when he started his well-known Bank in 1809.

Though undoubtedly, after '98, Banks, so-called, sprang up like mushrooms throughout Ireland, none was found sufficiently enterprising, or perhaps I should rather say unscrupulous, in Belfast to adopt this wide-spread craze. Not till 1808 was there again a Bank in Belfast. In that year was established the house of GORDON & CO., "The Belfast Bank," as it was called *par excellence*. It differed from its predecessors in the quality of the men who founded it, and it deserves respectful consideration, for in its establishment was the birth of the Bank that has since developed into the Belfast Banking Company of to-day.

The partners in this new house were *David Gordon*, *Narcissus Batt*, *John Holmes Houston*, and *Hugh Crawford*. *David Gordon* was second son of Robert Gordon; he resided at Florida Manor and Delamount; was a J.P. and D.L. for the County Down, and High Sheriff, 1812. He was born 1 June, 1759, and died in 1837, having married, 1 Sept., 1789, Mary, younger daughter of James Crawford of Crawfordsburn (sister of Anne, Countess of Caledon), and had issue. *Narcissus Batt* was of Donegall Place and Purdysburn, Co. Down (see vol. ii., page 92), and was son of Robert Batt of Ozier Hall, Co. Wexford—in which county his ancestor, an officer in Cromwell's army, had grants of land for his services—by Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hyde. He married, in 1793, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Greg, and was father of *Robert Batt*, a subsequent partner in the concern. *John H. Houston* had been a very successful merchant, and had realised a fortune. He was of Orangefield, Co. Down, and, as has been already said, was a nephew of John Holmes of Ewing's Bank. He had married his cousin Eliza, daughter of John Holmes. The Houstons had been farmers in Carnmoney. John H. Houston's daughter, Mary Isabella, married, in 1827, Richard Bayly Blakiston, who was born in 1793, and, having assumed the name of Houston, died in 1857, leaving issue, J. Blakiston Houston of Orangefield. R. B. Blakiston was fifth son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, 2nd baronet, who had been a

partner in the private bank of Maunsell & Co., Limerick. *Hugh Crawford* was possibly of the Crawfordsburn family, and related to the wife of David Gordon, the senior partner. He had a shop in North Street in his youth, and afterwards rose to be a wealthy merchant and shipowner. *(Benn.)*

The firm continued unchanged in name until 1820, when Hugh Crawford dropped out, having either died or retired from the business. In the following year (1821) *Robert Batt*, the eldest son of Narcissus, was taken into partnership, and the style of the house became "GORDON, BATT & HOUSTON." David Gordon retired in 1825, and the style was then altered to "BATT, HOUSTON & BATT." *Robert Batt*, the junior partner, was born in 1795; was a J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff for the County Down. He married, in 1841, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Wood of Upton, Cheshire, and died 24 July, 1864, leaving issue the late Robt. Narcissus Batt of Purdysburn. Samuel Smith, late manager of the Bank of Liverpool, and still surviving, began his banking life as a clerk in Batt's Bank, which he entered in 1830, when he was 23 years of age.

Gordon's Bank, or "The Belfast Bank," as it was generally called, issued notes copiously. Prior to its establishment the currency in the North consisted principally of guineas; but the gold disappeared from circulation in the district, driven out by the notes of Gordon & Co. The guineas were bought up, even at a very high premium, by speculative shippers of them to England. But if the notes of Gordon's Bank drove the guineas away, it conferred a compensatory benefit on the community. In the old days the rate of discount on a Bill of Exchange was no less than 9 per cent., but Gordon & Co. discounted at 6 per cent. The Bank was popular and enterprising. It had, in 1826, agencies in Derry, Armagh, Ballymena, Newry, Coleraine, Dundalk, and Banbridge; and the average amount of its notes in the hands of the public reached startling figures. These were as as follows:—

1811	...	...	...	...	£249,000
1812	...	...	...	...	354,000
1813	...	...	...	...	396,000
1819	...	...	...	...	412,000
1822	...	...	...	...	268,000
1825	...	...	...	...	351,000

The notes were redeemable in Dublin only "at the house of Solomon Watson, Esq., in Sackville Street." Watson was a merchant at No. 39 in that street, carrying on a business formerly Watson & Law.

In 1827, Batt & Co. amalgamated with Tennent & Co., to whom I must now turn.

TENNENT & CO.'S Bank was also known as "The Commercial

Bank." It had been founded in 1809, the original partners being *William Tennent*, *Robert Caldwell*, *Robert Bradshaw*, *John Cunningham*, and *John Thomson*. The founder, *William Tennent*, had amassed a not inconsiderable fortune in mercantile pursuits in Belfast. He was a son of the Rev. John Tennent, minister of the Seceding Congregation at Roseyards, near Ballymoney, and had risen to a conpicuous and influential position in the town. In later days Tempo House, Co. Fermanagh, was his residence, and at his death in 1832 it passed to his only daughter and heir, Letitia, who had married in the previous year James Emerson, afterwards so well known as Sir James Emerson-Tennent, Bart. *Robert Caldwell* was a wealthy merchant of some literary taste. His books are in the Belfast Museum. *Robert Bradshaw*[1] lived at Garden Hill on the Carrickfergus Road (now North Queen Street), and *John Cunningham* was a linen merchant in town. His father had sailed his own vessel to the West Indies, and lived first at Low Wood, then at Macedon, now occupied by his representative, James Thompson, J.P. *John Thomson's* father, Robert Thomson, had been one of the first Bankers in the town, and his son was also a Banker. This family acquired a considerable tract of property under Donegall in the Parish of Carnmoney. *(Benn.)*

Tennent's Bank appears also to have been an amalgamation of forces. *Bradshaw* and *Thomson* had been in the business before, partners with MacIlwaine in a Bank already referred to. In 1821 Bradshaw's name vanishes from the group. In the following year, 1822, Cunningham had disappeared, and two new partners, *James Luke* and *John Thomson, junior* (son of John Thomson, one of the senior partners), were taken into the business. Thomson, senior, had fallen out in 1824, and the firm then was TENNENT, CALDWELL, LUKE & THOMSON. James Luke had been a woollen draper in Bridge Street. In 1827, as already stated, the house amalgamated with Batt & Co., and the coalition Bank formed itself into a Joint-Stock Company under the old title, slightly altered, "THE BELFAST BANKING COMPANY," with a capital of £500,000; and under its new constitution it commenced business on the 1st August, 1827.

There remains but one other private Bank in Belfast—a contemporary of Gordon & Co. and Tennent & Co., and the nucleus of another existing local establishment, the Northern Bank. MONTGOMERY'S BANK, calling itself "The Northern Bank," was founded

[1] There was one "Ensign Bradshaw" on the roll of the Belfast 1st Volunteer Company, and "Lieutenant R. Bradshaw" was Junior Warden of the Belfast Freemason Orange Lodge No. 257 in 1782. The recently brought to light manuscript from the foundation-stone of the White Linen Hall is written in the names of "John M'Clean and Robert Bradshaw." The Bradshaws had a residence at Milecross, Newtownards, in later years, and the steep hill near that place is still called Bradshaw's Brae. The late Henry Bradshaw, the eminent librarian of Cambridge University, after whom the Henry Bradshaw Society is called, was a member of this family.—F. J. B.

some time shortly before 1815, first starting in Donegall Place, close to Fountain Lane. The partners were *Hugh Montgomery*, *John Hamilton*, *James Orr*, and *John Sloane*. *Montgomery* was, I believe, son of Robert Montgomery of Glenarm, and was born in 1743, and married, 1785, Margaret, daughter of John Allen. He died in 1822, having retired a short time previously from the firm, and having been succeeded therein by his son, *Hugh Montgomery* of Ballydrain. *John Hamilton* was possibly the same individual who has already figured in Ewing's and Rankin's Banks. *James Orr* was the son of a grocer in North Street, and resided in Holywood, and had a daughter married to Lord Cranbrook. *John Sloane* was a grocer in North Street. In 1821 the house was "ORR, SLOANE, M'CANCE & MONTGOMERY," *John M'Cance* having joined the firm in 1820. He was "of Suffolk, Co. Antrim," and was M.P. for Belfast in 1835.

In 1825 the partnership resolved itself into a Joint-Stock Company, with the title, "THE NORTHERN BANK," being the first in Ireland to register as such under the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 42. It commenced business under its new constitution on the 1st January of that year, its capital being £500,000. James Orr and Hugh Montgomery were two of the first Directors, and John M'Cance was Chairman of the Committee of Directors. The example set by Montgomery's Bank in forming itself into a Joint-Stock Company was quickly followed by the amalgamated Tennent's & Batt's Bank, as already narrated, and then the history of private banking in Belfast came to an end.

It will thus be seen from this brief narrative that private banking in Belfast contrasts favourably with the history of the private bankers of the rest of Ireland, regarding which, if your readers have any interest, they can read my papers in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society*.

THIRTY SHILLING NOTE OF THE BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, FOUNDED 1827.
(From the Original Steel Plate.)

Governor Hamilton and Captain Corry.

(Concluded from vol. ii., page 126.)

By the Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.

THE Report of the Commissioners of Forfeitures was made 15 Dec., 1699. The Commissioners were the Earl of Drogheda, Francis Annesley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, Henry Langford, Sir Francis Brewster, and Sir Richard Levinge. The latter as Solicitor-General had recommended the grants to James Corry. Harris[1] tells us that

"the Commission readily believed everything which tended to inflame the account, but suppressed whatever contradicted their design of representing the value of the grants very high, and of showing how undeserving the grantees were. . . . They disagreed on some points, which caused the Report to be delivered to the House by four only of the seven Commissioners, the other three, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir Richard Levinge, and Sir Francis Brewster, refusing to sign it, thinking it false and ill grounded in several particulars, of which they sent an account to both Houses.[2] But no regard was paid to their memorial, nor any enquiry made into their objections. The specious proposal of raising such a large sum towards discharging the public debts prevailed so with the House, that no complaints against the proceedings of the Commissioners could find admittance."

The English House of Commons came to an unanimous resolution to apply all the forfeited estates in Ireland and the grants thereof since Feb., 1688, to the use of the public. They likewise resolved not to receive any petition from any person whatsoever touching the grants or estates. In the Resumption Bill, in order that some justice might be done to purchasers and creditors, trustees were appointed (13 in number), in whom forfeitures were vested, who were to hear and determine all just claims, and to sell the estates to pay the arrears of the army. Very warm contests arose about this bill. The Lords, at the instance of the Court, made some amendments to it, which the Commons disagreed with, and ordered a list of the Privy Council to be laid before them. Several conferences between the Houses were held before the bill was carried, and an unsuccessful motion was made in the Commons for an address to the King to remove the Lord Chancellor from his councils for ever. A motion had been carried (15 Jan., 1700) that the four Commissioners who had signed the report had acquitted themselves with understanding and

[1] *Life of King William*, pp. 477-8.

[2] This related particularly to King James' former private estates, granted to him as Duke of York.

integrity; whilst Sir Richard Levinge, as the author of groundless and scandalous aspersions upon them, was committed to the Tower.

Very different was the reception of the Report in the Irish House of Commons. It does not appear to have reached that House until Parliament met in Sept., 1703.[1] On 25 Sept.,

"A motion being made that a book printed in Dublin, intituled the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Irish forfeitures, contains in the 78th para. several false and scandalous assertions and reflections on the Protestant freeholders of this kingdom, and the said paragraph being read—

"Resolved, *nem. con.*, that all the Protestant Freeholders of the kingdom have been falsely and maliciously misrepresented, traduced, and abused, in a representation of them made in the said book, intituled the Report, &c., as persons that, through length of time and contracting new friendships with the Irish, or interpurchasing with one another, but chiefly through a general dislike of the disposition of the forfeitures, are scarce willing to find any person guilty of the late Rebellion; and such misrepresentation hath been one of the great causes of the misery of this kingdom.

"Ordered that Mr. Francis Annesley, a member of this house, do attend in his place to-morrow."

Annesley accordingly attended on 27 Sept. The debate was adjourned till next day, when, being asked if he had signed the Report, "He prayed that the House would excuse him making any answer thereunto." It having been proved that he had signed it, he was heard in his place, and being withdrawn. upon debate it was resolved that he was one of the authors of the said paragraph—that he had therein "scandalously and maliciously misrepresented and traduced the Protestant Freeholders of this kingdom, and thereby endeavoured to create a misunderstanding and jealousy between the people of England and the Protestants of this kingdom."

"Resolved that the said Francis Annesley be expelled this House."

The House likewise censured John Trenchard and Henry Langford, but James Hamilton being dead, "The house thought not fit to put any further question on him."

I think that I may leave the two main charges against Captain Corry to the certificate of the Enniskillen Corporation for an answer. With regard to the erroneous statement that "his house was burned in the said garrison," I may notice that, whilst Andrew Hamilton says of the defeat sustained by the Enniskillen foot under MacCarmick's command at Cornegrade, on 13 July,

"and besides [it] was the occasion of burning of Captain Corry's House, and several other houses near Inniskilling, which the Governor order'd to be burn'd as soon as he heard the two companies were engaged, apprehending that the Duke of Berwick would have made Captain Corry's house his head quarter. being of considerable strength and accommodation, and that his men would have quartered in the other houses;"

MacCarmick merely qualifies this statement in his reply to Hamilton, by saying as to the time of day,

"whereas all the houses that were burnt near the town were burnt in our view ere the ingagement, viz., Mr. Paul Dane's, the then Provost of our town, and Mr. Latournal's; and Captain Corry's was not burnt while [until] three o'c. in the afternoon, by which time the enemy were in their camp nine miles off."

Now as to what Captain Corry actually got in the way of compensation for his losses. A patent dated 16 Jan., 5 William and Mary (1693–4), sets out that he asked for and obtained a grant of a debt due by the late Earl of Tyrone "to one Sir Edward Scott, a forfeiting person, and in the French

[1] *Commons' Journals.*

King's service."[1] He also asked for a lease, for some considerable term of years, of a small estate belonging to Cuconnagh Maguire of Tullyville, Esq., a forfeiting person, "which the petitioners and others have several judgments upon to near the value; but being by reason of its contiguity convenient to the petitioner, though of no present value to us."[2] Sir Edward Scott's mortgage was for £2,000, charged on an estate in Co. Wicklow called Hollywood, and the grant included unpaid interest for several years at 10 per cent. This involved an account by the mortgagee in possession with the mortgagor for the rents of the estate. Cross actions were commenced between James, Earl of Tyrone, and Corry. Finally the parties, by mutual consent, entered into and stated an account, which showed a considerable sum due of the said mortgage money, "after due allowance made for the receipt of rents, and since the making of the said mortgage, and abatement of interest for the calamities of the times, and all other payments and allowances whatsoever;" and James Corry, "being unwilling to insist on the extremity of his demand," agreed to accept £1,000 in full of all claims.[3]

As regards the estate of Maguire, known as the Manor of Inseloughgease,[4] James Corry received a grant of it in fee, subject however to all charges affecting it. It was of value to him as adjoining his own estate, and he already possessed part of what had formerly been the Maguire estate, called the Manor of Clabby. The Solicitor-General had been informed that judgments to the amount of £1,500 were remaining on record in the Court of Common Pleas undischarged. The yearly rent of Inseloughgease before the war had not exceeded £150. The quit rent to be deducted was £36 7s. 10¾d.[5] Bryan Maguire, the son of Cuconnagh Maguire, Colonel of King James' 43rd Regt.,[6] was a minor when his father was killed at Aughrim, 23 July, 1691. He claimed under the treaty of Limerick, as "an article man," to be restored to the estate, and also that there had been a settlement of it on his father's marriage in 1675 with Mary Magenis, which would oust the creditors. He commenced litigation with Corry in or about 1699 to recover the property. The act of resumption, however, soon deprived the latter of it; and when the case of Bryan Maguire came before the Court of Claims in 1701, Corry could only appear as a creditor.[7] Maguire succeeded in making out his case, recovered the estate, and, as Sir Bernard Burke told me, married an heiress and paid his father's creditors.

[1] This Patent is set out by Harris in full, in his *Life of King William*, App. xxx. I have the original in my possession.

[2] I have the Patent of this grant also. It is dated 29 Nov., 1694.

[3] One part of the Deed tripartite releasing Lord Tyrone's estate, and bearing his autograph, is in my possession.

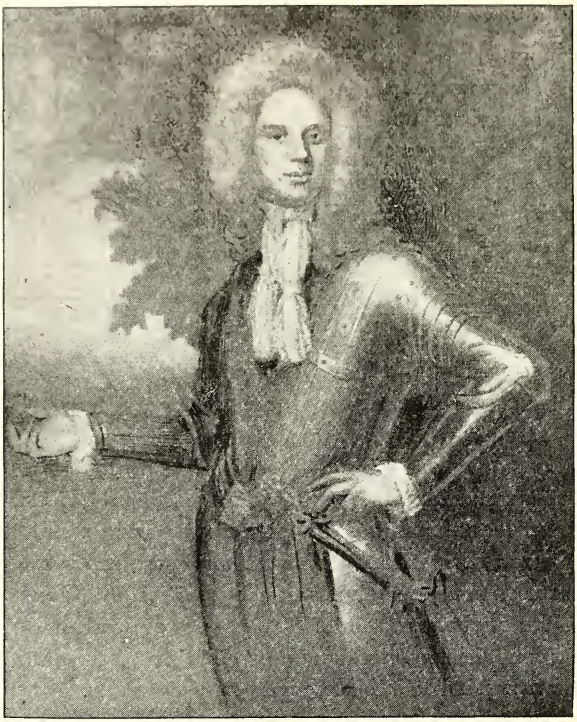
[4] Insey-loughygease (1610); Tusolaghagease (1655); Tullaghweyley (1662); Tullyville (1693). Pynnar calls the manor Tempo-dessell. Bishop Reeves considered that Inis-Locha-Oirir—*Island of the lake of the sages*—was the true form. The lake is called "Lough Eyes."

[5] An Inquisition of 1662 says £26 7s. 10d. The Patent gives it as in the text.

[6] King's edit. *Henry's Upper Lough Erne*, p. 28, note 1.

[7] The pleadings and evidence are too long even to summarise here. Corry filed a bill in Chancery 31 Jan., 1699, against Mary Maguire and others. The proceedings in the Court of Claims will be found in the P.R.O., in Liber 8 (1 Dec. to 14 Jan., 1701), Liber 9 (15 Jan. to 21 Feb., 1701), and Liber 10 (24 Mar., 1701), and give a pretty complete history of the matter.

I hope that I have succeeded in showing, from contemporaneous evidence, that James Corry did not obtain or attempt to obtain any compensation for his losses incidental to the Revolution under false pretences. Nor did he really make anything out of it, as Professor Witherow affirms. His only son John, it is stated in the Enniskillen certificate, served their Majesties throughout the war both in Ireland and in Flanders. I do not know any particulars of



John Corry, from a picture by Pooley, at Castlecoole. (*Photo by Mercer, Enniskillen.*)

John's service ; but he was a Captain when he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Enniskillen in 1703.[1] James Corry died 1 May, 1718, at Castlecoole, being then (and from 1692, whenever there was a Parliament) M.P. for Fermanagh, of which he was appointed Governor in 1705. He was also Colonel of the Horse Militia.[2] John Corry (being then M.P. for the county) died in 1726. His only surviving son, Leslie (M.P. for Killybegs), died in 1740–1, when in his 29th year.[3] The Corry family thus died out in the male line. When Harris wrote in 1749, Castlecoole was in possession of Colonel

[1] *Vide Commons Journals*, 21 Feb., 1703–4.

[2] Commissions dated 1692 and 1708.

[3] Both John and Leslie Corry were Colonels of the Fermanagh Militia.

Margetson Armar, husband of John Corry's daughter Mary. Making allusion to the burning of Castlecoole in 1689, Harris says—

"Captain Corry was a great sufferer in his affairs and fortune at this time, besides the burning of his house, which afforded King William an opportunity of shewing his grateful sense of the merits and sufferings of a deserving subject, by granting to him a forfeited mortgage due from the Earl of Tyrone to Sir Edward Scott, and some other considerable favours, though short of his losses."

THE ACTION AT CORNEGRADE.

I now come to the relations of Governor Hamilton with Lieutenant MacCarmick, as regards the defeat at Cornegrade or Kilmacarmick. In my former article (vol. i., p. 256) I adopted Harris's account, in preference to the modern one of Professor Witherow. There are circumstances which cannot be reconciled in the various accounts of this affair. Harris says in a note (pages 221-2) that he had adopted Andrew Hamilton's account, "as he was present in the garrison at the time it happened," but that he had seen three other accounts which varied from this—one in MS., written by he knew not whom; one in the handwriting of Robert Frith, who had been taken prisoner in the engagement; and one taken from his (Frith's) own mouth. On referring however to Hamilton, I find that Harris (who is usually very accurate) is mistaken about the date of the action. For Hamilton says (page 28) that he left Enniskillen on his way to Ballyshannon, from whence he went on to Lough Swilly, on 4 July—that is, on the same day as the Duke of Berwick burnt his (Hamilton's) house at Trillick; and that within two or three days the advance of the Duke to Cornegrade took place. Hamilton is thus a good deal nearer to MacCarmick's date than to Harris's (*cir.* 28 July); and he clearly was absent from the town when the reverse occurred. The discrepancies which Harris notices between Hamilton's account and the others, relate not at all to the date, but to the number of men engaged, and other circumstances. Frith's two accounts somewhat varied; but his written one made MacCarmick as having one and a-half companies of foot under his command, supported by three troops of horse, under the command of Captains Francis King, Hugh Montgomery, and Arnold Crosby; whereas Hamilton makes the detachment to have consisted of two companies and two troops of horse. Frith also differed from Hamilton as to the orders given by the Governor (the really important feature in the business), his promise to send supplies by water, the number of slain, and the prisoners. Frith's own two accounts only differed in this, that the oral one, instead of a company and a-half, said that there were two companies under "Captain" MacCarmick and Captain Fulton.

I think that I had better let MacCarmick speak for himself, before making observations of my own. He says (at page 36, *Latimer's edit.*)—

"About the fourth of June, the Duke of Berwick with his flying army, having joined to him Brigadier Sutherland, with what forces he took off from Belturbet, all consisting of about six regiments of foot, four regiments of dragoons, and two of horse, came towards Iniskilling. We had intelligence of his approach, and marched out to meet him; but ere we could come up, he retreated to Trillicke, burning Mr. Andrew Hamilton's house upon his retreat. . . .

"During the Duke's incamping at Trillicke, we kept strong guards upon the road, sometimes skirmishing with parties of his men. But upon the thirteenth of July, he, with his

whole party, came on towards Inniskilling; before day in the morning our scouts brought certain intelligence of his approach: all got to arms, the Governour getting on horseback.

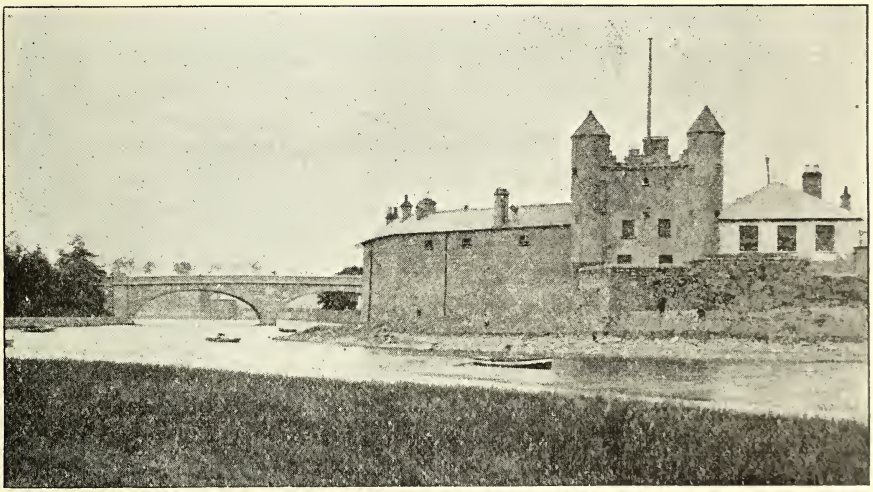
"Here I cannot but observe that Mr. Andrew Hamilton, in his relation of this passage, is either forgetful, or has been misinformed, when he says that the Governour sent two companies to a pass near the mill of Iniskilling, by which the Duke's army must pass before they could come near the town, and might have been easily defeated by a few men; when, in the mean time, the Governour was getting the rest of his men together to second them, but the two companies coming to the Mill, and seeing no enemy near, after some stay they advanced near a mile further than their post, and coming to a hollow betwixt two hills, were on a sudden surprized with the whole body of the enemy's horse and dragoons coming upon them.

"These are Mr. Hamilton's words; I am sorry he should have been so misinformed, for when this Ingagement was (therefore not an eye witness, nor actor in it), he was in the *Lough* of *Derry* [he means Lough Swilly], as will appear hereafter. But now to the truth of the action, which was thus—

"As I said before, we having the assurance of the enemies' approach, by our scouts, we betook ourselves to arms; the Governour being on horseback, came to Lieutenant MacCarmick, he having the company under his command drawn up in the street earlier than others were got to arms, and desired the Lieutenant that he would immediately march his company, and make good Cornagrad House; this house stands upon a hill within a quarter of a mile of the town, near to the road the enemy were to march; but being a thatched house and no way tenable, although invironed with a Bane [Bawn] wall, save the side the house stood on; but no port holes for the men to fire out at, and too high by much to fire over, that we could not possibly annoy the enemy out of it; and they with the firing one pistol might set the house on fire, the whole court being full of thatch and straw, the men could not escape being burnt alive; he therefore retreated to the mill of Inniskillin (without command), being a very short pass, and under cannon shot from the Fort, there posted himself and his men. The Governour awhile after came up with two troops of horse, and 30 foot of Captain Hudson's company; the horse commanded by Captain Hugh Montgomery and Captain Francis King; the 30 foot by Lieut. Robert Starlin and Ensign Williams; the Governour called Lieut. MacCarmick, and taking him by the hand, desired that he would join Lieut. Starlin, and lead on the foot as far as the hedge led on the left hand of the highway towards the enemy, telling him that these two troops were going to charge. The Lieut. replied that the foot were too small a party, being in all but 102 men, whereof the third part were Pikes, which signified nothing to the lining of the hedge; and that he had no great confidence in the horse, but did believe that they would desert him if engaged. The Governour swore he would warrant the horse not fly one foot, but that he would send a powerful party of foot, should be there as soon as they. The Lieutenant answered that he would go every step as far as commanded, if he died; but desired the Governour to mind his promise in sending a speedy supply of foot, so marched on the men; he meeting one Lieut. Campbel on horseback, who told him the enemy were at hand, he desired him to post after the Governour and mind him to send more foot. And again meeting Captain Webster on horseback, who had been viewing the enemy, he prevailed with him to ride hard after the Governour, and mind him of his promise in sending more men. When Lieut. Campbel got up to the Governour, he was got into the Town, forgetting or neglecting to send away reinforcement, although all the way as he went was full of armed men, and more in the fort than it could well contain: Lieut. Campbel telling him that MacCarmick was close upon the enemy, and must immediately ingage: his answer was, Let them ingage, he would send boats to bring them off; and when Captain Webster came up to him, he was got into the Castle of Inniskilling:[1] he putting him in mind of his promise, of sending speedy supplies, the Governour bid Webster to go, and command one Captain Henry Smith, who was marching his company to Portorah Castle upon the other side of the Lough above two miles from us, to march back again to our relief—I say our relief, because I was in the action, and had reason to know every circumstance of it: and whereas Mr. Hamilton says the foot were surprized in a bottom betwixt two hills, with the whole body of the enemies' horse and

dragoons, it is a great mistake, for we were upon a hill in full view of the enemy,[1] and saw every step they made towards us ; so that there was no surprize, neither did their whole body move, only 600 dragoons on foot, and two troops of horse : when they came up we fired upon them so hotly, killing several of them, that the dragoons turned their backs and fled, leaving their colonel, viz., Lutterell, behind them : then our horse, without firing one shot, as if they had designed to invite the enemy to a second charge upon the fort, ran clean away to give them the better opportunity : which Lutterell seeing, called out aloud, they run, they run ; their horse are fled. The dragoons facing about, and seeing our horse fled, came on again, where we had a sharp engagement ; but two troops of their horse charging up and surrounding us, we were cut to pieces. We lost in this action Ensign Williams, with above fifty private men ; Captain Fulton, Lieutenant MacCarmick (who had his eldest son killed by his side), Ensign Picking, two sergeants, and 20 private men taken prisoners, and carried along with the enemy.

"Mr. Hamilton says that by the time we were broke the Governour was on his way to our relief, which caused the Duke's sudden retreat, whereas there was no such thing, for he ne'er came one step towards it, neither sent one man ; it was so far from that, he went, as I



Remains of Enniskillen Castle.[2] (*Photo by R. Welch.*)

said before, strait (*sic*) to Inniskillin Castle ; and one Lieut. Fort, a Lieutenant of horse, meeting him, told him there was a party of horse willing to go on to second us, if he would appoint who should command them. The Governour's answer was very peevish ; Don't you see the enemy before you ? Can't you go and fight ? Lieutenant Fort replied, if that be your answer, 'I'll fight none to-day.' Indeed Captain Atkinson and Captain Robert Corry with their companies, when they heard us engaged, and see our horse fly, came from the fort without command to our relief, but were too late, for the action was over, and the enemy retreated before they could come up."

Then comes the passage before alluded to about the burning of Castle Coole. He continues—

[1] If they were on the side of the hill, lining a hedge over a deep cutting (referred to further on in the text), as I think they were, they could not have seen the enemy very far off. On the other hand, if they were about 200 yards beyond the summit level of the road, they might have seen them as far as the top of the next hill. But in that case they must have retired a little before the end of the action.

[2] The illustration shows so much of the Castle as is incorporated with the existing Castle Barrack. It was in building by Sir Wm. Cole, the Constable thereof, in 1610, upon the foundations of an older Castle of Maguire. I hope to return to this subject in another article.

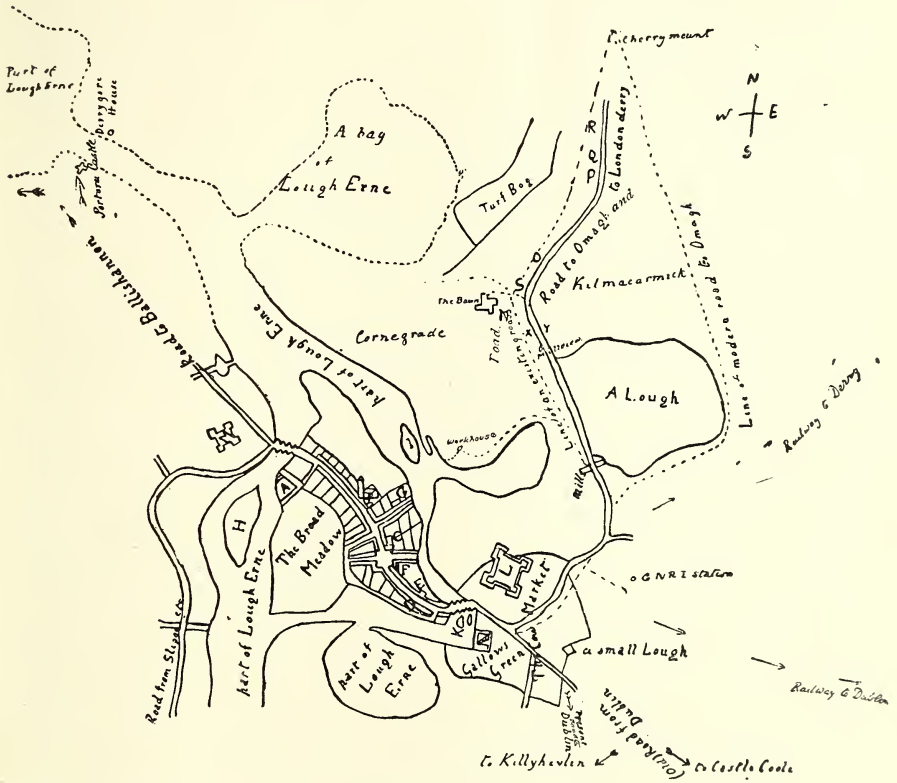
"I admire that Mr. Hamilton speaks nothing about the two troops that were to second the foot going beyond their posts: he says they wheeled off without fighting. Now if they stood at this pass at the millen he speaks of, there was no need of their wheeling from thence, for the millen was under the cannon shot from the fort, and the enemy never came within cannon shot of the millen, nor so much as once in sight of it; if they went on with the foot, sure if the foot disobeyed command, they did the like, which he mentions not; but perhaps their running away expiated their crime.

"Now by what has been said, you may see it was not any fault in these that were commanded to line the hedge (unless fighting bravely against an enemy be a fault), for they went not one step further than they were commanded; and would have routed the enemy, had the horse but stood by and looked at them; but in place of that, or doing as men ought to do, they basely ran away, which encouraged the enemy to come on again, after they were once put to the retreat."

So far MacCarmick. Witherow (p. 217) says that he prefers MacCarmick's account to Hamilton's, partly "because I find it confirmed by an independent narrative referred to by Harris, note *a*" (p. 221). Let us see what that note says. Harris tells us that he had seen three other accounts besides Andrew Hamilton's; one in MS. written by he knew not whom, and the two by Frith before referred to. The anonymous MS. account makes the party of foot to have been only a company and a-half, amounting to 74 men (Hamilton says 2 companies, but this is immaterial), of whom 40 were slain, 23 made prisoners, and 11 escaped. So far MacCarmick is confirmed, except that he puts the killed at above 50. Hamilton says that the horse sent to support the foot, seeing the great numbers of the enemy, wheeled about without coming to their relief. The MS. historian alleges that "the horse, in obedience to their orders, stopped at the narrow pass, and maintained it with firmness against the Duke; who observing the intrepidity of this handful of men, and how impracticable the execution of the concerted plan was, drew off his forces." Hamilton gives the killed at only 25, including an ensign, 26 made prisoners, and the rest escaped. Frith supports MacCarmick as to his orders to advance to the top of Kilmacarmick, the Governor "assuring them that he would send supplies by water." MacCarmick, it will have been observed, says that the Governor told Lieut. Campbell that he would send "boats to take them off;" which seems more likely. Harris says that MacCarmick's party, seeing no supplies, advanced 200 yards further than the top of the hill: and there the action happened. I will return to this directly. Frith differs from Hamilton as to the number of the slain and of the prisoners. His oral account also differs from his written one, about there being one company and a-half, or two. He makes one to be commanded by MacCarmick, the other by Captain Fulton. MacCarmick, it will have been noticed, was Captain Alan Cathcart's subaltern, and no doubt was in command of his company. He says that Lieutenant Starlin commanded the other half company (which was Captain Hudson's), but he also mentions Captain Fulton as being taken prisoner.

I will now endeavour, with the aid of a map, to explain the lie of the land, and what (having examined the ground) I think actually did take place. The map is that given in Harris, with some additions to enable the localities to be better identified. Harris's book was published sixty years after the defence, and the map is really one of his own time, having been made by one James

Leonard, a local Philomath, who I know was living in the middle of the last century (1726–58). The arrows on the map are additions of my own,[1] to indicate the direction of certain localities. So are the dotted lines showing existing roads, and the margins of the Lake beyond the old map; and I have added certain names of places, as "Cherrymount," "Kilmacarmick,"



Map of Lough Erne and Enniskillen.
The scale of this map (unreduced) is ¼ Irish mile to 2 inches.

A—The Castle, formerly surrounded by a Canal.
B—The Church and Churchyard.
C—The Barracks for two Companies of Foot.
D—The Session House and Jail.
E—The Meeting House.
F—The Market House at the Diamond.
G—The Free School.
H—The Sally Island.
I—The Cherry Island.
K—The small Island of Inniskillen, from whence ye town is named.
L—A Sod Fort in the Cow Market, easily repaired.
M—A Sod Fort on the Windmill Hill, now in ruins.
N—The Castle of Cornegrade, now a farmer's house.
S, O, P, Q, R—A Field wherein a party of Inniskilliners were defeated by the Duke of Berwick.
X—The field where bullets were found about 50 years ago.
Y—The deep cutting on the side of the hill.

"Cornegrade," "the Bawn," and other explanations—one marked X on the map, as the place where bullets have been found: the other Y, to show where the old road runs through a deep cutting (now planted), which may or may not have been there in 1689.

[1] In Leonard's map there are arrows to show the direction of the current of the Lough, which I omit. The current is from the town towards Ballyshannon.

The modern road, shown roughly by a dotted line to the west of the old road, after passing Surgeon-Colonel Teevan's house of "Raceview," goes up a steep brae for a short distance. It then bears a little to the right, by a much easier ascent, until about where the letter S is marked. From thence it falls towards P, then rises and falls a little, and then passes up a steep hill towards Cherrymount, descending again to its junction with the modern main road to Omagh, just beyond Cherrymount. The old road to the right, which, though grass-grown and disused, can still be traced for a considerable distance, on leaving the Mills (now no longer in existence) passed close by the Lough, formerly called "the Race Course Lough." It then ran behind Raceview House, through the kitchen garden, and over a shoulder of Kilmacarmick Hill, so steep, that there is what was most unusual in Fermanagh in old times, viz., a deep cutting up the steepest part of the hill, for the length of one small field. The ascent then became easier, and was on the surface of the ground until the top of the hill was reached, a little beyond which an old road turned off into Cornegrade, from which the old road up to the bawn branched off, and can still be traced.[1] The ground rises considerably from the top of the hill eastwards towards the K in Kilmacarmick. The Bawn stood on another hill, and therefore the modern road indicated by the dotted line crosses a ridge at the top of the brae, in a hollow between these two hills. At the letter S, the old and modern roads were only about 50 paces apart. It is just beyond this point that, according to Harris's map, if it were correct, the action must have been fought. But Dr. Teevan remembers that, when one of the fields was under cultivation about 50 years ago, bullets in considerable quantities, and small cannon balls up to between two and three pounds in weight, were picked up in a field nearer to his house. This field is on the side of the hill facing the Enniskillen Fort, and lies between the deep cutting and the modern road. It looks very much as if this (and perhaps the field above it) was the actual site of the action. Of course the cutting may have been made since 1689, and at a time when wheeled vehicles came more into use. Frith, who was present, says in his account that they advanced 200 yards further than the top of the hill. He may very likely have considered the top of the cutting to be the top of the hill. The ground was probably less subdivided than it is now. The enemy's horse appear to have got through a gap in the hedge (according to the note in Harris) and surrounded MacCarmick's party. Hamilton is clearly wrong in saying that MacCarmick advanced a mile beyond the Mills. The scale on Leonard's map makes it only a quarter of an Irish mile from the Mills to opposite the top of the hill at the letter N. P is about another quarter of a mile further on, and the second hill would begin to rise from a little nearer Enniskillen than that point. Harris evidently had never visited the ground, and trusted to the accuracy of Leonard's map, made probably upon erroneous local information. If the action was fought where I think it was, one can better understand what Governor

[1] A short steep lane now leads down from the site of the Bawn to the top of the brae on the modern road, about the letter N. This Bawn was evidently that mentioned by Pynnar as having been erected by Sir Wm. Cole, on his proportion of Cornegrade. It was "a Bawn of lime and stone, 68 feet long, 56 broad, and 12 feet high, with two Flankers." Pynnar says nothing about a House or Castle.

Hamilton meant by the horse being about to charge, which they could have done on firm ground, across the narrow pass between the two Loughs, as the enemy defiled from the cutting on the hill side, assuming that it then existed. MacCarmick says at p. 38 that

"our horse . . . . . ran clear away." But in his account of the battle of Newtownbutler he says—"and the question put to the souldiers, they unanimously cried out to march and fight the enemy, for indeed they had never been accustomed when they saw an enemy to turn their backs, save the ill managed business at Omagh, and the runaway horse in the ingagement with the Duke of Berwick, which was occasioned by one horse officer" (p. 43).

Comparing this account with the other authorities quoted by Harris, I am inclined to think that we have not full information in the matter, and that there must have been some friction between MacCarmick and the senior officer of the horse, who probably had only advanced as far as the bottom of the very steep hill in Kilmacarmick; and that in the sense of there being a panic, the horse did not run away, but wheeled in obedience to the word of command, and retired along the narrow pass to the Mills. At page 42, MacCarmick says (speaking of an affair at Lisnaskea, on the morning of the battle of Newtownbutler)—"Captain [Malcome] Cathcart came to the officers of horse, and promised that if they would stand by him, and not serve him and his men as they had served Lieut. MacCarmick, he would beat back the enemy." Here again MacCarmick himself seems to point to an officer, or officers, being to blame. The Enniskillen horse had a very high reputation, as Story tells us. But their notions of discipline were peculiar; for a party of them told him at Loughbritland, Sept. 4, that "*they should never thrive so long as they were under orders*" (*Impartial History*, p. 12).

Andrew Hamilton probably derived his information about the orders given to MacCarmick from the Governor himself. I think that a strong party should have been kept at the Mills, which was about 420 yards from the fort. The Enniskilleners had four small brass pieces, which they had taken earlier in the Castle, when Sir Michael Cole's servant having refused to deliver it up to them, it was surprised and taken possession of by Malcome Cathcart and Henry Smith.[1] These pieces were probably transferred to the fort, for MacCarmick quotes the following garrison order—"10. That the 4 small brass pieces now in the Castle be put upon carriages and made fit for service."

Harris seems to think that a party might prudently have advanced as far as Cornegrade House (it probably never was really a fort.) There they could have seen the enemy as far off as the top of the next hill—say half an English mile. No doubt a force there with efficient fire-arms could have made it very hot for the enemy advancing up the road, the nearest point of which cannot be much more than 100 yards distant. The prudence of this step would, however, have depended upon what men Governor Hamilton could have disposed of, and how they were armed. As the crow flies, both the top of the hill on the road in Kilmacarmick (not the top of Kilmacarmick hill itself), and the house in Cornegrade, appear to be about 800 yards from Enniskillen fort. The top of the cutting, where the steepest part of the hill ends, is not

[1] *MacCarmick*, p. 7.

quite so far. MacCarmick asserts that the enemy never came within cannon shot of the mill, which can hardly be correct; and the fact of small shot of from 2 to 3 lbs. weight having been turned up on Kilmacarmick, looks as if the Enniskillen fort had fired some shots at the enemy. With regard to what MacCarmick says about the Governour having sent a company under Captain Smith to Portora Castle (the distance of which from where he was, even round by the town, he exaggerates), I think that Hamilton was quite right in so doing. The lake at "Portora Stream" was very narrow. In modern times it has been twice deepened, once for navigation, and again for drainage. But in 1689 it was very likely quite shallow, and in the month of July, possibly, for all I know, fordable;[1] and it would have been essential to hold this outpost to prevent the town from being taken in rear.

I have now put the case as fairly as I could. I do not think that Hamilton is correct as to the distance from the Mills where the fighting took place; and he should have known every inch of the road, as it was that leading to his own home. As regards other matters, having in view that both Andrew Hamilton, as MacCarmick admits, and Gustavus Hamilton were dead before MacCarmick's account appeared, I can only say with Harris (in his note), in 1749, "whatever was the cause of the variance in the accounts of this fatal action cannot easily be settled at this day, and therefore the reader must be left to his own judgment." MacCarmick thought that had Col. Lloyd (whom he very deservedly praises highly) been with them, they had "undoubtedly routed the Duke and his Army to Derry Camp." This I think was, under the circumstances, an over-sanguine view. The Rev. W. T. Latimer says (vol. ii., p. 57) that Hamilton, "although brave, never accomplished anything worthy of great renown." This I cannot altogether agree with.

It is very easy at a distance of two centuries to criticise Gustavus Hamilton. But fighting was not his only duty; and he no doubt had to cope with great difficulties as Governor of an open town like Enniskillen, overcrowded, as it must have been without sanitary appliances for many months, without regular troops at his command, and those he had not very efficiently armed. It seems to me that he deserves great credit upon the whole. He was not present at the Battle of the Boyne, his regiment being then in garrison. In Story's map plan of the battle of Aughrim, on 12 July, 1691, his regiment is marked in the line of battle as "late Hambledon," showing that he was then dead. Colonel Creighton, who was present, was no doubt in command.

His *Further Account, &c.*, is the last thing that I have been able to discover in connection with the career of William MacCarmick, who, as he styles himself "Captain" upon his title-page, must have been promoted by King William. In the earlier part of this paper I said, at p. 112, that he was thought to have been a nephew of one John Cormick; and having since referred to "The trial of *Connor, Lord Maguire, at the King's Bench, for High Treason, &c.*,"[2] which took place in London on 10 Feb., 1644–5, I find[3] that

[1] Montgomery's chart shows as little as ¾ of a fathom at one place in the "Portora Stream."

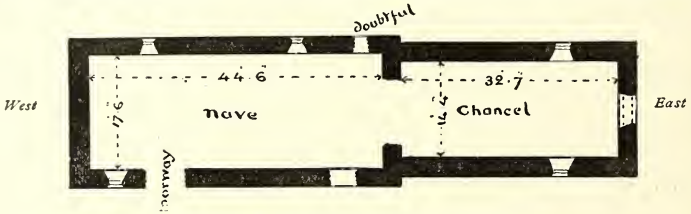
[2] State Trials, vol. i., p. 950. [3] *Ib.*, p. 955.

John Carmick gave his testimony against him (Maguire). From this evidence it would appear that this John Carmick was in a position of some importance under Sir William Cole, in the Castle of Enniskillen, in 1641; for he said that *Fergus O'Howen*, one of the followers of *Brian Maguire, Esq.* [of Tempo], came to his chamber in the Castle, on 21 Oct., 1641, and then under a pledge of secrecy, "so far as it went with his allegiance and conscience" on Carmick's part, particularly as regarded acquainting Sir William Cole with it, O'Howen disclosed the intended rising of the Irish to him. Carmick communicated this intelligence to Cole; and there also came to the latter one Flartagh MacHugh, a gentleman and freeholder of that county (Fermanagh), and confirmed the story; and added that Bryan Maguire had sent him to warn Sir William, whom he earnestly desired to be upon his guard on Friday, 22, and Saturday, 23 Oct. Carmick also produced at the trial a letter from Lord Maguire to his cousin Bryan, remonstrating with him for being "so abundantly inclined to the English." Lord Maguire, being found guilty, was executed at Tyburn on Thursday, 20 Feb., 1644–5 (not, as I erroneously said at p. 117, note *a*, "beheaded on Tower Hill"), being apparently only 28 years of age. His brother Rori (or Roger) Maguire was slain at Jamestown, otherwise Carrickdrumrusk, in 1648. (*Vide* p. 116, l. 29, of this vol., and the foot-note.)

The Old Church and Parish of Glynn.

By the Rev. R. C. Oulton, B.D., Rector of Glynn.

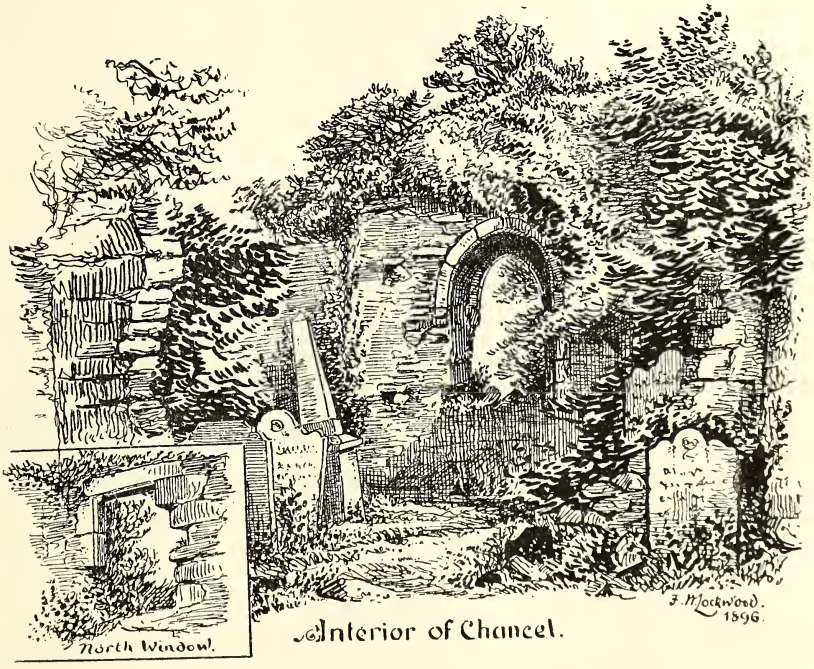
THE picturesque ruins of the Old Church at Glynn have been often observed and commented upon by antiquarians. The late Bishop Reeves describes them as "almost solitary in the architectural remains of the diocese, of a church having a distinct nave and chancel." He then proceeds to say—"The former (the nave) measures 44 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 5 inches in the clear; and the latter, 32 feet 2 inches by 14 feet 4 inches. The two com-



Ground Plan of Glynn Old Church.

partments are characterised by totally different styles of architecture; each window in the nave being square, and surmounted by a slab instead of an arch, while the east window in the chancel is pointed. It is evident that the chancel was superadded to the original building, which was the nave, though perhaps at a very remote period." There are three points especially to be noted with regard to the chancel. 1st—its great size in proportion to the nave; 2nd—the extreme narrowness of its arch; 3rd—its structural peculiarity. With regard to the last-mentioned, Dr. H. S. Purdon very truly observes—"It resembles a room with merely a door into the nave. I have seen the same, only on a much larger scale, in S. Mary's University Church, Oxford, and in Stratford-on-Avon Parish Church." The question arises—To what probable date shall we assign the erection of this church? Tradition assigns it to the days of S. Patrick. Shall we accept the statement without hesitation? As far as the chancel is concerned, this view is negatived by its structural style, which is mediæval. The question therefore only concerns the nave, which some unhesitatingly pronounce, according to the traditional story, to have been the work of S. Patrick. Now, there can be no reasonable doubt that S. Patrick founded a church at Glynn. This is expressly stated in the *Tripartite Life*—"Ardificavit ecclesiam in valle de Gleannindeachta." But is the present nave really part of the original structure? The late Rev. Classon Porter—no mean antiquarian—has

decided the matter off-hand as follows:—"But whenever S. Patrick lived, it was undoubtedly he who founded the Old Church at Glynn." This statement seems to me rather a rash one, and unsupported by sufficient evidence; and as such, it is remarkably distinguished from the reticence of Bishop Reeves, who refrains from pronouncing on the point in question. In fact, the only proof alleged in support of the statement (for we may put aside as irrelevant the quotation from the *Tripartite Life*) is popular tradition. But the trustworthiness of such testimony, in the present instance, is largely discounted by the fact that it ignores the later period in which the chancel was manifestly erected. Now, in the absence of reliable external evidence, we are



GLYNN OLD CHURCH, DIOCESE OF CONNOR.

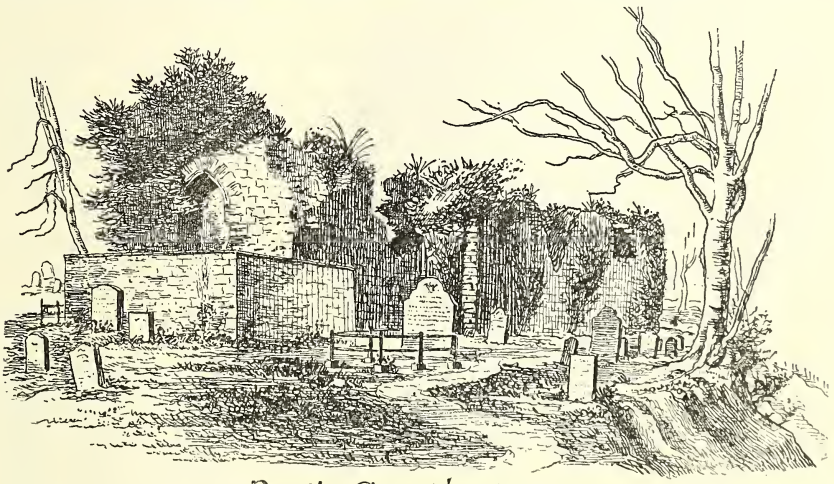
thrown back, to a considerable extent, on our individual knowledge and powers of observation. Speaking for myself, I must say that I do not believe in the Patrician legend. Of course, I am quite prepared to concur with the historical statement that S. Patrick founded a church on the site of the present ruin; but my personal observation leads me to the conclusion that the above-mentioned nave was erected at a much later date—probably 1000 or 1100. There is a finish about the masonry not perceptible in other Irish ruins assigned to the 5th or 6th century, at least as far as I have seen. In all other architectural ruins in this country, supposed to belong to that very remote period,

there is a decided roughness of workmanship which does not pertain to the ruin at Glynn. As for the chancel part, I do not think we should be far astray if we assigned it to the year 1300 or 1400. It will not be out of place here to observe that S. Mary's University Church, Oxford, which has a chancel resembling it, dates from the year 1400. As regards the *character* of the original church at Glynn, whether it was an ordinary or Conventual one, the Rev. Classon Porter writes as follows:—"The church which was founded at Glynn by S. Patrick was in all probability (like most of the religious edifices of the Primitive Irish Church) a Conventual Church—that is to say, it served at the same time the purposes of a Convent and of a Church. The Conventual part of the establishment is said to have been an Abbey of Friars Cistercian subordinate to the Abbey of Kells. Connected with it were eight adjacent townlands, the temporalities of which belonged to the Bishop of Connor. With respect to the church, its spiritualities, comprising the advowson thereof, belonged to the Abbot of Kells, and these, at the dissolution of the Irish monasteries, shared the fate of the rest of the property of that Abbey."

With regard to the tradition that Davrera or Darerca (as the name is variously written), in addition to the Cistercian Abbey, founded a Nunnery at Glynn, of which she was the first Abbess, the Rev. Classon Porter somewhat cavalierly disposes of the matter by saying that "for this statement there does not seem to be any good foundation, and the truth of the alleged fact has been denied by the best authorities." As he does not tell us who "the best authorities" are, we consider ourselves at liberty to accept this tradition until it has been disproved by reliable evidence. Would it be going beyond the limits of reasonable conjecture to suggest that the tradition respecting the "Darerca Convent" represents the historical fact, while the story of the Cistercian Abbey of Friars belongs to the region of myth? I merely offer the suggestion for what it is worth; but it seems to me deserving of some consideration. It is to be noted that there formerly existed another church in the Parish of Glynn. This church was situated in the townland of Ballyedward, at the Magheramorne end of the parish, and had attached to it 10 acres of glebe. "In the taxation of 1306 (I quote from the Rev. C. Porter) it is entered as 'the Church of Othewertown, with a chapel worth four marks,' or £2 13s. 4d. a-year." Of this church no trace is now to be discovered. Bishop Reeves tells us that "in the Charter of James I. *Balle Edward* was appended to the Corps of the Deanery of Connor. In 1622 the church was returned as in ruin."

A few words must suffice as a notice of the Parish of Glynn, which has the alternative name of Magheramorne. In 1657, during the

Commonwealth, an Inquisition was held in the town of Antrim by Parliamentary Commissioners, who, in their report, describe "Glin Parish as a small rectory, anciently belonging to the Abbay of Kills; the rectorial tithes whereof were impropriate to the Lord Viscount Chichester, who had also the patronage of the Vicarage, in the right whereof the Vicar did receive the third part of all the great tithes and duties, which, in the year 1640, were worth £15, and are now worth £11. The church is ruinous, and stands on the east of the said parish, inconveniently for resort thereto." The income of £15, small as it is, compares favourably with what is stated in the document of the "taxation of the United Dioceses" in 1616, wherein the income of the vicarage is set down at £1 6s. 8d. a-year. It may here be mentioned that for more than 200 years before 1840 the parish, being without a church fit for Divine service, was absorbed in the Parish of Inver



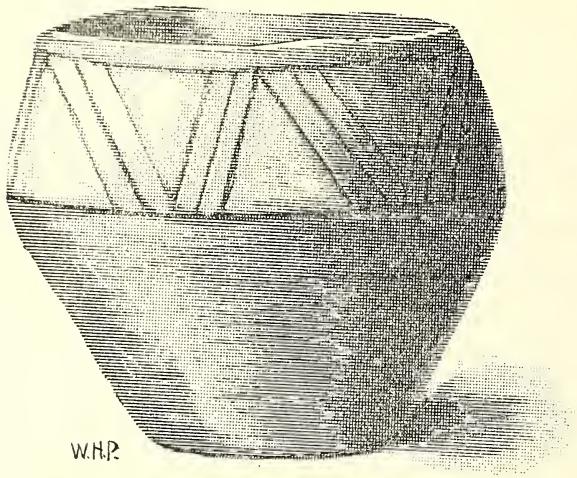
North East View.

GLYNN OLD CHURCH.

(Larne). In the year 1820, in the Triennial Visitation Return made by the Primate, the following entry occurs:—"Glynn. Vicar, Rev. John Dobbs; resides on his parish in the Diocese of Derry. No Church; no Glebe; no Manse; no Clerk; no Schoolmaster." The Rev. John Dobbs was appointed incumbent in 1820, and was succeeded by the Rev. Francis W. Waterson, who became incumbent in 1838. The above-mentioned state of things continued until the year 1840, when the present new church was erected close to the ancient edifice, and consecrated by the late Bishop Mant. Though neatly built of cut stone, this church does not present any features of architectural interest. In the year 1878, the parish was practically endowed by the late Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., afterwards Baron Magheramorne, and, in consequence, the patronage was vested in him and his successors. The foregoing illustrations are from drawings kindly made by F. W. Lockwood, C.E.

Discovery of Cinerary Urns at Campbell College, Belmont, near Belfast.

By W. H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.



Small Urn found at Belmont, Co. Down.

In the month of November, 1895, some workmen at Campbell College, who were engaged in removing material from a low gravel mound in one of the fields, discovered two cinerary urns between one and two feet beneath the surface, and about ten yards distant from each other. The urns, unfortunately, broke into a number of pieces while being removed from the surrounding gravel. These fragments have since been built together by placing them upon solid cores of clay, so that the general forms have been preserved, and at the same time the details of the ornament can be examined.

The two urns were found mouth downwards, which is a very usual arrangement. The larger one measured about 15 inches diameter and 11 inches high; the smaller one measured about 9 inches diameter by 5 inches high. A third very small urn, measuring 2 inches high and 2 inches diameter, was found, mouth upwards, resting upon the contents of the smaller of the two large urns. It would appear as if this little urn, which probably was intended as a food vessel for the service of the person buried, had been placed upon the upturned bottom of the cinerary urn, and had sunk into it, as the bottom mouldered away from the damp of the ground.

On page 184 a drawing is given of the little urn or food vessel, which shows that the ornament upon it is of a very simple kind, consisting of a few incised lines. This small urn is unbroken.

The ornament upon the larger ones was of a plain character; some of the lines seem to have been formed by pressing a twisted cord into the wet clay, others are formed by a sharp point; they pass in a kind of lattice work over the whole surface, but are not numerous.

The two urns were filled with broken-up bones, not burned; portions of a skull were in the smaller urn. The bones in this urn were evidently those of a person not fully grown.

In the same gravel ridge as the urns, and near to them, about twenty small graves were noticed; they were about 2 feet long by 1 foot wide; they were excavated in the hard gravel, and were filled with gravel and soil containing a few fragments of bones and charcoal. The urns are now placed in a glass case in the art class-room in Campbell College. A considerable number of flint flakes, and some scrapers of the "thumb flint" type, have been gathered from the surface of the fields close to the site of the interments indicated by the cinerary urns and graves.

The Hand-Bell of Donegore Meeting-house.

By the Rev. W. S. SMITH.

BELLS in connection with Presbyterian places of worship are rapidly becoming things of the past. Those of the hand type will soon, if they are not indeed already, become objects of antiquarian interest. A few particulars relative to one of these may therefore be acceptable to the readers of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*.

Most of the bells used in connection with Presbyterian meeting-houses appear to have been simply hand-bells, whose sounds would travel but a very short distance, compared with the sounds emanating from large ones hung in church towers and steeples. Bells connected with parish churches have long been used for summoning people from a considerable distance to services, while Presbyterian hand-bells generally appear to have been used to summon those who had already assembled in the neighbourhood.

It is not known how long the First Congregation of Donegore were accustomed to listen to the ringing of a hand-bell in connection with their services, but it is believed by some of their members that the period was a very long one—probably from one to two centuries.

This congregation, though not really as a Presbyterian congregation, dates from a period prior to 1627. In this year the "grave and eminently godly minister," Rev. Andrew Stewart, was placed in charge of it; an interesting account of his death is given in Reid's *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.* It then assembled on Donegore Hill, near to the spot where the Parish Church now stands, on the eastern end of which Stewart's gravestone may still be seen. Some time afterwards, but at what date I have not been able to discover, the congregation migrated to Parkgate, a mile or more away, carrying with it and since retaining the name of the parish. Communion tokens containing the word DVNAGOR in very rude letters, and others bearing simply the initials D.G., apparently very old, are still used in the congregation. Other names beside the historic one of Andrew Stewart, of well-known men who have ministered to this congregation, are those of Francis Iredell, J. C. Ledlie, Henry Cooke, and James Seaton Reid, the historian. These names invest the Donegore congregation with an historic glamour with which few congregations are invested, and give to the bell which summoned the people to services conducted by them an exceptional interest.

It appears that during the period in which the bell was used in Parkgate, many of the members at the close of the first service, in connection with which the bell was not rung, were in the habit of scattering themselves throughout the village and immediate neighbourhood. Some sought a quiet bank, or nook, or wall on which to rest while they disposed of their "pieces;" some went to houses where tea was provided for them; while others resorted for refreshment of a spirituous character to the inns, of which there were several in the village. When the time drew near for the second service to begin, which was about half-an-hour after the first had ended, the sexton marched from the Meeting-house, bell in hand, and, standing before each house where bodies of people had gathered, gave an energetic ring, and then marched back to the Meeting-house, the people at once following, when the service was held.

After having been thus used from time immemorial, about sixty years ago the custom of ringing the bell ceased; then the bell itself disappeared, and eventually not a soul in the congregation could say what had become of it. Its tone and appearance were remembered by people who had grown aged since it was used; and when the heads of the congregation had gone over to the great majority, the fact that there had been a bell in connection with the Donegore congregation remained simply as a memory.

Time at length laid its devastating hand on the old Meeting-house itself, and it was felt that extensive changes, involving a thorough renovation, were absolutely necessary. This undertaking was entered

upon in 1885, when a wonderful transformation was effected. At an early period in the operations the internal woodwork was demolished. The minister, the Rev. Alexander M'Kinney, happening to be present when the pulpit was taken in hand, determined to witness its fall. When that took place, there was disclosed to view a wonderful gathering of ecclesiastical rubbish—waste paper, old periodicals, dilapidated Bibles, remnants of dusters, worn-out brushes, candlesticks, and such other things as congregational officials are wont to use and then cast aside for something better. This strange heap was covered apparently with the dust of generations. The minister naturally felt somewhat curious as to what such an accumulation might reveal, and so commenced prying into it, and probing it with his stick, when he was rewarded by the discovery of the long-lost congregational bell! What a remarkable and unexpected incident was this! Its sonorous powers were at once tested, and found to be as good as they had ever been. The event served to revive, among the older members of the congregation, many memories relative to persons and incidents of the long, long past.

The dimensions of this interesting relic are as follow:—Height, 4⅞ inches; iron socket for insertion of handle, 1⅛ inches; length of handle, 4½ inches; total height, including handle, 10¼ inches; width at top, 3¼ inches; width of mouth, 6⅜ inches. The clapper, which seems not to be of the same age as the bell, is very long, descending below the lips, and consists of a piece of iron with ball enlargement, and is somewhat rudely inserted. The tone for so small an instrument is loud, clear, and piercing, and while it would not have served the purpose of calling people from a great distance to service, it must have served admirably the purpose of summoning those who were scattered throughout the village and the borders thereof to the usual second service.

This bell is now located at the congregational Manse,[1] where it is hoped it will long remain as an interesting relic that served to call many departed generations to the service of praise and of prayer.

[1] Thirty years ago or thereabout, there was, in what is now the Manse lawn, a sunken stone within which a strong iron ring was imbedded. The spot was at one time resorted to for the brutal practice of bull-baiting, and the ring was used for securing the animals during "the sport."

The old Belfast "China Manufactory" at Ballymacarrett.

By R. M. YOUNG, M.R.I.A.

ON the 28 February, 1896, C. H. Brett kindly left with the writer some fragments of the fine pottery ware made in Ballymacarrett by Thomas Greg, S. M. Stephenson, M.D., and John Ashmore, in 1791–99. These specimens had been found in excavations connected with the erection of a new distillery for J. & J. M'Connell, Ltd., on the site of the old pottery, which lay midway between Coates' Foundry and Duffin's Mill, adjoining Glentoran and the Lagan.

It is described in Williamson's well-known Map of Belfast, 1791, as a "China Manufactory." "Coates' Pottery" is shown beside it on the north, and on the south "Snugbrooke, *Mr. Coates*," is placed. It was approached from the Newtownbreda Road, now Ravenhill Road, which near the place passes over the Glentoran stream on a bridge formerly known as the Judges' Bridge, from the fact that the Judges coming from Downpatrick were met at this spot by the Sheriff of Co. Antrim and his retinue.

The writer had made an inspection of this interesting site some years ago, and was rewarded by finding several pieces of rude pottery, but no fragments of porcelain. However, on revisiting the field on 2 March with W. J. Campbell, contractor, and the manager, J. M'Intosh, many specimens of a coarse porcelain were found in the form of broken cups, saucers, bowls, teapots, &c., at the depth of four feet from the present surface, and associated with fragments of the earthenware *seggars*, in which the ware was enclosed previous to firing the kiln. Some pieces of quartz, with a fine yellowish clay, apparently used in the manufacture, were also obtained. Most of the ware was in the biscuit state, unglazed; but some pieces had been covered with a light buff-coloured glaze, identical with specimens in the writer's collection, kindly given him by the late Mrs. L'Estrange. These latter are mostly jelly moulds, with crayfish and birds impressed on them. A sauce boat, shaped like a

leaf, is peculiar and artistic. The ware resembles what is known as Wedgwood's Queen's ware, first made in 1762, and can hardly be called a true porcelain, although very hard and fine in texture.

No undoubted painted or gilt fragments of the ware have turned up, as some pieces of dinner-plates discovered seem to be extraneous. A portion of a teapot has been ornamented with raised leaf-work in an artistic style; but, as a rule, the ware seems to have been made on utilitarian lines. In the Pinkerton collection of MSS. there are some valuable notes on this subject, afterwards partly embodied in a letter to the *Northern Whig* by William Pinkerton, and utilised by Benn in his notice of the manufactory.

Like the old Belfast engraved and cut glass, there does not seem to have been much local demand for these articles produced with so much skill, and at the present day specimens are practically unknown in museums where inferior pottery, from smaller places, is largely represented.

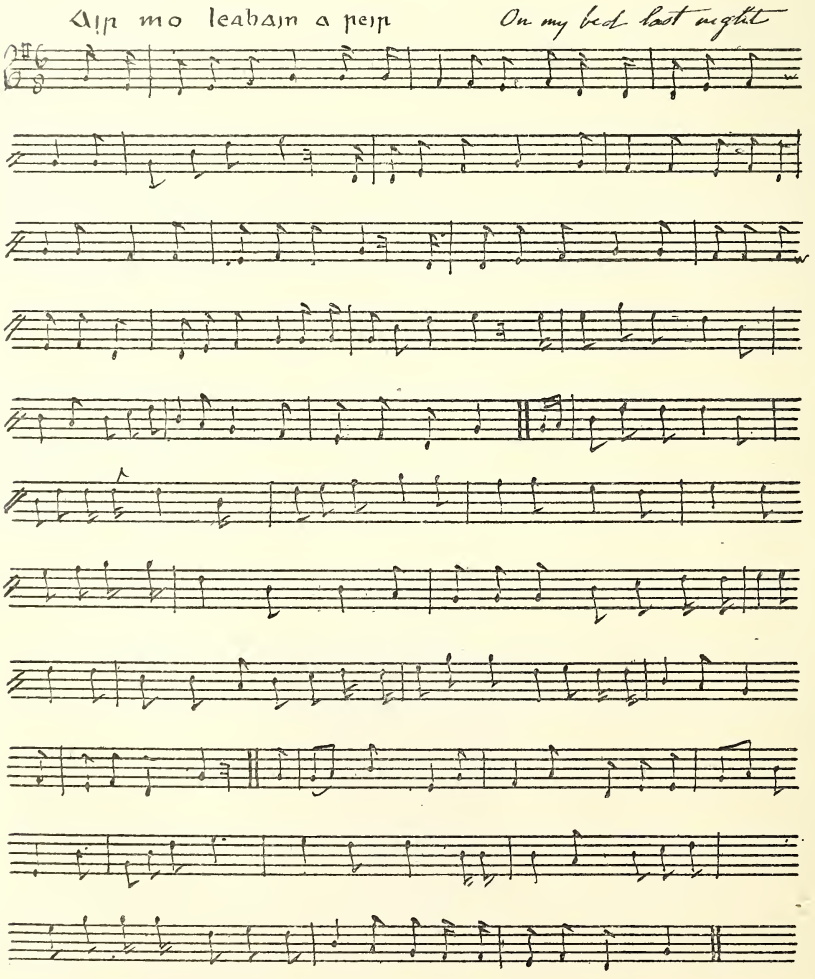
There appears to be no authority for Benn's supposition[1] that the pottery manufactory of Captain Lawson in 1698 was in close proximity to that just described. As Lawson was Lord Donegall's agent and tenant, it is much more probable that it was on the Antrim side of the Lagan. On the site of Coates' Pottery, adjoining the present Foundry, there is excellent alluvial clay at a depth of six feet, similar to a stratum near Cromac Street, where coarse pottery was made by the late J. Murphy.

[1] *History of Belfast*, p. 356.

Old Irish Air.

IN examining the papers of the late Robert S. Macadam, I have found his rough notation of several unpublished Irish airs, but no words, either Irish or English, are associated with them, and these are not in a fit condition at present for publication. What is now given was sent to Macadam by John Kelly, a clever man whom I knew as Sir Richard Griffiths' field assistant in his geological work. Writing on 20 December, 1858, he says, "I send you at last an old Irish tune I promised you in August. I got this from Pat Regan, a farmer near Listowel, in Kerry. I have some more of those old Kerry tunes at your service by degrees." Unfortunately this seems to have been the only one sent.

R. YOUNG, C.E., J.P.



The Belfast Poor's House.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

A SHORT time ago, E. W. Pim, the editor of the *Rise and Progress of the Water Supply of Belfast*, which deals so largely with the above charity, escorted Joseph M'Chesney and myself through what is doubtless the oldest and most interesting of the local bounties—The Belfast Charitable Society. One special object of our visit was to inspect an old iron chest, now disused, and lying in a cellar. Upon examining this chest, we came to the conclusion that it was similar in all respects to what is commonly called a "Spanish Armada Chest," and quite equal to the one at Dundonald Meeting-house, although in bad repair. It then occurred to us that the books of the charity might throw some light upon the origin of this old relic; accordingly, our guide, the hon. secretary of the Society, soon turned up the following entries from the minute-books :—

New Sugar House Office, [Belfast],
Thursday, 24th Novr., 1768.

Unanimously resolved that Charles Cunningham, present Secretary to the Committee, do receive out of the Iron Chest the sum of One Hundred Pounds, which Mr. John Galt Smith is hereby desired to give him and charge to the Committee to be accounted for.

Resolved, that it would be very useful and proper to have a new Iron Chest for the use of the Society imported from Holland, and that this measure be recommended to the next General Board.

New Sugar House Office,
Wednesday, February 1st, 1769.

It being moved that the Society will expect us to report our opinion relative [to] the expediency of selling their Government Debentures.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Board that it [is] best not to sell said Debentures at present.

Resolved, that this Board is of opinion that the Debentures shou'd be lodged in the Iron Chest (should the Society think fit to provide one), and that Mr. Hyde shou'd pay in the ballance of his account with the Society, whereby all their securities may be collected together, and their accounts brought into a narrower compass.

To the Belfast Charitable Society.

The report of your Committee.

* * * * *

5th.—We are of opinion it would be useful to have a New Iron Chest your own property provided, and the keys thereof given in charge to three proper persons, that so your Money and Securities may be safely deposited.

* * * * *

All which is humbly submitted.

New Sugar House, 1st February, 1769.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Tuesday, 7th Feby., 1769.

Present—John Galt Smith, Chairman.

Mr. Thomson reports that he has procured from Holland a New Iron Chest with three locks, the account whereof he will deliver at next meeting.

Ordered, that the said Iron Chest be placed at Henry Joy's, in the small closet adjoining his Dining Room.

Resolved, that John Callwell, John Galt Smith, and Henry Joy will be three very proper persons to be appointed Key Carriers, and that they be recommended as such to the General Board on Thursday next.

NEW SUGAR OFFICE, 11th Feby., 1769.

* * * * *

Ordered that the Secretary do pay Mr. Thomson his Acct. for the New Iron Chest which he produced, amounting to £8 17s. 6d. Pursuant to our Recommendation of the 7th inst. Messrs. John Callwell, John Galt Smith, and Henry Joy are appointed Key Carriers by the Society at their meeting on the 9th (7th?), and the Keys delivered to Mr. Galt Smith.

It will thus be seen that this chest was brought from Holland as late as 1769, quite bearing out the remarks of Thomas Drew in his article (page 106, vol. ii.) as to the more recent origin of these treasure chests than what was supposed. They evidently occupied the position of the modern safe. The present one is strapped with iron, and barred in the usual way, the inside of the lid being of ornamental ironwork. Its outside dimensions are—length, 43in.; breadth, 15⅝in; depth, 16in. This relic of the past is now about to be "done up" and restored to the Board-room instead of being sent to an old iron store, and thus preserved to its original purpose for years to come.

Not satisfied with this "find," we made our way to the fine old steeple of Ballycastle stone to examine the bell hung there, of the existence of which I was not previously aware. We tolled the bell, to the surprise of the neighbourhood, then carefully examined it, and slowly came to the conclusion that it was an old bell, and had a history. The minute-books were searched, and the following references obtained:

POOR HOUSE, 17th April, 1775.

Present—Mr. Laird in the chair, Messrs. Smith, Calwell, Joy, Stewart, G. Ferguson, Mattear, Bryson, Crombie.

* * * * *

Resolved, that an application be made to Mr. Portis for the loan of the Clock and Bell, and Messrs. Bristow and Stewart are requested to make the application.

POOR HOUSE, 24th April, 1775.

Present—Rev. Mr. Patterson in the chair, Messrs. Bristow, Joy, Calwell, Bryson, M'Tier, Crombie.

* * * * *

Resolved, that Mr. Bristow do apply for a loan of the Clock and Bell at the Vestry to be held next Wednesday, it being found that the application directed at last meeting was improper.

POOR HOUSE, May 1st, 1775.

Present—Mr. Bristow in the chair.

* * * * *

Mr. Bristow reports that as directed at last meeting he apply[d.] to the Vestry for the loan of the Bell and Clock and received them.

* * * * *

Ordered, that the Bell shall be rung at the following hours, viz.:—At 7 thro' the Summer and at 8 thro' the Winter in the morning; and at 10 and 4 for Breakfast and Dinner; and at Night at 8 in Winter and 9 in Summer.

It will thus be seen that the bell is ecclesiastical, and came doubtless from the old Corporation Church in High Street, then (1774) being removed. Why the request for the bell is called a "loan" I

cannot say. The Rev. William Bristow, then vicar of the town, was active on behalf of the charity, and he was the last to officiate in the old church and the first in the new one (S. Anne's), and so doubtless arranged the transfer and preservation of the clock and bell of his old church. All remains of the clock have long since disappeared, the present one having been erected by the late Lady Johnson. The bell is not now rung; but I hope the Committee will revive the curfew toll at an early date. The height of the bell is 19 inches, and its width at the mouth 21 inches. It is hung from the crown, and is rung by an inside "tongue," producing an excellent tone. The bell has no inscription but a slightly raised ornamental band on the outside near the rim. The tongue appears to be of iron. It is also in evidence that S. Anne's had no bell until 1807, for Benn says (p. 63):

> The Parish Church [S. Anne's] was receiving some attention in this year, August 27th, 1807. At a Vestry held this day in the Parish Church, it was unanimously resolved—"That the thanks of the Parishioners in Vestry assembled be presented to Mr. James M'Clean, for his care and trouble, voluntarily undertaken, in procuring an excellent Bell and Clock for the Church, in the choice and purchase of which the interest of the Parish was very particularly attended to."

In the Board-room, underneath the original tablet containing the charity list, which was also removed from the old Corporation Church, there is a gun with a flint lock, said to have been used by those appointed to watch the "new" burying-ground off Clifton Street, in order to prevent the newly-interred corpses being taken away by the "body-snatchers" of the time.

The following is a copy of the form which was required to be filled up by any person appointing a watchman for the burying-ground; but the duty was frequently undertaken by the relatives. The writer's uncle and his brothers watched over their father's grave for three weeks, taking the duty by turns:—

> I Hereby engage to be responsible for the conduct of . . . . . sent by me to watch the Remains of . . . . . in the Burying Ground belonging to the Belfast Charitable Society; and to make good to the said Society any damage which may be done by him, or any of them, during the period of their watching, to Tombstones or otherwise.
>
> Belfast, 18 .

I record these few facts, dealing with some interesting reminiscences of our city that have not been touched upon in the different compilations of local historical matters, in the hope that I may incite my guide over the old Poor's House to commence at once a full and complete account of this old charity, and the many interesting names of those who have administered its bounty, not to speak of some of its occupants, or the worthy place it has always held in the minds and "wills" of the citizens of Belfast.

THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF ARMAGH:

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ARMAGH NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, ON THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1860.

BY WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., VICAR OF LUSK.

LUSK:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
MDCCCLX.

In accordance with the promise made in the first number of this Journal, to republish some of the scarcest pamphlets from the pen of the late Bishop Reeves, the above invaluable paper has been selected as the first. The following notice, printed on the back of half-title of original, shows the well-known generous spirit of the author :—"Five hundred copies of this Lecture hav been printed, the proceeds of which, at half-a-crown a-piece, the writer intends to devote to the repair of the Round Tower at Lusk. Persons disposed to further this object by taking copies, can be supplied, post free, on application to the writer at the Vicarage, Lusk, County of Dublin."

The Churches of Armagh.

I AM not acquainted with any place in this island, so rich in historical associations, and yet having so little to show, and so little to tell, at the present day, as Armagh. Of course, when I speak thus, I have reference solely to its *antiquarian* condition; for otherwise it would be the grossest libel on steady improvement, and the results of princely conceptions, to ignore the features which render this town the most attractive in Ireland, and the acts of those two ecclesiastical superiors, one of whom converted mud hovels into stone houses, and the other, commencing with the

From a Photograph by W. Swanston, F.G.S.

FOUR CARVED PANELS FROM THE ABBEY OF NA FERTA, ARMAGH.

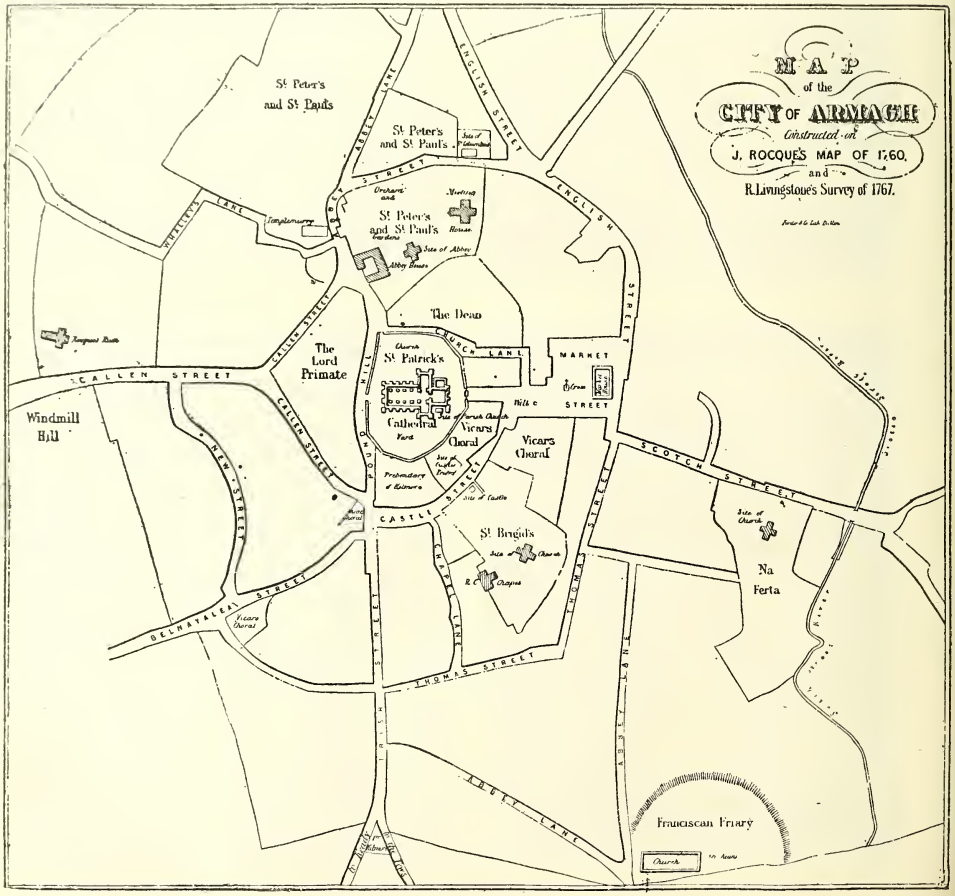
REDUCED TO HALF SCALE OR QUARTER SIZE OF ORIGINAL.

Presented to the Belfast Museum in 1835 by James Gibson, Q.C.

These panels are fine examples of Italian Cinque Cento work in white alabaster, carved and gilded. They probably formed part of an altar or shrine, and represent the following four subjects:—1st. The Flight into Egypt: on the lower bevelled edge of this panel are the letters N.D. = *Noster Dominus*, Our Lord, or *Nostra Domina*, Our Lady. 2nd. Christ sorrowing in the Garden: below are the letters T.T. = *Tribulatio Triplex*, the Threefold Agony. 3rd. St. Peter. 4th. St. Mary Magdalen. The initials as given above have been deciphered by John Salmon.—R. M. Y.

sacred acropolis of St. Patrick, has made Armagh, in munificence, what it has for ages been in jurisdiction—the primacy of all Ireland.

Many places in Ireland, of much less note than this, still afford abundant matter for the antiquary's contemplation and delight: as Glendalough and Clonmacnois on the land; and Devenish, Scattery, or Inishmurry, on the water. But then, their solitude, or insular position, has saved them, and rendered demolition a work of difficulty



(Reduced from Map in the Pamphlet.)

rather than convenience. Here, however, in a city, where space is limited, and condensation desirable, where perches are more valuable than acres in the field, antiquity must yield to the exigencies of society; and hence it is that out of nine churches which formerly existed here, two only remain, while, of the rest, the site is either matter of conjecture, or with difficulty determined.

When a church or abbey makes way for a dwelling-house or public building, the great object is to obliterate all spiritual association; and the old walls are only too tempting, as a hanging quarry, for the construction of the new. Thus see what contrasts arise in the lapse of time: St. Patrick's first church in Armagh is now represented by the Bank of Ireland; the Provincial Bank comes close on St. Columba; St. Bride's shares its honours with a paddock; St. Peter and St. Paul afford stabling and garden produce to a modern *rus in urbe*; St. Mary's is lost in a dwelling-house; and the Culdee Society can only be traced by head rent and bones to a region in the city, whence their successors are content to derive income, but where, in these days of luxury, and airy streets, they would be very unwilling to make their abode.

In the absence, then, of written documents (and it is greatly to be lamented that such a scholar and lover of antiquity as James Ussher did not, during his visits to his uncle, Primate Henry, or in his own primacy, while things were in a transition state, commit to paper what he knew or could ascertain), who can undertake to delineate extinct objects? A poet or painter may create and embellish, but the antiquary is placed under very stringent conditions. The ablest surveyor, without the help which Stowe may give him, would be sorely embarrassed were he required to give a ground-plan and elevations of St. Mary's parish church, and the three bishops' houses which afforded site and stuff for Protector Somerset's palace in the Strand; and, for the completion of which, failing materials on the spot, he carted down from St. Paul's a cloister and two chapels, throwing in as a makeweight St. John's Church at Smithfield, which, to save time and wages, he quarried in a summary manner with gunpowder.

Dealing, therefore, with subjects which, as effectually, though perhaps less wantonly, have been swept away, I must claim great indulgence when I profess the scantiness of my information, and bespeak the toleration of the gleaner rather than the wages of the reaper.

Without entering into a discussion of the writings of St. Patrick, or the exact date of his mission, I may assume it that there was one principal teacher of this name, whose arrival in Ireland is referrible to about the year of our Lord 432, and his death to the 17th of March, towards the close of the century. Among his early acts was the founding of a church at Trim, twenty-five years after which, according to the memoirs in the Book of Armagh, he founded the church of Armagh.

At that period the chieftain of the district was Daire, son of Finnchadh, whose *rath*, or entrenched abode, occupied the summit of the hill where the cathedral now stands, and was known in after-times by the name of *Rath-Daire*. He was a descendant of Colla Da-crich,

one of the three brothers who, at the battle of Achalethderg, in the year 332, defeated the men of Ulster; and having driven them into Down and Antrim eastwards, destroyed their palace of Emania, the site of which is your Navan Rath, not yet obliterated, and established themselves in the wide territory now represented by the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Louth, to which they gave the collective name of Airghialla or Oriel, and within which their descendants ramified into the potent families of O'Hanlon, MacMahon, MacGuire, and MacCan. The O'Hanlon line, which had the closest relation to Armagh, was descended through Niallan, whose name continues impressed upon your two baronies of *Oneilland*, and of this branch was the chieftain Daire, of whom I have spoken. Akin also was the sept called Clann Sinaich, which became paramount in the immediate neighbourhood, and produced that hereditary succession of primates, concerning which St. Bernard writes in terms of well-known censure.

Here then, about two miles east of Emania, the ancient seat of Ulster sovereignty, and on a hill, bestowed by a district chieftain who was sprung from the founder of a new dynasty, the missionary obtained a site, possessing great local advantages, for the church which was destined to become supreme in the ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom, and the origin of whose primacy may, in some measure, be traced back to a transfer of secular precedence. The eminence, then, known by the name *Druim Sailech*, which signifies the "Ridge of Sallow," and is rendered *Dorsum Salicis* in the Book of Armagh, occupied a central position in the high ground which bore the name of *Ard-Macha*, which is generally translated by *Altitudo Machæ* in the Book of Armagh, but sometimes *Alto-Machæ*, and sometimes, without the prefix, simply *Macha*, or *Machi*. In all these cases the designation is borrowed from a famous queen of fabulous antiquity and might; but whether from Macha, wife of Nevvy, who arrived in Ireland 608 years after the Deluge; or from Macha Mongruadh, who founded the palace of Emania three centuries before the Christian era, and was the only queen who ever wielded the sceptre of Ireland, or from Macha, wife of Cronn, the Irish Atalanta, who lived about the Christian era, the Dinnsennchus, or local mythology, which mentions the three, does not take upon itself to decide. There is no doubt, however, that the name, which was borne by several places, was commemorative of a heroine, real or supposed, whose questionable existence does not in the least affect the correctness of the etymology, but leaves "Macha's Height" as well accounted for as "Mars' Hill," which a sacred writer has endorsed.

I.—Na Ferta.

But, as a commencement to our ecclesiastical narrative, we will assign St. Patrick's arrival at Ardmacha to the year of Grace 458, and translate, literally from the Book of Armagh, the narrative of his early interviews with the lord of the place, and of his subsequent settlement here; premising, that under the marvellous and exaggerated, with which this story is overlaid, as one might expect in an Irish composition of the year 750, there exists, beyond question, a skeleton of réal history.

"There lived in the territory of the *Easterns* a man both rich and honourable, whose name was Dairi, and Patrick asked of him to grant a place for the exercise of his religion. And the rich man said to the saint, what place dost thou desire? I pray of thee [said Patrick] to bestow upon me that eminence which is called the *Sallow Ridge*, and there I will build me a place. Notwithstanding, he would not grant to the saint that *high* ground, but he gave him another portion in a *lower* situation, where is now the *Fertæ Martyrum*, beside Arddmacha; and there Patrick abode with his disciples.

"Some time after there came a horseman of Daire, leading his fine horse to feed on the grassy ground of the Christians; and Patrick was offended at this intrusion of the horse on his ground, and said, Daire hath done foolishly in sending a senseless animal to trespass on the little spot which he hath granted to God. But the horseman, as one that is deaf, gave no ear, and as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth, gave no reply: but letting loose the horse there, went his way for the night. But when, early on the following morning, he came to look after the horse, he found him already dead, and returning home in sorrow, he said to his master, behold that Christian hath killed thy horse, because he was displeased at the trespass upon his ground. And Daire said, then he likewise shall die; therefore go ye and kill him instantly. But scarcely was the word uttered, while they were yet going out, when a death-stroke fell upon Daire. Then said his wife, it is because of the Christian that this hath come to pass. Let some one go quickly, and let the saint's blessing be brought to us, and thou shalt recover; they also who went forth to slay him are countermanded and recalled. Accordingly, two men went to the Christian, and without stating what had happened, [merely] said, Daire is sick: we pray thee let something of thine be carried to him, if peradventure he may be healed. But St. Patrick, knowing what had been done, said, Yes, verily; and he blessed some water, and gave it to them, saying, Go ye, sprinkle your horse with this water, and then take it with you. And they did so, and the horse came to life

again, and they carried the water with them, and Daire was healed when he was sprinkled with the consecrated water.

"After this Daire came that he might do honour to the Saint, and brought with him a valuable imported cauldron, which held three firkins. And Daire said to the Saint, Thou mayest have this cauldron. And Patrick said, *Grazacham*. Then Daire returned home and said, The man is a fool, who hath not a civil word to say, but *Grazacham*, in return for the beautiful three firkin cauldron. Moreover, Daire said to his servants, Go and bring me back my cauldron. So they came, and said to Patrick, We must take away the cauldron. Notwithstanding, on this occasion also, Patrick said, *Grazacham*, you may take it away. So they took it away. And Daire inquired of his servants what the Christian said when they took back the cauldron, and they replied: He said *Grazacham*. Then Daire answered and said: *Grazacham* when we give, and *Grazacham* when we take away, surely this *Grazacham* of his must be a good word; therefore the brazen cauldron shall be restored to him. And this time Daire came in person, carrying the cauldron to Patrick, and said to him: Thy cauldron shall remain with thee, for thou art an upright and unswerving man. Moreover, I now grant to thee my whole right in that portion of ground which thou formerly didst desire, and dwell thou there. And that is the city which now is called Arddmacha. And they went forth together, both St. Patrick and Daire, to view the admirable and well-pleasing gift, and they ascended the height, and found a roe and a little fawn with her, lying on the spot where the altar of the *Northern Church* in Arddmacha now stands. And St. Patrick's companions wanted to catch the fawn and kill it; but the saint objected, and would not permit them: nay, he even took up the fawn himself, and carried it on his shoulders, and the roe followed him like a pet sheep, until he laid down the fawn on another eminence, at the north side of Armagh, where, according to the statement of those who are familiar with the ground, miraculous attestations are to be witnessed at this day."

Thus, we find that the earliest church founded at Armagh was that called *Fertæ Martyrum*, or the "Graves of the Relics," which, according to the ancient Irish Life of St. Patrick, called the Tripartite, Daire bestowed in this fashion: "I will give thee a place for thy church in this strong rath below, pointing to the spot where *De Ferta*, 'two graves,' are at this day; and there he founded a church." A monastic society was established in this place, and to it, I believe, the Tripartite Life alludes, when it says: "Now the manner in which Patrick measured out the *Fertai* was this, seven score feet in the *Lis*, 'or enclosure,' and twenty-seven feet in the great house, and seventeen feet in the kitchen, and seven feet in the sacristy: and

it was in this manner the houses of the Congbail were built at all times."

At this place, called *Ferta Martair*, Sechnall or Secundinus, a disciple and successor of Patrick, is described in the Tripartite Life as sojourning, in company with others of the saint's disciples.

That *Ferta*, in these instances, signifies "sepulchres" or "graves," we have evidence, not only in the combination *Ferta Martyrum*, but in a remarkable passage in the Book of Armagh, where Feirti Martar is given in the margin as an equivalent for *sargifagum martyrum*, the former of which words is a barbarous form of *sarcophagus*, and the latter the term which, in early Irish-Latin, denotes "reliques of saints." *Ferta Fer Feec*, near Slane, is said, in the same ancient authority, to be the place which "the men, that is, the servants, of Feccol *excavated*." As a local term, *Fert* is frequently met with in various parts of Ireland in this sense, either simply, as in the parochial name Fertagh, or, in composition, as in the well-known names Ardfert and Clonfert. The word, however, has also the signification of "a wonder," "a miracle," and thus it has hitherto been interpreted in the name of the church under consideration. Jocelin, whose life of St. Patrick was written soon after the English Invasion, renders this name *Festum miraculorum*, which interpretation was adopted by Ussher and Colgan, and has been locally transmitted by Rocque and Stuart.

Here it is said that Lupait or Lupita, St. Patrick's sister, whose painful end is narrated in the Tripartite Life, was buried; and the belief was current in the early part of the seventeenth century, that a body found here under peculiar circumstances was hers. Whether this church became a nunnery in the lifetime of the founder, after the occupation of the higher ground for his principal church, we cannot pronounce. Probably not, because the only notice of the place which occurs at an early date in the Irish Annals represents the occupant as a male. At 1078, the Annals of Inisfallen record the death of "Dubthach Ua Sochaind, sage *Priest* of Na Ferta at Armagh." There can be no doubt, however, that it had become a nunnery before 1430, for on the 25th of September in that year Primate Swayne wrote from Termonfechin to David McGillade, Prior of the Culdees of Armagh, directing him to procure redress for *Maria ingen McInnab*, Abbess of Ferta, in his city of Armagh, who complained that, although she had been canonically elected to the abbey or monastery of Ferta, and, after her regular profession, had entered upon her office, and had enjoyed undisturbed possession for some years, yet that certain persons had arisen to molest her, and withhold the revenues of her house. This is the only notice of the nunnery to be found in the Armagh Registers.

After the dissolution of religious houses, it was found by inquisition in 1612, that there were in or by the town of Armagh two monasteries, called Templebreed and Templefertagh. The late abbess or prioress of the monastery called Templefertagh was seized, as of fee, of the whole ambits and circuits of the said monastery, and of a certain parcel of ground lying around the same, and three tenements thereon; also of the half townland or ballyboe of Golan, and of all the tithes annually issuing from the same; also the townlands of Broghan, Kilfuddy, Lattecollin, and the two Drombies, with the appurtenances, in the county of Armagh (Ulster Inquisitions, Armagh, No. 3, Jac. i.). The premises in the town, with the tithes of these six townlands, which are situate in the parish of Lisnadill, were assigned in 1614 or 1615 by James I. to the Rector of Armagh, to build a parsonage house on, but owing to some informality in the measure, the royal intention was not carried into effect, and in 1616 they were granted to Francis Edgeworth (Rot. Pat. Jac. i., p. 355*b*), from whom they shortly after passed; for, on the 9th of January, 1619, they were re-granted to Sir Francis Annesley, one of the principal secretaries of state in Ireland (*ibid.*, p. 407*a*). But this contravention of royal bounty to the church was only one instance among many of the secular cupidity which prevailed in those days. The Ulster Visitation Book of 1622 states (the Rev. John Symonds, A.M., being then rector) that "the Nuns' Church in Ardmagh was granted by his Majestie to build the parsonage house upon, but for five years after Sir Franncys Annesley took possession, and intitled his Majestie, and payeth 26s. rent, notwithstanding the Lord of Cant. made an order therein for Parson's possession of that church." This usurpation by Sir Francis Annesley was persevered in, notwithstanding a letter of privy signet, of August 1, 1619, in which the Lord Deputy received instructions to make certain augmentations of the see property of Armagh, and further, "Whereas the late dissolved church of nuns, called Templefartagh, in the said town of Armagh, being appointed for a parsonage house, there hath been passed, among other things, by letters patent, as we are informed, to our trustie and well-beloved Sir Francis Annesley, knight, our principal secretary of that our realm, and his heirs: We require you, that if you find it just, to proportion a recompense for the same to the said Francis Annesley, which recompense and satisfaction is to be made by the Lord Archbishop, whereby the said Sir Francis Annesley may grant and surrender his estate and interest in the said church of the Nuns unto us, our heirs and successors, and that thereupon you make a grant by like letters patent from us, our heirs and successors, without fine, of the said dissolved church or nunnery, with the land thereto belonging, unto such person and his successors as the said archbishop shall,

under his handwriting, nominate to you." The provisions of this letter were never fully carried into execution. Primate Hampton, indeed, obtained by the consequent patent the Franciscan Friary and its precincts, which eventually were annexed to the demesne, but either he was unwilling to give to Sir Francis Annesley, at his own cost, an equivalent for what was to become the rector's property, or Sir Francis's demands were exorbitant, or his resistance insuperable. Something in lieu seems, however, to have been acquired by the rector, for the townland of Drumbee Beg, part of the nunnery possessions, with the tithes of itself and the other five, forms a portion of his endowment.

The site and precincts of this dissolved nunnery, being one of the two "Abbey Courts," or "Nunnery Tenements," which constituted "the Earl of Anglesey's Liberty in Armagh," were leased from time to time by Sir Francis Annesley and his descendants, ennobled under the title of Earls of Anglesey, until Mr. Leonard Dobbin, great-grandfather of the present possessor, about 1750, bought the unexpired term of a long lease, made to Dawson and assigned to the Rev. Mr. Martin; forty-nine years after which, his grandson, the late Leonard Dobbin, Esq., purchased the fee from the last representative of that ill-starred family. The premises contained about three English acres and a-half, being bounded by Scotch Street in front, the Primate's Demesne in the rere, the Scotch Street river, in part, on the east, and Prentice's Lane on the west. Its greatest extent is now traversed by Dobbin Street. Rocque marks the site of the church, which he calls "the place where St. Bride's Church stood," and fixes it at a distance of one hundred feet from the street, where Mr. Dobbin's house, known as the Bank of Ireland, now stands. The discovery of St. Lupait's body; which Ward and Colgan describe, took place here; and, in later times, Stuart records the finding of human remains, when Mr. Dobbin's house was a-building. John Quin, the mason, who was employed at this work, has a perfect recollection of the remarkable appearance which the ground presented when the foundations were opened, a deep and dense stratum of all kinds of human remains having been cut through in the process of excavation. The story also which was told of M'Kelvie the beadle, and the skull that was found where Mr. Barnes's house now stands, is familiar to many.

Rocque may be, to a certain extent, correct in calling this "St. Bride's Church," as the occupants were possibly of her order; but he is altogether in error when he transplants the "Temple Lafarta, or Church of Wonders," westward to the Windmill Hill. Stuart rightly objects to this neglect of the ancient statement that Na Ferta was situate to the *east* of the Great Church; and at pp. 511, 512, 514,

correctly identifies Na Fearta with the Dobbin holding; but, strange to say, he elsewhere (p. 598) professes his inability to determine its position, and conjectures that it was at the Abbey in the Demesne. To the position of this church, as *beside* Armagh, there is a reference in the Four Masters, where, at the year 1179, they record that "Armagh was burned, both Temples and Regles's, except only the *Regles Brighde* and the *Teampall-na-Fearta*," their exemption from the influence of the flames being due to their situation outside the range of the then inhabited town. It is to be observed that, in an Inquisition of the year 1666 (No. 22, Car. ii.) mention is made of *Templefartagh Street*, which appears to me to have been at that time the name of Scotch Street. The earliest instance I have met with of the latter name, is May, 1717. After this it occurs about the year 1730, in the old Corporation Book, now in the possession of Leonard Dobbin, Esq.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

HASSARD FAMILY.

Lord Belmore, on p. 125 of your last issue, supposes that the Jason Hassard who signed the certificate he prints was ancestor of Sir John Hassard. This, however, is not the case, as Sir John is descended from Jason Hassard, sen., of Mullymeskar, High Sheriff, Co. Fermanagh, 1676, who was attainted in 1689 by James II. as "Jason Hassart, sen., of Mullyvesker, Gent." He was a Crown Tenant in Fermanagh in 1678, and died in 1690, leaving a son, who was ancestor of the Hassards of Gardenhill, Co. Fermanagh, and Bawnboy, Co. Cavan (of which family Sir John is a member), and the Hassards of Waterford. The Jason Hassard about whom Lord Belmore gives some interesting particulars was my ancestor, and was *nephew* of Jason, sen. He inherited Mullymeskar from his uncle, and purchased the adjoining estate of Skea. His son, Jason Hassard, of Skea, succeeded his father as county treasurer, and married Anne, daughter of Col. Johnston, by whom he had three daughters—Anne, *m.*, 1772, Hugh Rosborough, of Mullinagoan, Co. Fermanagh; Rose, *m.*, 1766, Andrew Johnston, of Littlemount, same Co. (ancestor of Montgomery of Beaulieu, Co. Louth); and Nicholina, *d.* Jan., 1821; and a son Robert, J.P., Treasurer, who *m.*, 1765, Jane, daughter of George Nixon, of Nixon Hall, Co. Fermanagh, and had Jason and George, ancestors of the families of Desertcreat and Skea. There is a notice of Jason Hassard, High Sheriff 1695, in the Betham-Phillips MS. *History of Fermanagh*, written in 1718, and now at Cheltenham. If this document could be edited and published in the pages of this Journal, it would prove of very great interest.

H. B. Swanzy.

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NOTE ON AN OLD "SURGICAL" REMEDY.

In the country districts around Belfast, and probably in other parts of Ireland, there is an old and popular method of treating a complaint occurring on edge of eyelids—popularly called "a sty," or "stihan"—*i.e.*, by puncturing, or pointing at the little abscess with a thorn—yet firmly believed in by the peasantry. I have never been able to discover the origin of this method of treatment. Why the thorn should always be that of a gooseberry bush is peculiar. Sometimes one from an ordinary white thorn is used, but the former is preferred, and said to be more efficacious, especially so if the "sty" be pricked through a gold ring. In County Down, a gooseberry thorn is pointed nine times at the "sty," quite close, but not touching, and then the thorn thrown over the left shoulder. In England, the gooseberry bush first began to be cultivated in the time of the Reformation, from whence the plant was probably introduced into Ireland. Dr. Fernie, in his book *Herbal Simples*, states that the "gooseberry—*Ribes Grossularia*—gets its name from *Krusbar*, which signifies a cross, in allusion to the triple spine of the fruit or berry which is commonly cruciform." Could this have any supposed connection with its use? The subsequent treatment of the eyelid upon which a "sty" has appeared, or in those liable to the same, is to rub the part every morning with a fasting spittle. Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, remarks that "Lemnius says that divers experiments show what power and quality there is in man's fasting spittle, when he hath neither eaten or drunken, for it cures all tetters, itch, scabs, and pushes creeping sores. . . . Since the qualities and effects of the spittle

come from humours—for out of them it is drawn by the faculty of nature, as fire draws distilled water from herbs—the reason may be easily understood why spittle should do such strange things."

A "sty," known by the medical name of *Hordeolum*, is usually indolent in its course. The word, either "stye" or "stihan," is of Saxon origin, signifying arising or ascent. "To sty," as used by the poet Spenser, means to soar or ascend—

"To climb aloft, and others to excel,
That was ambition, and desire to *sty*."

In County Down it is also a custom to remove warts by rubbing nine knots cut from straws upon the warts, and then folding up the straw in a paper and dropping it on the road, when the person who picks it up will get the warts. Nine pins are also used similarly, and thrown away or dropped into some holy well or stone cavity. The surest way, however, to be relieved of warts is to rub them with a black snail, and then impale that animal upon a thorn. The wart withers away, as does the snail!

H. S. Purdon, M.D.

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THE HAMILTONS AND MONEA CASTLE.

*** At page 83, the Earl of Erne, in his article upon "Castle Balfour," says that Sir William Balfour's wife, Isabella, was "a Hamilton of the Glenawley family," or, more accurately, of the Monea family. This lady must have been the "sister Isabella Hamilton" to whom Archbishop Malcome Hamilton, by his will in 1627, left £10; and consequently his son, Hugh Hamilton, Lord Glenawley, and the latter's wife, Susanna, third daughter of Sir William Balfour, must have been first cousins (*vide* vol. i., pp. 199 and 201). I was not aware of this before.

On 15 March, 1689–90, Gustavus Hamilton was tried by court-martial at Lisburn for negligence in connection with the escape from Enniskillen of Major-General Macarthy, who had been taken prisoner after the battle of Newtownbutler. Hamilton was acquitted. (See Story's *Impartial History of the Affairs of Ireland*, p. 51.)

I find that, owing to the peculiar Christian name, I have (like one of my authorities—Bradshaw) also, and probably for the same reason, been misled into saying (in vol. i., p. 267) that the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, Curate of Enniskillen from about 1720–30, was a son of Governor Hamilton. The Phillips-Betham MSS. at Cheltenham, which I had quoted at p. 260, called a son of the Governor, who had "become a young Minister," *Ludowick*—no doubt quite correctly—although I thought it at the time to be an error. But I have learned from a privately-printed "Memoir of the Hamilton Family," compiled by Evarard Hamilton, B.A., that the Rev. Gustavus was a different person. He was a son of Patrick Hamilton, of the Ballyfatton, Co. Tyrone, family, Attorney-at-Law, who died in or about 1727, and of his wife Jane, and was born at Killeter, Co. Tyrone, in 1695, *i.e.*, some four years after Governor Hamilton's death. Having been curate of Enniskillen, he became vicar of Errigle Trough (Diocese of Clogher) 4 June, 1730, and obtained a faculty, 22 December, 1741, to hold with this living the rectories and vicarages of Gallow and Killclone (*near*, but *not* Laracor), Ballyroddan, otherwise Randonstown, and Ballyfeighan (all in the diocese of Meath). On the other hand, I find that Archdeacon Cotton, in his *Fasti Eccl. Hib.*, iv. 142, has this entry—"Archdeacon of Elphin, 172$\frac{2}{3}$, Louis or Lodowick Hamilton, B.A., collated Feb. 19 [W. Reg.]. He died in 1743." I have little or no doubt that this clergyman was Governor Hamilton's son. The families of both Hamilton of Ballyfatton and Hamilton of Caledon claimed a common ancestry with the Earl of Haddington in Scotland.

John, son of Paul Deane (Dane), seems to have been a Lieut. in Col. Wolseley's Horse Regiment, which was "broke" in 1698. (See *p. 126, lines 12–14.* Also, King's *Henry's Upper Lough Erne, p. 76.*) In 1730 he married Col. Corry's granddaughter, Elizabeth Auchinleck, and d.v.p. in 1742. He was then of Killyhevlin. Paul would appear to have married twice, and John must have been the child of his first wife (said to have been a Martin); as Paul married, according to the Enniskillen P. R., 18 Sep., 1680, Eliza Story. His son, Christopher, born 1684, was by this latter wife, as well as two older daughters, Mary and Margaret.

Belmore.

A '98 GRAVESTONE.

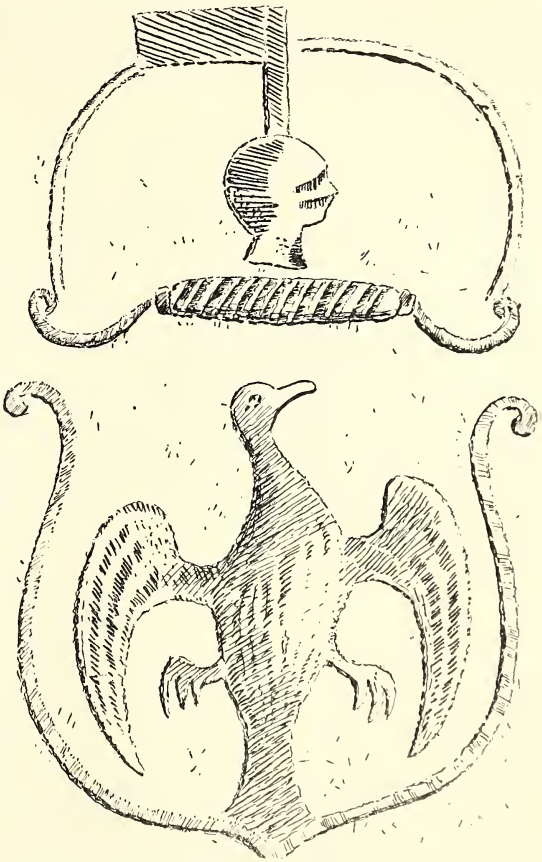
The following is a copy of the arms and inscription on a small gravestone in Derrykeighan graveyard, diocese of Connor:—

MEMENTO MORI.

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM DUNLAP,
Late of Priestland, who
Departed this life the 11th of
June, 1798, aged 40 years.

I have often been told by an old man (since dead) that Dunlap was hung on the big tree at Coleraine Church, having been deeply implicated in the movement of the United Irishmen. His friends obtained the body, and had it removed to the family burying-ground in Derrykeighan, eight miles distant. Priestland lies between Coleraine and Bushmills. My informant, who was a man of a most retentive memory, remembered the stone being several times painted green. The illustration is a copy of the arms engraved on the stone.

THOMAS CAMAC.



FAC-SIMILE OF ARMS ON DUNLAP TOMBSTONE—FROM A RUBBING.

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ANCIENT WOODEN SPEAR.

The spear here represented is shown for the purpose of gaining all the information possible concerning it. It was found on Friday, 13 July, 1894. A farmer and his servant were engaged in "making mud" in the lower or boggy portion of his farm, when, in digging, he felt the spade strike something. This excited his curiosity, and he determined to see what it might prove to be. He carefully dug away the soft turf till he had stripped its entire length, and there, at a depth of two feet from the surface, he found this wooden spear. This particular place is known in the district as "The Lough." Whatever grounds there may have been for giving it this designation must have existed in bygone times, for at present there is no lough to be seen. It is in the townland of Drumsnad, at the foot of Tonaghmore, and at the northern end of a glen which is about half-a-mile long.

At the lower end of this glen is situated the reservoir, or collecting basin, which for some considerable time has heavily taxed the engineering as well as the financial abilities of the Downpatrick Board of Guardians.

The spear came into my possession on 7 September, 1894.

There is, as may be seen, a little cast in the handle, which has at some time or other very nearly been broken in two pieces just under the blade. This mischief has, however, never been completed. It is quite enough that the spear has suffered seriously

since it was committed to its mother earth, and has lost a considerable proportion both of its weight and volume. It was cut and made from a single piece of oak. From the highest point of the "swell" in the handle, not only does the tapering differ one end from the other in its degree of diminution towards the extremities, but even the degree or rate of diminution is constantly varying as it approaches the ends. Indeed, I think it is safe to say that not a single inch of the instrument can be measured by a straight line. Its total length is 72 inches, and its mean circumference 3½ inches, the breadth of blade 2 inches. PATRICK QUAIL.

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NORTH AMERICAN IMPLEMENTS.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1893 contains a most interesting and exhaustive paper by Otis T. Mason on North American bows, arrows, and quivers, and the text illustrated by ninety-four admirable plates, some having a special interest for Irish antiquaries. Twenty-two of these exhibit in the most minute detail the mode in which the arrows were tipped, shafted, and feathered, &c. Among the one hundred specimens thus figured, there are perhaps a fourth having their tips formed of stone; in some jasper, in others chalcedony, obsidian, or chert or flint, and chipped into a triangular-pointed form very like our unbarbed arrowheads; but some differ from ours in having a slight notch in the opposite edges near the base, the function of which will be seen from the following extract, after describing the shaft and fore-shaft of an arrow from Arizona—"The head of jasper is inserted into a deep notch in the end of the fore-shaft, and held in place by diagonal lashings of sinew and mesquite gum." The lashings are shown in the figure passing across the notches. Some heads, however, have no notches, but all seem to be secured in the same fashion, and probably our early Celtic tribes used similar expedients. ROBERT YOUNG.

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A NOTICE OF AN INHABITED SEA CAVE NEAR BALLINTOY, CO. ANTRIM.

In July, 1895, my father and self made a brief investigation of the well-known caves in the chalk at the fishermen's settlement near the Coastguard Station at Ballintoy, which would tend to show that they were used as dwelling-places about Queen Elizabeth's time. The evidence for this is contained in the *debris* at the mouth of the cave nearest the Coastguard Station particularly, and which was partly cleared out to serve as a powder magazine by the late J. Herdman, who was killed, it will be remembered, by a fall from the cliffs some years ago.

This *debris*, which forms a bank at the mouth of the cave about six feet thick at the highest point, was cut through by a narrow path so as to enter on the level, thus exposing a good section of its structure. The base of the bank is only about five feet above high-water mark, and is composed of water-worn pebbles, mostly limestone, similar to the beach, but above this occur thin reddish beds of burnt ashes (like those of peat), with charcoal, alternating with brecciated fragments of limestone which have fallen from the roof of the cavern, intermingled with bones, shellfish, and some fragments of coarse pottery.

The woody base of the fronds of bracken *(Pteris aquilina)* are also abundant, and were no doubt used for bedding. Fish bones, principally vertebræ, are also plentiful. Some of the bones were kindly examined by Professor R. Cunningham, M.D. He pronounced them to be those of red deer, ox, sheep, and pig. I sent some of the pottery, of which there were two kinds, glazed and unglazed, to my friend George Coffey, M.A., M.R.I.A., suggesting that it was probably mediæval, and asking to have it compared with any samples in the R. I. A. collections now in the National Museum, Dublin. He writes, "There is nothing at the Museum to compare it with, as far as I can see. You are, I think, right as to the lateness of the pottery. I showed it to Dr. Frazer. He thinks the glazed piece may be Dutch ware of about Elizabeth's time. I should say that class of ware was in pretty general use, and not confined to Holland. The date he suggests is, I think, more or less right. The other piece (unglazed) at first sight looks older, but may well be the coarser pottery of the same period." It would appear probable that the caves were occupied at intervals, perhaps when the surrounding district was ravaged, during the many raids made from the Pale during the later Tudor period. Some of the other caves

WOODEN SPEAR FOUND NEAR TONAGHMORE, CO. DOWN.

may have served to house cattle, and the hunted Irish no doubt often feasted on a fat beeve or sheep.

"Thrust on a Tree and roasted whole,
Which, with their *Durgins* and *Madoges*,
They cut upon their greasy Brogues
For Trenchers, and did wipe their Brushes
With Napkins wove of Shags and Rushes."
(The Irish Hudibras.)

R. M. Young.

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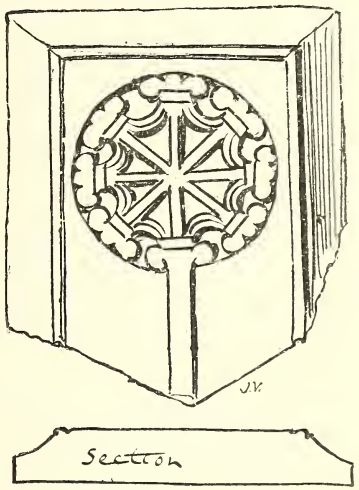
CROSS AT KILROOT.

Neither the late Bishop Reeves in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, nor the Rev. James O'Laverty in his *Diocese of Down and Connor*, make any mention of the small but beautifully floriated Cross still preserved in this ancient graveyard, although the other references to this site and its history are pretty fully recorded. The Cross here represented is sculptured on a small plain flat slab of sandstone, similar to those preserved at Moville, in the Ards, and was the covering of a grave or coffin probably of an ecclesiastic. The founder of this church, Saint Colman, who was also a Bishop, was doubtless buried here, as were many of his successors. At present this stone lies loose upon the ground, but it is hoped some permanent method will be adopted for its preservation. These sculptured Crosses are not so common in Ulster that we can afford to lose even one. In more recent years the living of Kilroot was held by Dean Swift, who resided there for a short time.

Francis Joseph Bigger.



INCISED CROSS AT KILROOT, DIOCESE OF CONNOR.

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ULSTER SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

In February, 1795, my great-grandfather, Captain Alexander Chesney, of Packolet, County Down, who fought for King George in the war of Independence, noted down the names of a few Ulster settlers which may now be worth recording. They were all settled in South Carolina before the war, and, unlike him, appear to have taken the American side. They were Presbyterians, as he was. Matthew Gilespey married Martha Chesney, and settled near Enora River, 1768, and left children. John Cook, married to Sarah Fulton, settled on the Packolet River, and left children. ——— Nesbit, married to another Fulton, settled in Waxhaws, South Carolina, and left children. Thomas and John Purdy, of Glenravel, settled in Pennsylvania. Their sister, Jane Purdy, married to Robert Chesney or M'Chesney, of Dunclog, County Antrim, emigrated with her husband and eight children to America, sailing in "the scow James and Mary from Larne," and making the passage in seven weeks and three days. From Charlestown they travelled in wagons, paying a penny a pound for the use of them. They travelled thus to Jackson's Creek, "stopping at John Winn's old place, now Winnsborough," and leaving the family with some Ulster settlers, "John Phillips, now Colonel Phillips," till a home could be prepared. A hundred acres of land were surveyed for the Chesneys, a cabin bought, and some land cleared, when a message came from John Cook, of Packolet River, 60 miles off, inviting the family to settle there.

"I proceeded there on foot," says Chesney, "there being no direct road. I was to inquire for John Quinn, blacksmith, on Sandy River, about 20 miles off; the first house I came to. Then to Ned Hill's, where I crossed the river in a canoe, thence to my aunt's on the Packolet River. The settlers near, being all

relations, gave me weight, and they soon found me a tract of 400 acres, which I had surveyed. I soon returned for the whole family, and we settled there."

This sketch of how a family, in almost tribal numbers, moved from Ulster to America, may be of interest to your readers. The rest of the MS. gives a vivid picture of the war, and the isolation of the writer from his kindred owing to his loyalty.

Y. T.

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BELFAST BOOK PRINTING.

The following notice of Belfast Book Printing appears in *A Tour in Ireland in 1775*, by Richard Twiss, London, 1776, page 78. "A few books have been printed in Belfast by one James Magee, in a much neater manner than in any other part of Ireland, both as to the beauty of the types and the fineness of the paper.

"These are the Miscellanies in Prose, by J. and A. L. Aikin (now Mrs. Barbauld); Poetical Essays, by W. H. Roberts; a Poem on the Immortality of the Soul, translated from the Latin by Mr. Jennyns; and Poems by Dr. Goldsmith. The author of the Letters between Henry and Frances pointed out a passage to me, in the 368th letter, in which it is said that this printer 'was a taylor, who, by mere dint of genius, made the types, the ink, the paper, and the press. He has retired upon an easy fortune, and has resigned the business to his sons.'" The above biographical information speaks well for the perseverance of an early Belfast printer.

Francis Joseph Bigger.

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The Report for 1895, of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, just issued, contains much to interest Gaelic scholars. An interesting notice is given of Dr. Pedersen, of Copenhagen, who has spent some months in the Aran Islands studying Irish. He has collected a glossary of three thousand words without exhausting the dialect. A great deal remains to be done in this direction in Ulster.

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In the *Farmers' Gazette* for February 29th, an interesting article on "Irish Herbal Simples," from the pen of Dr. Henry S. Purdon, forms a valuable contribution. The writer, although disclaiming to be a Celtic scholar, shows unusual knowledge of the various herbs used by our ancestors, both as vegetables and for their medicinal properties. No reference is made, however, to the Irish Herbals already published, particularly Keogh's, which contain very suggestive matter.

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THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, BELFAST.

This building, situate in Frederick Street, was built through the exertions of a number of persons interested in the education of the poorer classes, on ground granted for the purpose by the Marquis of Donegall. It was built in 1810, at a cost of £2,000, raised by a lottery and subscriptions. The system of education carried on in it was that called the Lancasterian, from the name of its founder, Joseph Lancaster, an eminent and benevolent member of the Society of Friends. The establishment of the National Board of Education superseded all other systems, and provided a thorough education for the children of the very classes which this school was originally intended to benefit. The master of the Belfast Lancasterian School, Maurice Cross, became one of the first secretaries of the Board of National Education, and one of the heads of the executive of the National system. In the year 1847, the year of the Irish famine, a new organisation was formed under a committee of ladies, which provided not only education, but food and clothing, and also industrial training. The following letter refers to the condition of the school in 1836, and is of much interest, from its references to some of the men of Belfast at that time :—

Cincinnati (Ohio), *20 Dec., 1836.*

Dear Sir,—I received your favour of 1st ult., inclosing a check upon the Philadelphia Bank, for which you have my thanks. I had also inclosed a letter from Mr. T. Andrews, of Belfast, respecting a certain trust for the benefit of the Lancasterian School there, which it appears now vests in me, being the first intimation to me that such is the fact. Mr. M'Cabe, the testator and original trustee, being long dead, perhaps sixteen years, it is rather surprising that I had not sooner been informed of the circumstance—nor is it less so when "the exertions I made in the original establishment of the school" were so well known to its present managers, as has been intimated

by Mr. Andrews. From this circumstance, have I not some reason to doubt that the institution has not been managed with that care and circumspection which is due one so valuable to a large portion of the population of our country? for had I died without having disposed of the trust in my will or otherwise, is it not at least problematical that the property would have reverted to the Marquis of Donegall, the lessor? and under this consideration have I not reason to fear that the institution has been in careless hands? and is it not my duty to be careful that the trust shall pass into the hands of those who are more likely to preserve and promote its interest, as well as to conduct the school upon those original principles upon which it was first established? Of the former, I think I have demonstration that they have been neglected; and for the latter, rumour tells me that they have been perverted or departed from; and from the present demand on me to convey the trust to persons of whose character and standing I am ignorant, I am induced to be the more careful to whom it shall be conveyed, lest by that conveyance I might give sanction to principles which, in common with the [Drenans] and the Tennents of former days, I laboured to controvert.

If the present managers have forgotten, or are ignorant of, the struggles we had in contending with bigotry and intolerance twenty-four years ago, I refer them to the *Plain statement of the rise, progress, and present condition of the Sunday and Lancasterian Schools*, printed and published by order of the Committee, and written by me, which they will no doubt find in the archives of the institution if they have been carefully preserved.

Mr. Andrews says that, owing to circumstances which have occurred between the Committee and a refractory teacher, the Committee have been compelled to the adoption of measures necessary for having the legal estate in the premises vested in new trustees, resident on the spot, naming four to whom I am asked to make the conveyance. Now . . . . Mr. Andrews is an honourable man, but of his person and character I am entirely ignorant. It strikes me, therefore, as neither prudent nor proper to convey away a trust affecting a property so valuable, as well as publicly useful, at the mere dictum of a person of whom I know nothing, and to persons of whose character and standing I know as little; for though I think I know one of the persons named, yet twenty years work great changes in men's characters and dispositions. If this communication had been made to me with the knowledge and by the consent of the managing Committee, the manner in which it has been done ought to be with me a sufficient reason to refuse. . . . . They should have furnished me with the annual report of the progress and state of the school; they should have accompanied that report with a formal act or resolution done or entered into at a regularly convened meeting of their committee, signed by its officers and members present; they should have given me the names of several persons from whom to make a selection of a trustee or trustees, and, if possible, of such persons as I might know. This would have been the mode which I would have suggested under such circumstances, and not relied upon the dry and technical order contained in an attorney's letter; as, from your letter, I understand Mr. Andrews to be of that profession. All this I would have considered necessary and proper for the government of the trustee at four thousand miles distance, and for more than twenty years unacquainted with the situation, as well to satisfy him that the conveyance as required was proper and necessary, as that the original principles were continued to be adhered to.

Having heard, in answer to my inquiries after the institution, that these principles have been deviated from, and that the Committee have been charged by another teacher not mentioned by Mr. Andrews with perverting the institution from its original intentions, it may be proper here to state what these principles are, viz.:—The schools to be confined to the instruction of children who could by no other means than a free school obtain education. To be equally free and open to the children of persons of all religious persuasions. That no book should be used as a school-book inculcating the doctrine or discipline of any particular sect or sects of Christians. That the Bible either of the English or Douay translation should not be used as a school-book, but that both should be given as premiums for proficiency and good conduct to the children of Catholic or sectarian parents respectively. That the teachers should abstain from all attempts at religious instruction, and from all religious rites or catechetical exercises relating to religion in the school or during its hours.

You will therefore, sir, please inform the Committee that those principles must be embodied in its deed of trust, so that I may be satisfied that they will be adhered to hereafter. I must also state that I feel it a . . . . . of the testator, the venerable M'Cabe, whose long . . . . . and devoted patriotism in being thus . . . . conveying away a trust so valuable, and as far as is in my power to promote and establish the principles to which he was so devotedly attached, by [retaining] the institution in the hands of those who are ready and willing to carry them out for the benefit of the objects of the Charity.

Being aware that I am now the sole trustee, and that my death, without having disposition made of the trust, might be productive of perhaps ruin to the institution . . . . . it in such a manner as to prevent such a result. In the meantime, I now suggest the names of a few old friends from whom, if living, I would select a successor or successors, and to them convey the trust on your next arrival in this region. Those are—Joseph Smith, Printer; Doctor Robt. Tennant; William Boyde, Vitriol Manufacturer; Robt. M'Cluney, Surgeon; Robt. Simms, sen., Merchant; Geo. Black, now or formerly agent to D. Ker, Esq. Let these names, or such of them as are living, be sent to me with their consent to accept the trust, and I will have the blanks in the deed filled with such names as I may select from them.

I also wish to be put in possession of the . . . . of the controversy between the Committee and the teachers, in a statement to be signed by them or some of the gentlemen I have named above.

I have thought it most proper, sir, thus to communicate to you my views and feelings on this subject, in order that you may the more understandingly confer with the Committee on your next visit to Belfast; but as to my signing any instrument of conveyance of the trust in the present state of my information, it is out of the question, as I must be satisfied as to the principles to which I have alluded before I sign any conveyance to any person whatsoever.

I would have answered your letter much sooner, but have for some weeks been so indisposed as to be unable to write.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

MOSES DAWSON.

JAMES STUART, Esq.,
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Endorsed—Letter of Moses Dawson of America, respecting trust deed for Frederick Street School.

20 Dec., 1836.

Answered by Mr. Cross,
14 Sept., 1837.

The "venerable" M'Cabe was the well-known Thomas M'Cabe, a leader in many of the political and social movements of the beginning of this century He, by his vigorous and courageous action, was the means of preventing Belfast having any share in the iniquitous slave trade. In 1797 he published a broadside about the affairs of the glass works, in which he was a partner. It was addressed "To John Smylie and Company, Belfast—namely, Waddel Cunningham, Charles Brett, Cunningham Greg, Robt. and Hu. Hyndman, Thomas Brown, James L. Kennedy, and the Publick." In it he says that he has lived in Belfast thirty-four years. His residence was Vicinage Park, now the site of S. Malachy's College.

James Stuart was afterwards known as Dr. James Stuart, the well-known historian of Armagh. His monument is in Christ Church, Belfast.

Maurice Cross who replied to the letter was afterwards Secretary of the Board of National Education.

CHAS. SCOTT, M.A.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any reference to archæological matters, particularly those of Ulster, will be reviewed in this column.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

The Parish of Taney: A history of Dundrum, Co. Dublin. By F. E. Ball and E. Hamilton. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd. 1896.

The editors of this book deserve the credit of having made their work one of the most complete Parochial Histories produced in recent years. The research requisite for elucidating the minutest details of the parish has been well spent, as a perusal of the work will easily prove. A district bordering on the Pale and that in close proximity to the metropolis cannot but have a history checkered with varying fortunes—now the English dominant, then the Irish, until the Williamite *regime*, when matters settled into a more permanent groove. One admirable feature of the book is the detailed record of the inscriptions in the old churchyard, extending over some twenty-six pages. This is a feature we would like to see more of in parish records. The biographical details relating to the clergy and churchwardens are also very full.

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Sung by Six—S. K. Cowan, J. H. Cousins, W. M. Knox, L. J. MacQuillan, W. T. Anderson, and J. J. Pender. Belfast: R. Aicken & Co., Ltd. 1896. Price 2/-.

This is one of the most artistically printed books of poetry Belfast has yet produced, and its contents are quite worthy of such a casket. It is difficult to choose, for merit, amongst so many aspirants to fame, where all are nearly upon an equal platform, yet we cannot omit to mention one that has affected us more than the rest—"Dundrum Bar," by Major Cowan. The first verse tells of the toiling fishermen sailing away from their little port never to see it again,—

"They sailed away with never a care,
Under the light of moon and star,
For the tide was full and the wind was fair
At Dundrum Bar.

"They sailed away with cheer and song,
Sou'-sou'-west, toward Annalong,
Where deep seas moan."

There is a boldness in the very striking ballad, "For England's Sake," that has an attraction, but some of its smart sayings are scarcely warranted by facts. "A Reverie" by J. J. Pender is one of the lightest and yet most attractive poems in the book, and augurs well for its writer. Its second verse has a cadence quite Byronic, although coloured with a local tinge.

"On the walls my grandsire's sash of green,
And it brings, with pride and tears,
Brave thoughts of fight, and the gallant sheen
Of the flashing pikes and the sabres keen
Of '98, and the 'might have been,'
And of how, in the later years,
My grandsire died in dark '15,
With Napoleon's cuirassiers."

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Fingal and its Churches. By the Rev. Robert Walsh, A.M., D.D., Rector of Donnybrook. Dublin: William M'Gee. Price 3/6.

The district lying to the north of Dublin is of extreme interest to the ecclesiologist, containing, as it does, such unique churches as S. Doulagh's, S. Nessan's on Ireland's Eye, and S. Fintan's at Howth, with the Round Towers of Lusk and Swords. Dr. Walsh has proved by his book that the history of the different parishes in old Fingal is quite as attractive as the architectural remains. No one should visit the district without this book, and we venture to say no Irish antiquarian should neglect to visit the churches of Fingal, and see for himself such a comprehensive series of early churches with many distinctive characteristics as cannot be seen elsewhere in the same area.

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Adamnani Vita S. Columbæ. Edited from Dr. Reeves' text by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, A.M., D.C.L. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1894. Price 8/6 net.

This is a work replete with deep scholarly research, and bears a high tribute to the learning and ability of the late Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, as well as great credit to its present learned editor. The introduction, occupying about a third of the book, presents to the reader a carefully annotated history of the time of Saint Columba, with much local topographical information. The chapters dealing with the Patrician and pre-Patrician periods are written with a full knowledge of the subject, and are filled with facts of more than passing interest. The Saint's education at Moville (Newtownards) is recorded, also his founding of Derry, for which he always retained a deep affection, as he said—

"The reason why I love Derry is,
For its quietness, for its purity;
For 'tis full of angels white,
From one end to the other."

The curious cause of his emigration from his native land is fully gone into, but no conclusion on this question definitely arrived at. Whether he went to Iona at the bidding of S. Laisren, of Inis-Murray, to win as many souls for Christ as the lives that had been lost in the battle caused by the dispute over the copy of the Psalter he had made; or whether he went with no other motive than that stated by Adamnan, and accepted as conclusive by Bishop Reeves, *Pro Christo peregrinari volens, enavigavit.* The latter is probably the more correct, for the Saint need not have left Ireland for a mere clan fight; such fights were common enough even between monastic communities, and, till long after, the clergy bore weapons and used them as well. The text itself is carefully explained in full and comprehensive notes, elucidating many difficult passages. Every Ulsterman, not to say Irishman, who studies such a work as this, will find himself amply rewarded by the light thrown upon the earliest period of Christianity in our island.

Owen Roe O'Neill. By J. F. Taylor, Q.C. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker. 1896. Price 1/- and 2/-.

This is another book of the New Irish Library, and sustains the reputation of the series. In the opening chapters of the book the interest is well sustained, and the celebrated siege of Arras glowingly described. As the history advances, however, the different details of the intrigues and plots of the Irish party in 1641 grow exhaustive, and one longs for plainer sailing, where the steerers are more straightforward and reliable, with a definite port in view. Well may the writer say, "Merciless and blood-guilty as Cromwell was in his Irish campaign, one turns with something like a relief from the paltry intrigues of Dublin and Kilkenny to the terrible destroyer of Drogheda and Dublin." The Papal Nuncio, with his pride and pageantry in the streets of Kilkenny, may have been pleasing to priests and women, but was mere empty show to soldiers with an arduous campaign before them—soldiers who wanted a leader, not a council. It was certainly not want of courage or ability that worsted this great Ulsterman in his efforts; it was faction that brought Owen Roe, the victor of Benburb, to the ground. It was Rory O'Moore and Bishop M'Mahon, both of whom had formerly worked with him, who declared him "a traitor and a rebel and a common disturber of the peace." This was afterwards confirmed by a general assembly of the confederate Catholics, eight assenting bishops being present. In the midst of war's alarums, O'Neill takes ill at a banquet in Derry, his mind fails him, and he passes away. "He talks of freeing Ireland first, and afterwards expelling the Turk from Europe,—glorious boyhood dreams on Tyrone hills flashing back after fifty years on the darkening intelligence of the great old warrior."

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Swift in Ireland. By Richard Asshe King, A.M. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker.

This volume of the New Irish Library followed fast on the preceding one. Jonathan Swift, Dean of S. Patrick's, has been biographically described by many writers—mostly, however, adversely to the reputation of one of the greatest intellects Ireland has produced. Never before, we believe, has Swift's life and works been so carefully weighed by a competent and impartial biographer, and a true verdict arrived at. Many incidents in the life of the Dean that appeared inexplicable to the ordinary observer, and many passages from his works that read equally adverse to the writer's reputation, have now been hung up in a correct light, so that their detailed harshness may be overcome by the general glow of charity and integrity. An enigma has thus been solved and revealed to the public, a revelation which will doubtless serve to place the learned and caustic vicar of Kilroot upon his proper pedestal. The writer incidentally touches on the Dean's love for "Varina," prior to his great life-mystery, his alliance with "Stella." Varina was a Belfast girl named Waring; her father was a tanner in our city, after whom Waring Street was called. At first Varina was unfavourable to the suit of the poor clergyman from Kilroot, "passing rich on £40 a-year," thinking him unfit for an alliance with her and her share of the prosperous Waring Street tannery; but times altered, and Swift got promotion, and Varina got older, and then it became her turn to court a little. But Swift was not to be caught that way. When he wanted her she could have had him, but since then he had tasted other sweets, and was even rude to the poor girl when she wrote to him. He told her he could do without her; if anybody else wanted to marry her he was welcome, for he did not. Anyway, she had £100 a-year, enough to take her out of such a "sink" as Belfast, or, if she choose to stay in that "sink," she had her mother and her Belfast society, of whom she appeared to be so fond, but for neither of which he had any fancy. The chapter dealing with Swift's political career in London, when he practically ruled the empire, proves him to have been a man of surpassing ability in an age when ability was not lacking, although morality was. The Dean shall ever be remembered as the first Irishman who had the courage to state his convictions in regard to the disastrous policy of the English Parliament in its treatment of Irish trade and commerce.

The Irish Novelist's Library. Issued by Downey & Co. London: 1896.

Four volumes of this Library have been issued—*O'Donnell*, by Lady Morgan; *Ormond*, by Maria Edgworth; *Fardorougha*, by William Carleton; and *Rory O'More*, by Samuel Lover. These books are tastefully got up, with an appropriate title-page, each one being very much enhanced by a portrait of the author, produced in an artistic manner. *O'Donnell* is perhaps Lady Morgan's best story, and has several scenes laid in the Glens of Antrim. The others are well known, and should be on the book-shelves of every Irishman.

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Ulrick the Ready. By Standish O'Grady. London: Downey & Co. 1896.

Since the publication of Froude's *Two Chiefs of Dunboy*, this is the best Irish historical romance we have had the pleasure of perusing, excelling however the *Two Chiefs* in its accuracy of detail. The stirring Elizabethan times in Ireland are described in bold, strong words suitable to the time and the men. No sickly sentimentality pervades its pages, but all are filled with the coursing blood of warriors and men of action. It is a common fallacy that the Spanish were crushed once and for all in 1588, when their Armada was annihilated; but the landing of their forces in 1602 at Kinsale, when the great O'Sullivan Beare joined their standard, proves conclusively that the suspicions of Elizabeth and her statesmen as to Spanish designs were fully confirmed by subsequent events. We cannot have too many such works as this; they brighten what is to many, the young especially, but a dull record of names and dates, and they throw a life-glow over the deeds of past ages. Would that Standish O'Grady might transfer the scenes of his next romance from Glengariffe in the South to our own Glenariffe. Not that the present work lacks local illusions, for the happy scene in the closing chapter, the marriage of Ulrick and his lady-love, takes place in Carrickfergus, of whose grim tower the lady's father, Captain Charles Egerton, was then the constable. With the author we may say, "It is not a story all in the air, but one rooted in fact." It has proved entertaining, and supplied some useful knowledge.

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The *Witness* for February contained a well-written biographical sketch of the Rev. Philip Skelton, A.M., from the pen of the Rev. W. T. Latimer, A.B. We understand this is the first of a series of such articles.

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Lately two monthly magazines have appeared in Belfast, both under somewhat similar auspices. The first part of the *Northern Patriot* appeared in October, 1895; whilst the *Shan Van Vocht* (edited by Miss Alice L. Milligan) appeared first in January, 1896. The pages of both are filled with Irish historical and local matters.

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The *Irish Presbyterian* for March contains a biographical sketch of the Rev. James Porter of Greyabbey, from the pen of his great-granddaughter.

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The *Belfast News-Letter* of 6 March, 1896, contains the report of a lecture by the Rev. Charles Scott, A.M., delivered before the Church of Ireland Young Men's Society, on the *The Commonwealth Vicar of Belfast.* This biographical sketch of the Rev. Lewis Downes, with the contemporaneous historical notes, is one of the most complete and exhaustive papers that has been written on this important epoch. Its mode of treatment must help to clear away many of the ideas, so prevalent and freely promulgated, in regard to the actions of the Covenanters and Independents in Belfast and district.

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The *News-Letter* of 29 February, 1896, contains an article from the same pen on the celebrated *Antiphonary of Bangor*, recently reprinted by the Henry Bradshaw Society. It is of interest to all students of Celtic Church history.

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The recent discovery of the foundation-stone of White Linen Hall, Belfast (now removed), caused considerable interest by its contents, which consisted of an inscribed copper plate, some copper coins, and a manuscript copy of the Ulster Volunteer Resolutions of 1782. Some discussion was occasioned in the local press by the reference to the Orange [Freemason] Lodge. We are glad to be able to state that this subject has been thoroughly and exhaustively dealt with by Andrew Gibson, first in the Belfast newspaper, and now about to be reprinted and enlarged upon in pamphlet form with illustrations.

Notes and Queries.

QUERIES.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Vesey Family.—I wish to discover *the origin* of the Vesey family, now represented by Viscount de Vesci, and from whom I find that I am myself descended. Lodge, in his *Irish Peerage*, tells us that a William Vesey came from Cumberland to Ireland about 1600, having married one of the Kers of Cessford ; but although I have made every inquiry in Cumberland, I cannot find that the Vesey family were ever known there, neither are these Veseys ever mentioned in Hill's *Plantation in Ulster*. The Rev. Thomas Vesey of Coleraine was son of William Vesey. I believe, or fancy, that he married a sister of Rev. George Walker, Chancellor of Armagh, the father of the famous Governor of Derry. This Thomas Vesey is often mentioned by Reid in his *History of the Irish Presbyterians*, in the times of the Commonwealth. His son was John Vesey, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. If any of your readers can help in this inquiry, I shall feel obliged to them.

DOMINICK BROWNE.

Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tir-owen.—A gentleman living in the city of Mexico, named Gonzalo O'Neill, claims to be descended from the great Hugh O'Neill, whose seal is in the possession of his father, the Marquis del-Norte. At his (Gonzalo's) baptism, in Spain, the Te Deum was played in the Cathedral in recognition of his regal descent. He would be glad to hear any particulars known in Ireland connecting his family with Hugh O'Neill ?

* * * *

The Skull of Thurlogh O'Carolan.—I saw it stated that, at the sale of the antiquarian collection of the late James Glenny of Newry, in Belfast, March, 1887, a human skull, said to be that of Thurlogh O'Carolan, the Irish bard, was sold. Would some reader kindly state where that relic is now located, and what ground there is for the statement that it belonged to the bard ? OWEN SMITH.

The Rev. James Porter.—The alleged crime for which the Rev. James Porter suffered death was intercepting and reading a military despatch. When the post-boy in charge of the mail refused to identify him, an informer was procured to prove all that was necessary. Who was the informer that supplied the evidence, and who were the officers that formed the court-martial by which this clergyman was unjustly condemned ? W. T. LATIMER.

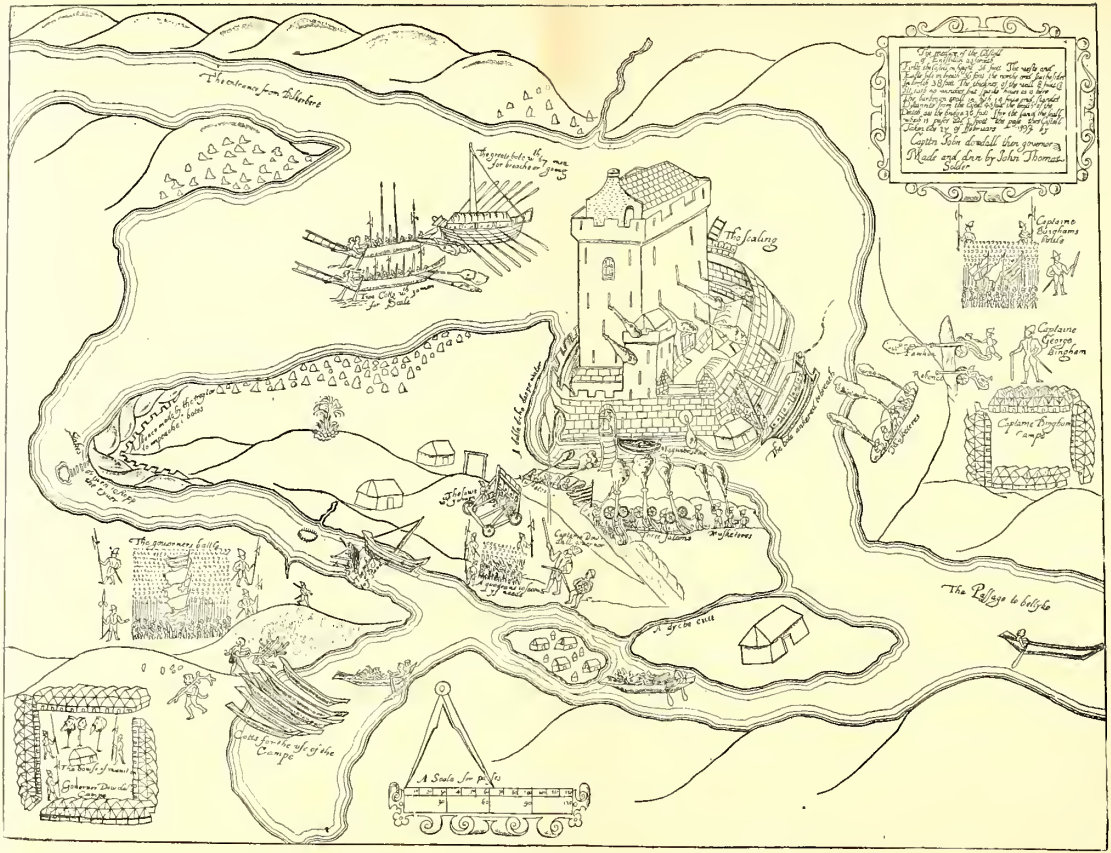
I should be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents could favour me by saying what relation to the Balfours of Castle Balfour (described in vol. ii., pp. 79–85) was the Balfour who was Rector of Macosquin during the Insurrection of '98. He married a M'Gawley. Y. T.

I am anxious to obtain information as to any superstitions concerning *Shoes*, and should be grateful if any of your correspondents would kindly favour me with Celtic or other superstitions on the subject. Y. T.

REPLY.

In reply to the query, page 143, vol. ii., I find Wirewatter was the old name of the estuary of the river Wyre, now represented by the modern port of Fleetwood. In old charts the river is named The Wire ; and there is an old saying in the locality, when speaking of anything certain to happen—"As safe as Wirewatter." Fleetwood was named after the owner of the estate—Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood. The first house was built in 1836, and there was no hamlet or village of the name.

L. M. EWART.



MAP OF THE SIEGE OF MAGUIRE'S CASTLE AT INISHKELLIN IN FEBRUARY, 1593-4.

ULSTER JOURNAL

OF

ARCHÆOLOGY

VOL. II. JULY, 1896. No. 4.

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Each communication will bear the name of the contributor, unless the Editors are expressly instructed to the contrary. The Editors and Conductors take no responsibility in regard to the statements made or the theories propounded by any contributor.

Yearly Subscription to the *Journal*, **5s.**, in advance ; postage, 1s. extra.

The first edition of Part I. has been entirely exhausted, so the Conductors have decided to reprint a few copies in order to meet the repeated applications that have been made by new subscribers and others for a complete set of the Journal. The expense of doing this has been very considerable, but it is trusted that there will be an increased number of subscribers in order to meet this expenditure. As a very limited number of Vol. I. remains in stock, it can only be supplied to subscribers for Vol. II. Price, 5s. ; postage, 1s. extra.

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All business communications to be sent and subscriptions paid to

MARCUS WARD & CO., Limited, Royal Ulster Works, Belfast.

Ancient Maps of Enniskillen and its Environs.

By the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.

PART I.

THE oldest detailed map of the Island of "Eneskillin" with which I am acquainted, or probably which exists,[1] is one "Made and dnn by John Thomas Solder," 17 Feb., 1593. The original is in the British Museum, and a copy, "Lithographed and printed in the Topographical Department, War Office, under the direction of Major A. C. Cooke, R.E.," is bound up with the Irish Historical Atlas, entitled "Maps of the Escheated Counties in Ireland, 1609, copied at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, Col[l]. Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director, 1861." I have already referred in my article in vol. i., p. 204, to the principle upon which these maps were made. They were not contrived "by the strict rules of survey," but by Inquisition.[2] I will first deal with the map of Enniskillen, and then pass on to portions of those of the three baronies, now called Glenawley, Tirkennedy, and Magheraboy, which will show the more immediate environs of the town, and which include Lisgoole Abbey, Old Rossory Churchyard, Iniskeen Island, and Devenish Island.

There is a preface to the Volume of Maps, signed "Hans

[1] Lough Erne and Eniskellen are shown on Dean Nowell's Map of Ulster (1576).

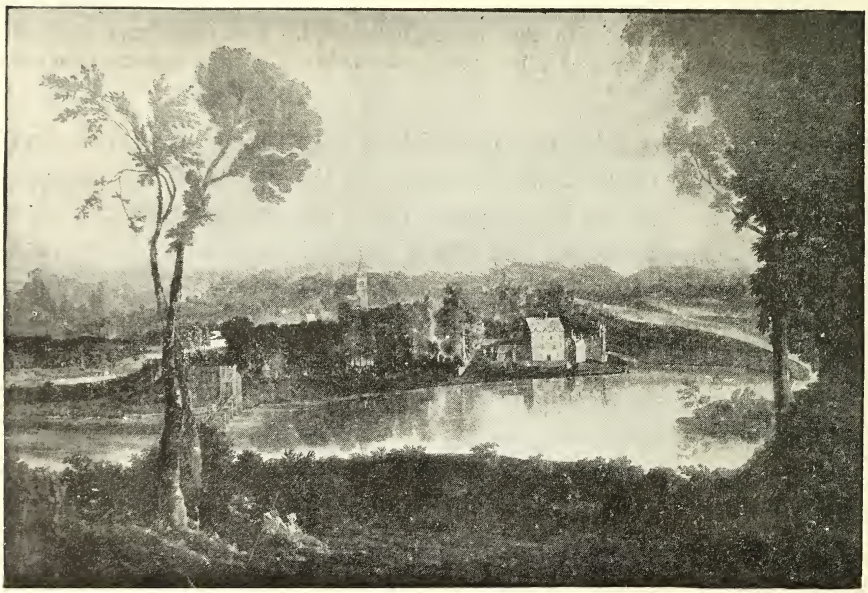
[2] Letter at the commencement of the Atlas—*Bodley to Salisbury, 1610.*

Hamilton," and dated "London, 16 Feb.," 1863, in which, after dealing with the Baronial Maps, the writer says—

"In addition to the Baronial Maps, as they may very properly be called, is a plan of Governor Dowdall's attack on the Castle of Enniskillen, which he took in February, 1693-4, copied from the original in the British Museum—Cotton MS., Augustus I., ii. 39. Among the Irish State Papers in the Public Record Office, there are copies of several letters from Captain John Dowdall and others as to this siege. In a letter from Enniskillen, dated 26 Jan., 1593-4, inclosed in one from the Lord Deputy to Burghley of Feb. 3, Captain J. Dowdall describes his intrenchments against the Castle of Enniskillen. In another of Feb. 2, inclosed in one dated Feb. 7, he describes the assault. There is also a declaration of Connor O'Cassidy of the manner of the taking of the Castle on Saturday, the 2nd of Feb. And in a letter from Dowdall to the Lord Deputy, dated 7 Feb., inclosed in one of Feb. 16, he makes a report of the siege and taking of the Castle, and encloses a plan of the Fort of Enniskillen, with the breach, batteries, his own camp, and Captain George Bingham's camp, and a barricade made by Maguire 'for impeaching of our boats.'"

On comparing this map of the island with that of Enniskillen on the Ordnance survey, it will be seen that the points of the compass are reversed. The old map shows that, as might have been expected in the month of February, and in a winter when there had been much rain, the "Broad Meadow" as it is called, to the south of the town, was flooded and under water, as well as "Castle" or "Sally" island. The passage towards "bellyke" [Belleek] (*i.e., down stream*) is drawn in rather too westerly, and that towards "Belkerbert" [Belturbet] in too easterly a direction. The Castle is where the Castle Barracks now stand. Its ditch, as well as the other marked a "dyche cutt," have both been filled up. The island formed by the latter, with a hut on it, corresponds with the main barracks and barrack yard. The existing West Bridge is nearly opposite the spot where the words "Three falcons" and "Musketeers" are marked on the island. Captain Bingham and his "campe" are on the top of the hill where stands the Military Hospital. His "Musketeres," "Robonet" and "Fawkon," are firing across the Sligo road. The island at the bottom of the map is "Cherry" or "Piper's" Island. The *Scale* is about the site of the Workhouse (in Cornegrade). "The Governour's Battle" is on the Fort Hill, and "Governour Dowdall's campe" is lower down, between the Fort Hill and Mill Street. This map of the islands is a nearer approach to an accurate one than any one of them as shown on the Baronial Maps. So much of the Island of Enniskillen as is shown out of water may be said to be now built over, except for some gardens, and a couple of small fields where are depicted "*Captain Dowdall, Governor*," and "*a quandrant to second yf neede.*"

There is a hill between the Governor and the Castle. The little island adjoining the "stakes driven to stopp the ryuer" is "Inis-Cethlen" [Enniskillen Island], now surrounded by a retaining wall and planted; but lately incorporated with the mainland by filling up the river to the east of it. According to the O.S. map, the area of these Islands is as follows:—The Main Island, 68a. or. 16p.; Cherry or Piper's Island, 1a. 1r. 19p.; Enniskillen Island, 13p.; Castle or Sally Island, 3a. 2r. 37p. The measurements given in this paper are *Statute*, unless



THE WEST BRIDGE, ENNISKILLEN, IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

From a Painting in the possession of the Earl of Enniskillen. *(See page 229.)*

stated to be *Irish*. The east bridge crosses a few yards below the little Inis-Cethlen Island, and bears a little more north-easterly than the stakes did. The Dublin road curves sharply to S.E. directly it has crossed the bridge. The bay, in which are shown "Cotts for the use of the Campe," is that which abuts on the narrow piece of land between it and the Racecourse Lough, which lies between where the Mills afterwards stood and the scene of the Battle of Cornegrade or

Kilmacarmick, which was to take place in 1689, nearly a century later than this siege in 1593.

Before giving the documents quoted above, I may summarize from the Calendar of State Papers (Irish series), somewhat by way of introduction.[1]

On 4 Jan., 1593–4, we find Sir R. Lane writing from Dublin to Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State:—

"Maguire is at Enniskillen, and hath 600 or 700 beggars with him, and looketh for a great many more in the season of the year, out of Scotland." Then on 10 Jan., the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam writes to Burghley, "The traitor Maguire weakeneth daily." On 15 Jan., the Lord Deputy writes to the Privy Council, "Maguire's greatest stay is the Castle of Enniskillen, in an island in the great Lough." There had been a great deal of rain this season, more than the Lord Deputy has known. On 30 Jan., the Deputy writes again from Dublin to Burghley of a Resolution of their Lordships (? the Irish Privy Council) to *take in* [to allegiance] more of Maguire's followers, and for further proceedings with Maguire and O'Donnell, also of the fortifications to be erected at Enniskillen, Clonies, and Belleek. He encloses in the above a letter of 4 Jan., from Cavan, from Robert Newcomen to the Lord Deputy and Council, who hears that the Governor (Dowdall)[2] with the forces of Castle Enischey,[3] and with the companies of Captains Sentleger, Willis, and Fuller, hath taken a prey of 900 cows from Maguire, and to-morrow he falleth down with all his forces into the lower loughs hard by Maguire's Castle of Enniskillen, where he hopes to perform some service. Maguire himself followeth after them with 50 kerne.[4] On 4 Feb., Sir Geffrey Fenton writes from Dublin to Burghley about the siege of Enniskillen by Captain Dowdall. He encloses a letter of 27 Jan., from Robert Newcomen, saying that Captain Dowdall has made some battery in the walls of Enniskillen. Maguire went lately to O'Donnell, "who prayed him not come near him for fear of procuring his undoing."

On 3 Feb. the Lord Deputy writes to Burghley of the contrary winds. If 2 or 3 companies of fresh men might have been erected for 3 or 4 months, it would have encouraged the soldiers in Fermanagh. He encloses a letter from Athlone, from Sir Richard Bingham, who "desires to know the purpose intended for Maguire. It would be a great indignity to the State to take in so arrant a traitor."

On 12 Jan. there is a letter from Castle Inische from Dowdall to Sir Robert Bingham, asking him to send Captain George Bingham, with two companies, to come to the borders of Fermanagh, on Connaught side, on 23 Jan., and then to draw towards Enniskillen. Then we have a letter from Manus M'Shane O'Rourke to Sir Richard Bingham, saying, "I sent down to spy upon Maguire according to

[1] State Papers (Irel.), Eliz., 1593–4, vol. 173.

[2] Afterwards Sir John Dowdall.

[3] I think that Castle Enischey must have been the castle shown in the 1609 Atlas, or an island in Loughoutre, Co. Cavan, and called Cloughoutre (Cloughouter).

[4] *i.e.*, Irish soldiers.

your instructions unto me, and do wish that your worship's forces would come now to do service upon him, for he is not above 500 men in all; and I will guide Captain George Bingham where there are a number of cows hard up on the lough. They look for Scots and Sorley Boy M'Donnell's son with more strength out of hand. Your worship shall have no better time to spoil them, and I will come with my force to meet Captain George where he will appoint. Their cows are kept most in the islands, and along the lough side."

The next letters are those alluded to above, and I give them in full, together with O'Cassidy's declaration. The first letter from Captain Dowdall, of 26 Jan., 1693–4, runs thus[1]:—

"Right Hono: I had a draught the 18 of this instant moneth uppon the Traitors uppon the Logh on Ulster side, below Iniskellen, and was guided by the messing^{r} that yo^{u} sent me, who discharged his dutie honestlie at the wch tyme we tooke 700 cowes from the Traito^{rs}, and putting out a troope of loose shott Maguire came in a cott towardes them, thinckinge it had bene his owne companie, but discovered by a shott, and soe fledd, and twoe of his men in the same cott were slaine, and at wch tymes we tooke a sconce, and wthin a small Logh, and put the defend^{ts} to the sworde, and burned the same. Cap^{en} St. Leger's companie came unto us, and Cap^{en} Willies, and Cap^{en} Fuller wth their companies, leaving a guarde at the Cavan; and also were at the taking of the prea. The 24 daie we passed Iniskellen, where we were provoked to land men by reason of certein sconces and stakes wch they had made to hinder the passing of o^{r} boate, wch night wee did incamp right over against them. The 25 we intrenched and placed o^{r} shott wthin one calyver shott of the Castle, and the same night we placed o^{r} three Faukonets, and had iiii boats wth them before the writinge of this lre [letter], upon their battlem^{ts} and higher fights, the ordynñce being of small force, yet I trust that God will blesse o^{r} accons, and o^{r} canoniers of small skill. All o^{r} prea wee keepe for victuells. Our companies here I assure you are verie weake, and yor Hono^{r} [The Lord Deputy] I hope will take order that they maie be relyved to gather their strength, as you shall understand their state more in my next lre. Wee had an intent to scoure the Logh donewarde, but wee were prevented by their insconcem^{t}, wch wee did surprise, and were loth to forgoe them. I had notice that Sr Richarde Bingham would come wth 200 men on thoth^{r} side, but as yet he is not com. I have taken in sundrie p'sons upon yor Ho. direccons, and o^{r} bysnes hath been such that I could not well make my booke orderlie, but y^{t} shall be made and sent by the next. Thus moste humbly taking leave, I comitt you to God. From o^{r} camp at Inishkellen this xxvith daie of January, 1593, Yo^{r} Hono^{rs}, &c.,

"JOHN DOUDALL."

[Endorsed] "A copie of Cap^{en} Dowdall's lre of the 26 Januarij, 1593, rec. primo February, 1593."

The next letter is dated Feb. 2. It is No. 19 (I.), and runs as follows:—

"Righte Honable my approved good Lo: the 9 daie of o^{r} seige of Eniskillin, wee did assault the said Castle by boates, by engins and by sapp, and by scaling, and gott the Barbican, and after had the Castle, wch Castle is nowe (o^{r} good God

[1] State Papers (Irel.), Eliz., vol. 173, No. 17, iv.

be praised) in her Ma^ts hand, with smale losse. Nowe I do intend to p'cede in ransacking of all their sconces they have in their Loughes and Ilands wheresoever, and that I hope, w^thin these 10 daies, they shall not saie they have anie one thing in Fermanaghe, that they holde against her Maties pleas^r. For them that have her Ma^ts word by yor hono^rs direction, I have not that leasure to make upp their bookes to send unto yor Lordship. But I will do it as soone as I maie. At wch time I will certefie yor Hono^r of all o^r p'cedings in p'ticuler. The 30 daie of Januarij, Sr Richard Bingham sent 300 soldio^rs and kern on the othside of the Loughe undre the conduct of Cap^en George Bingham. My good Lo: o^r companies here are verie weoke, not hable to continue in the field anie longer, wherefore I moste humblie praie yor Lo: that there maie be some oth^r companie or companies sent into these parts, untill such time as these men may be gotten to some good place to releive themselves, and gett them apparell, whereby they maie gath^r their full strength. If it maie be to yor hono^rs good liking, I will put into the ward of Eniskillin thirtie of o^r companies, Tenn out of everie companie, and I will laie upon the cuntrie for the defence thereof. Fuller's companie to lie upon the creaghts of the said cuntrie, and to be borne by them wch I do think wth the help of the Loughes and Ilands wilbe sufficient for their defence, untill Marche be past. Maguire his force is viii horsemen and sixteen footemen, and they were of late at Cloghan in Tirone. Thus praieng yor hono^rs spedie answere, I moste humblie take leave. At the Castle of Eniskillin, the first daie of o^r entrie being the second of Februarij, 1593.—Yo^r Hono^rs to be commanded,

"JOHN DOWDALL."

[Endorsed] "A copie of Cap^en Doudall's letter."

Next comes No. 19 (III.). The declaracon of Conno^r O'Cassidy, late messing^r to the Trayto^r Maguire, touching the taking of the Castle of Iniskellen.

"The said Conno^r saieth that on Satturdaie, the second of February, Cap^en Doudall attemptinge soundry meanes to take the Castle of Iniskellen, did bestowe one houndreth men in the greate boate (wch he caused to be covered with hurdells and hides), and amongst them this Conno^r, who did guid them close to the wall of the Barbicane, where wth pykeaxes and other instrum^ts they made a breach and entered the said Barbicane, uppon wch entree the warde of the castle betooke themselves for their safetie to the castle, but beinge threatned by the Cap^en and such companies as entered to be blowen upp wth poulder unless they did submit themselves, they p'ntly [presently] sett open the dores of the castle and came forthe, and yelded, being in number xxxvi fighting men, and of women and children about 30 or 40. There was not one souldio^r of all the companies killed by the warde, but onelie twoe hurt by their shott. He saieth he came from thence on Sunday last, and left the Cap^en and his companions there. This Conno^r is the messinger that brought the lres from Cap^en Doudall."

[Endorsed] "A copie of the messinger's Declaracon, 2 February."

The last paper of the series is a letter from Dowdall, No. 35 (I.).

"Right Ho: and my verie good Lo: The 23 daie of Januarij, having o^r boats, ordinance, munition, and victells soe necessarie as wee could in that quantitie that wee might, wch was small, we marched forward towards Iniskellen, and in o^r way came to the camp, where I did appoint Cap^en St. Leg^r, Cap^en Wyllies', and Cap^en Fuller's companies, and the next daie we came before the castle, where wee

did incamp, and the 25 day we did intrench aboute the said castle, and placed the said night 3 faucons, and the next daie we battered their spikes, flankers, and upp fights. The 29 daie Cap^en George Bingham came uppon thoth^r side, where I mett him, and prickt oute his campe, and assigned his trenches to lay his small shott, and placed 3 Gabyons, betwene the wch I placed that night the Fauconet, and the Rowbenet to flancke from that mount [this would be the hill where the military hospital now stands] the inner syd of the Barbicane, to defend o^r assaultants. The fine [? end] of Januarij wee made o^r boate wth a deck foorth and of [? fore and aft] and placed uppon that hurdells and hides upon the same to the proff of musket, and alsoe we prepared an engyn of tymber to be dryven uppon wheeles unto the gate, and skaling ladders. The second of this instant wee elected oute of ev'y companie vii men of good sufficiency besydes the Cap^en of the boate, maryners, and rowers, wch made iii^xx iii men [three score and three men] and we had iii^xx of like eleccion, which stood in a squadron uppon the Iland to second them (as I should have said before) having never a good canonyer, and the engyner sent being sicke. Three gentlemen of my companie, one named Thomas Browne, I made him Cap^en of the boate, and alsoe was forced to use him as canonyer to batter, lykewyse George Flower as a Canonyer, and alsoe Robt Hewes for a canonyer on the further side, wth Fauconet and Robbenet. These 3 made soundrie good shott and slew certein men, through their spikes. I found out a sufficient man named Henry Harp, one of Sr George Bourchier's companie, and alsoe one Randoll Eggerton, one of Sir Henry Wallop's companie, whom I did imploy as engyners: Delyv^ring them crowes of Iron, and other Instruments, and caused them to mak a shoore, assigning them in the Barbicane where they sholde myne through the wall to mak a breach where five men might enter on front [? abreast], wch thing they did verie sufficientlie p'forme w^thin one hower and halfe, all wch tyme wee laied uppon them wth ordynance and small shott, and killed xi of them through their secret fightes, and soe the boates arrived, landing her men at the breach, and twoe cotts landing men on the other side with skaling ladders, soe made their entrie through the breach, and the rebells sett twoe houses on fyre w^thin the Barbicane, wch made o^r men retract during the furie of the fyre, in wch tyme they burned the water gate, and the fire being somewhat staied, they most valiantlie made their entree at the breach and water gate, and alsoe opened the bridge gate, and beat upon the spikes and the dore of the castle, and entended to fyre the same, uppon the wch the rebelles craved a plee [parley]. I heard them, and gave lyfe to Hugh o Lennane, being Constable, Owen O'Neill, Cormak M^c ne granye, Teige McMahowne, a Mounster man, whoe after thought to have made a scape, but Cap^en Fuller pursued and killed him. There was within the castle xl shott, iii^xx ablemen, in all sorts twoe hundred. There was put to the sworde about cl.[1] The castle is verie strong, for it is in thickness of good wall vii foote, and soundrie secret fights w^thin it of great annoyance uppon the Barbicane. These five men aforesaid I have made them sure p'misse in reward of v^li [£5] le peece wch I hope yor Ho: will p'forme them. The 4 of this instant, Connaght-soldio^rs dep'ted, being towards iii^c. The vth daie I passed downe the Logh wth the greate boate under sail, and iiii cotts furnished wth souldio^rs, and scoured the Ilands on both sides the Logh unto the lowermoste Ilands towardes Bealicke. Cap^en Fuller had 3 cotts in chace, and myself following him verie short, he tooke iii cotts, drowned soundrie, tooke the heads of 3 gentlemen, the Chief was McCaphry his son, whoe was slaine in Connaght. And uppon a woody poincte lyeing into the Logh was Maguire wth a small companie, uppwards from Belike some vi miles

[1] If O'Cassidy was correct in his estimate of the numbers in the castle, this must have been an exaggeration.

upon Ulster's side.[1] The night falling we could not followe him; more than these wee see neith^{r} man, woman, nor child in all that p'tes. The 6 day and forwarde we are reedifieng the gates, stopping the breaches and makinge the house wardeable, laying in vittells and p'vision for 30 men for ii or iii moneths (that is to saie) Ten of Sr George Bouchier's companie, five of Sr Henry Wallopp's, five of Sr Henry Bagenall's and x of myne owne, wth a gente of my companie named *James Eccarsall*, a man of good sufficiency, constable of the same. These being finished, I doe entend to drawe towardes a Loghe on the borders of therles [the Earl's] countrey, where there is a sconce, and a strong house of John e Varre wthin the said Logh [? Lough Melvin], wch wth God's help, wee doe intend to supprise. And as I wrote in my last lre the trayto^{rs} beinge fewe in companie, and o^{r} companies small and weake, by reason of their long lyeng in camp, I shall be forced to draw towardes the Cavan, and from thence disp'se them to their soundrie garrisons, unless yor Ho: command the contrarie, and to leave iii^{xx} of Willies' and iii^{xx} of Fuller's uppon the creats of the p'tected ["protected"] in Fermanagh to defend them, and to follow the Traito^{rs} for the space of twoe monethes, at the end of the wch I doubte not but yor Hono^{rs} presence will establish all the North in good peace, consideringe the soddaine fall of the Trayto^{rs}. These being all p'fected, I will make my repaire unto yor Hono^{r}, at wch tyme I will make the state of these ptes more known unto yor Hono^{r} at large, and at thend of these twoe monethes, o^{r} soldio^{rs} being soe relyved wilbe stronge, and able to answere anie other cause of service. The greatest number of the gentlemen and inhabitants of Fermanagh are com in from the Traito^{rs}, and promisse their loyaltie and they have d d their pleages. At my coming I will bring their books, whereby they may have yor Hono^{rs} p'teccon, as they have yor Hono^{rs} worde by me. A servante of myne presented unto [me] a p'fect plott of the castle of Iniskellen, and the siedg thereof, wch I have sent you here inclosed, whereby yor L: maie understand it more p'fitly. Thus moste humblie takinge leave, I comitt yor Hono^{r} to the tnicõn [? "protection"] of the Almightie. From her Ma^{ts} castle of Iniskellen, this 7 of February, 1593.—Yo^{r} Lo: to commaund,

"JOHN DOWDALL.

"Post Script.—There was hurt during all the siedge and assaulte of all o^{r} companies (God be thanked) but ix, whereof there is dead three."

[Endorsed] "The Copie of a lre from Cap^{en} Doudall, Dat 7mo Februarij, 1593."

I may now return to the Calendar of State Papers for the subsequent history of the Castle.

On 7 Feb. the Lord Deputy writes from Dublin Castle to Burghley:

"Some of the letters now sent by this bearer, my servant Shelton, have been 4 times on the sea. . . . [Once he nearly got to Holyhead, but was driven back.] But he shall now the 5th time attempt his passage with such news as shall content Her Majesty and your Lordships; and that is the taking of the traitor's late castle of Enniskillen. That your Lordship may know how O'Cassidy, an ordinary messenger of Maguire's and of his father before him, came to be an instrument in achieving of this service, it may please you to understand that Maguire, feeling his declining estate, sent him with letters to the Bishop of Meath [Thomas Jones] and to me, craving mercy in some manner. My Lord [of Meath] very dutifully apprehended him and sent him to me. I presently threatened to hang him for his presumption, but he promising to do some service if he might be pardoned, I accepted his offer, and sent him to Captain Dowdall in a handlock

[1] This was probably Castlecaldwell Point.

with another, to the end he might be forthcoming and hanged, if he failed in performing as much as he undertook; and how well he hath acquited himself, I humbly refer to the enclosed letters and declaration." He prays for some money for the relief of the soldiers who have deserved so well and endured so much in this hard winter season.

There was still a good deal of trouble before the Government in connection with Enniskillen Castle.

Dowdall writes 15 Feby., from Cavan to the Lord Deputy, that—

"Marshall Bagenall intends to take a journey into Fermanagh about 15 days hence." At the same time he writes to Bagenall—"After I had taken the Castle of Enniskillen, I remained there 10 days to re-edify the breaches, gates, and doors, to make it wardable. I elected a constable with 30 soldiers. and laid in three months' victuals." He explains the manner in which he has disposed of the troops, and is too ill to await Bagenall's coming.

On 21 April, we find Bagenall writing from Newry to the Lord Deputy that "Tirone has practised with Connor Roe Maguire. The Castle of Enniskillen and the boats are the principal marks the traitors shoot at;" *i.e.*, have designs upon.

James Eccarsall's[1] troubles shortly began. On 22 May he writes to the Lord Deputy and Council that—

Maguire and the Earl of Tirone's brother Cormick M'Barron, with about 600 horsemen and 1,400 or 1,500 foot, came into the country with intent to take the castle of Enniskillen, either by treachery or force. Failing to do so, some of them passed over the ford at Lisgoole to prey on the west country. [This must have been where the Eel Weirs formerly were situated, and just above the present Sligo Railway bridge. All the lands on the Glenawley, or west side, thereabouts, were, as will appear further on, "the Lands of Lisgoole." The river seems to have been only 3 feet deep here at low lake, judging by a chart of 1818 in my possession.] Eccarsall manned the great boat, with a "robbinet" in her prow, and rowed up the river till he almost came there. The *Irish* fired on him. He sent the boat home, the river being not very broad owing to the fall of the waters, and the boat open and unprovided [with shelter], and went ashore within the island, with 20 shot [musketeers] and skirmished with them until they were glad to retire. [I do not quite understand where Eccarsall landed. There was only a little island not quite 2 acres in area, and now a peninsula, called the Holly island, near the ford. I suspect that he went back in the boat to the large Enniskillen island.] He played on them that day with a falcon and falconet, mounted upon platforms, and with the "rabonett" in the boat, and killed and hurt divers of them. They camped about the next day and night, but kept themselves more closely than before.

On 8 June, Eccarsall writes to the Lord Deptuy and Council that he is besieged by Tirone's force. He prays that he may be relieved in good time.

On 11 June, he writes to Sir G. Fenton of the wicked practices of Maguire against the Castle by draughts, ambushes, and treachery.

On 26 June, he writes to Walter Bradie, the Constable of Cavan. Maguire campeth round them very strong by the ford of Lisgoole. M'Donagh [Maguire] has joined the rebels. He wants victuals.

On 11 July, he writes to the Lord Deputy and Council of his want of

[1] Another Eccarsall (Hugh) was at the same time Constable of Carrickfergus.

provisions, and the straitness of the siege by the assistance of Tirone, lent to Maguire.

On 20 July, there took place at Dublin the examination of Denis M'Skollog, otherwise O'Skalcon, a spy of Walter Bradie, the Constable of Cavan, respecting his survey of Maguire's forces at Lisgoole. The latter had 1,800 or 1,900 men there. The creaghts of Fermanagh have for the most part returned.[1]

On 29 July, the Earl of Tirone writes from Dungannon to the Lord Deputy and Privy Council. He says that his brother and O'Donnell have gone to Fermanagh to guard their creaghts. He has signified to them their Lordships' pleasure that they should leave Maguire. On 8 August, he further writes of his intention to travel to Fermanagh, on hearing that Sir Richard Bingham is going to relieve Enniskillen.

On 10 August, Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert write from Cavan to inform the Lord Deputy of their severe repulse by shot and Scots when attempting the relief of Enniskillen. They are glad that any escaped alive, considering the immense number of the enemy. Sir Richard Bingham is newly come with two companies out of Dublin, and 50 [? men] out of Drogheda. Under date 7 Aug. (probably the date of the battle) are the names of 56 officers and soldiers slain, and 69 hurt, going to the victualling of the Castle of Enniskillen.

On 19 August, Sir Richard Bingham writes to Burghley—"The loss sustained by Sir Henry Duke in endeavouring to relieve Enniskillen has made the traitors very insolent and proud. It were most dishonourable to suffer so many of our countrymen as are in Enniskillen to have their throats cut. The siege of Enniskillen is the Earl of Tirone's action, although he be *come in* in person. The Spaniards are expected in Scotland." Bingham refers to the intended route of the Lord Deputy, by Athlone and Boyle, &c., to the relief of Enniskillen, with the aid of the Connaught forces.

Enniskillen was relieved on 18 August by the Lord Deputy in person, and some of the Privy Council who accompanied him. They had a rough and difficult journey, and, on their arrival, found that the warders or garrison had been reduced to live upon horseflesh, dogs, cats, rats, and salt hides. On their entry into the place there was only one horse left, which was to have been slaughtered and divided amongst the garrison the next day. None of their spies had returned to them, so that until they came within a mile of the castle they knew not whether it was held for Her Majesty or for the enemy. They reduced the persons in the garrison from 40 of all sorts to 30, as sufficient for the ward, and for the service of the boats; and revictualled the Castle for 6 months, with beeves on foot, biscuit, cheese, salt, and some malt; "having likewise to help themselves with a plentiful fishing of eels under the cover of the Castle." The Deputy found the Castle "by building" to be of an extraordinary strength, according to the manner of building in Ireland, which "was not for defence against the greater artillery fire." Its situation, in fact—at the narrow part of Lough

[1] Creaghts are said to have been shepherds in time of peace, and drivers of cattle-preys in time of war. So called apparently from having lived in basket-work huts. (See *Old Belfast*, p. 216, and *The Town Book of Belfast*, p. 304—notes.)

Erne, between Connaught and the greater part of Ulster—gave it its principal importance.

The garrison of Enniskillen was not left long in peace; for we find Sir Henry Bagenal writing from the Newry, on 6 Jan., 1594–5, to the Lord Deputy, that he hears that Maguire has taken the Bawne of the Castle of Enniskillen, and slain 7 warders.

On 13 Jan. the Lord Deputy and Council write to the English Privy Council—

"The Traitors have carried away the great boat made last year to command Lough Erne." They (the Council) intend to build another for the relief of the Ward of Enniskillen. They recommend that Monaghan and Enniskillen should be abandoned. They enclose a letter from Walter Bradie to the effect that 40 of Maguire's Traitors have taken the great boat and two cots from Enniskillen.

Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, who had been pressing to be allowed to retire owing to his bad health, appears to have left Ireland about this time; for on 15 Jan. we find Lord Deputy Russell writing to Burghley, that if forces are not sent to Enniskillen, all the North will be lost. However, on 12 March the Lord Deputy writes that the castles of Enniskillen and Monaghan still hold. On the 12th and 18th Sir R. Bingham writes to Burghley, that they (the rebels) are determined to take Enniskillen and blow it up with powder.

On 16 July, Sir Charles O'Carroulle writes to Burghley of the manner in which he was stricken down when he went to the relief of Enniskillen.

The exact time at which the castle of Enniskillen succumbed to Maguire's forces I cannot make out, but it must have been soon after 18 March. For in vol. ccii., part 2, there is noticed a document No. 38 of 18 May, 1598, headed, "The humble request of the Captains of Ireland," to which is annexed a paper which, *inter alia*, states—"Small care of victualling the inland garrisons. The Blackwater lost Enniskillen." The Blackwater was lost 16 Feb., 1594–5.[1]

In vol. ccii., part 2, pp. 152–3, under date 20 May, 1598, is a memorial delivered by Sir Calisthenes Brooke to the Privy Council, which says—

"Besides the Erne is so necessary to Connaught, as the joining of it to the province excludes them from aid and hope. It is the convenientest place of garrison to hold the people on both sides to obedience; a strait between those countries; and at all times if the kingdom were in rebellion, it may be victualled. . . . For Fermanagh, O'Rourke hath married Maguire's sister, who hath so great interest in him, as divers times he sent to the Governor to receive him to Her Majesty's mercy; and now, notwithstanding that Tyrone hath imprisoned Maguire, his brother that holds Enniskillen is wholly at O'Rourke's will and counsel."

[1] p. 147 of the vol. containing that period's events.

In vol. cxcvii., 1596–7, we find the Lord Deputy and Council writing from Dublin on 15 Jan. to the English Privy Council—

asking for the supply of three falcons with the carriages and ladles, to replace three belonging to the city of Dublin, that were taken by the traitor Maguire, when he captured the Castle of Enniskillen. Were willing to have given the Mayor and Sheriffs the value of the said pieces in money, but doubted much they would convert the same to some other use. Prefer to have the falcons replaced from England."

It appears that in 1606 Tirone was at Enniskillen with Maguire, of whom Sir John Davies says, in 1607—

"For albeit Hugh Maguire, that was slain in Munster, was indeed a valiant rebel, and the stoutest that ever was of his name; notwithstanding generally the natives of this county are reputed the worst swordsmen of the North, being rather inclined to be scholars or husbandmen than to be kerne or men of action, as they term rebels in this kingdom; and for this cause McGuire, in the late wars, did hire and wage the greatest part of his soldiers out of Connaught, and out of the Breny O'Relie [Cavan], and made his own countrymen feed them and pay them; and therefore the Jury enquiring of Escheates found only two freeholders in this country, besides Hugh McGuire himself, to have been slain in the late rebellion." —*Davies' Historical Tracts*, p. 264–5.

But in the following year, 1607, the Castle had passed into the possession of the English; for Sir William Cole, who is stated to have then been for many years Captain of the long boats of Lough Erne in a patent for that office dated 15 May, 1607, was Constable.

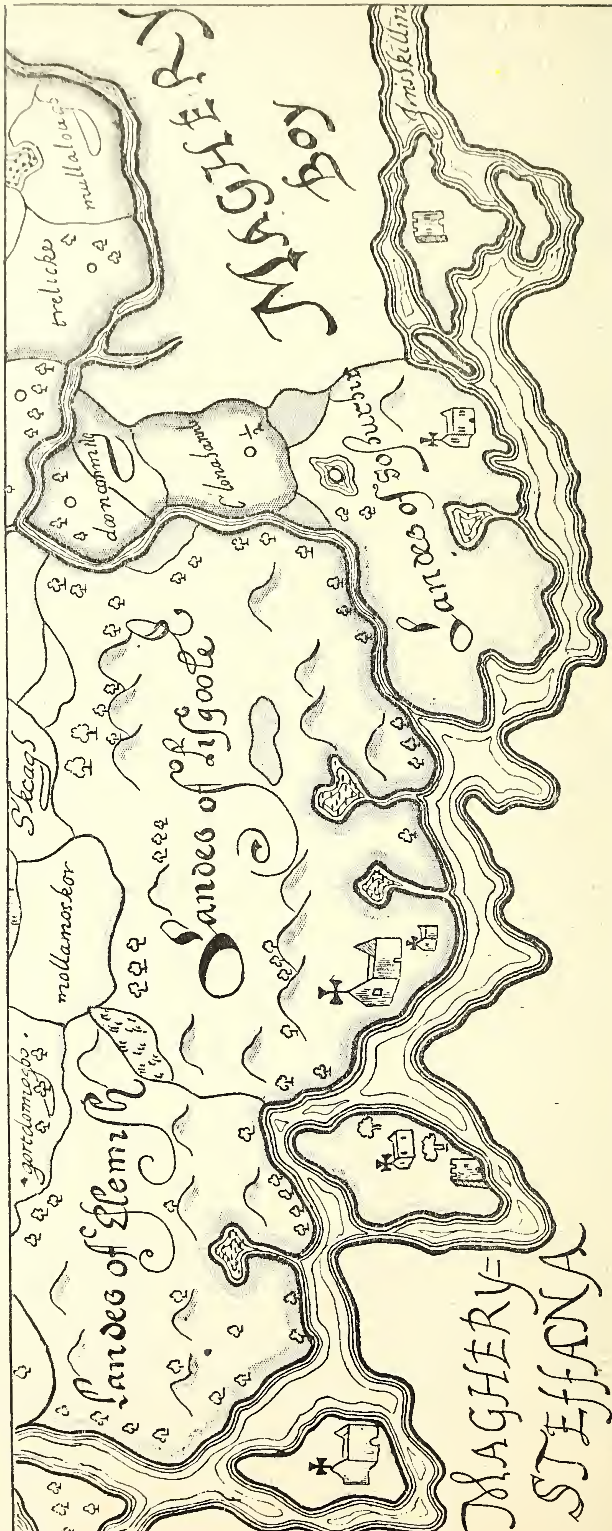
In the *State of Ulster Plantation, 1611* (*vide* Sir C. King's *Henry's Upper Lough Erne*, App. I., p. 71), it is said of Enniskillen Castle—

"There is a fair and strong wall, newly erected of lime and stone, 26 feet high, with flankers, parapet, and a walk on the top of the wall, built by Captain William Colle, constable thereof, towards which he had £200 sterling from the King. A fair house begun upon the foundation of the old castle, with other convenient houses for store and munition. The Bawne is ditched about with a fair large ditch, and the river on one side of it with a good draw bridge. The King has three good boats there ready to attend all services. On a large piece of ground which adjoins the fort the Captain has built a good timber house after the English fashion, in which he and his family now dwell."

Sir A. Chichester had noticed, three years previously, that "in Fermanagh is neither town nor civil habitation. Iniskellin is the fittest place in his opinion for the shire town . . . It is now altogether waste and desolate. But His Majesty has a ward in the Castle." Harris in 1749 says that the Castle was then in ruins. What remains of it now forms part of the Castle Barrack.

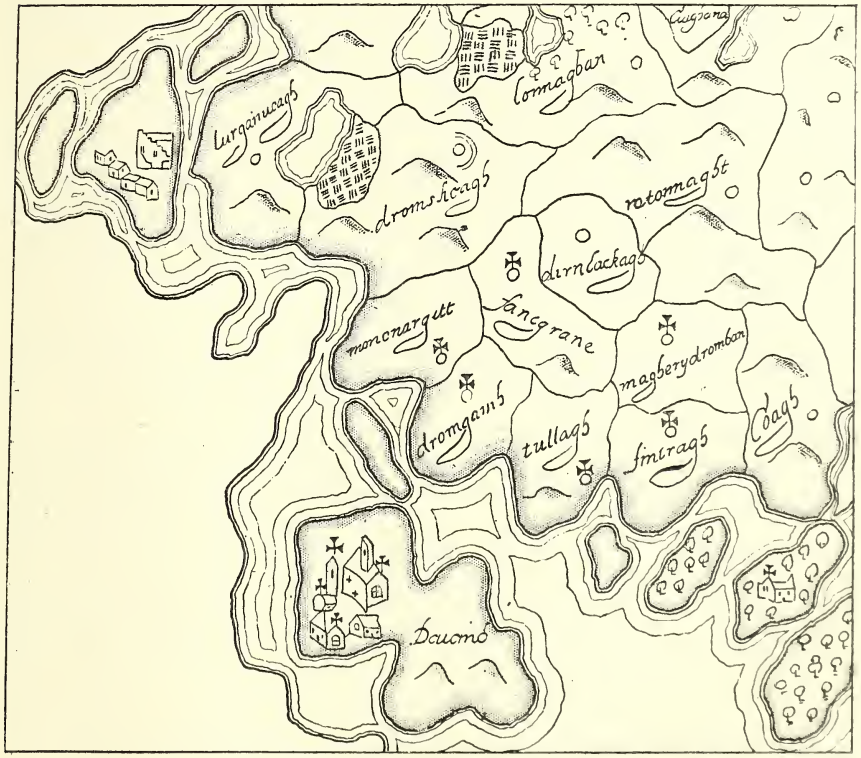
PART II.

THE ENVIRONS OF ENNISKILLEN are depicted in the Baronial maps of 1609 on three different sheets, which I will deal with in the order in which they are bound up in the Irish Historical Atlas. The first of these is numbered 2. 7. It is called "The Barony of Clinawley," now Glenawley. According to the compass on this map, what is here reproduced is the eastern part of it. The islands are not very accurately laid down, as may be seen by a reference to the Ordnance survey. "Castle" or "Sally island" is too much to the left, whilst "Cherry" or "Piper's island" is made much too large. The main island would have been more correctly drawn had it been reversed;



PART OF MAP 2.7. "THE BARONY OF CLINAWLEY."

the portion below the castle would then have represented the "Broad Meadow," when not under water.[1] The "Landes of Rossurbir" are at the present day called Rossory, and are now contained in the Barony of Maghcraboy, being bounded on the south by a river called the "Sillies water." The church shown here was the old parish church, now removed. The present church is in a more central position in the parish, in the townland of Mullanacaw. The old church stood on



PART OF MAP 29. "THE BARONY OF MAGHERY BOY." *(See page 241.)*

the top of a hill in the townland of Rossory. It is misplaced on the map, and should have been shown to the south-east of the small inland lake now called Rossole Lough, but near to the mouth of the Sillies river. The churchyard still remains, and is now under the charge of the Enniskillen Board of Guardians. A convent formerly stood here, called Ross Oirthir, of which, in "Ireland's ancient schools and scholars" (pages 162–4), in his life of St. Enda of Aran, the Most

[1] Enniskillen is not in Glenawley at all, but partly in Magheraboy and partly in Tirkennedy. For fiscal, &c., purposes the borough (which extends beyond the island) is now a district of itself, independent of the Grand Jury and county authorities.

Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert, gives the following interesting account (which I am permitted by his Lordship to quote):—

"St. Enda or Endeus was of royal blood, one of 'the sons of the Kings of the Scots,' who embraced the monastic style even during the lifetime of St. Patrick himself. His father, Conall Derg, was king of Oriel, a wide territory extending from Lough Erne to the sea at Dundalk, and nearly conterminous with the modern diocese of Clogher. His mother was Evin (Aebhfhinn), granddaughter of Ronan, king of the Ards of Down. He had a sister called Fanchea, a devout maiden, who is said by some to have received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick, and to whom her brother owed his conversion to the religious life. The young prince succeeded his father as chieftain of the men of Oriel, and, although high-minded and pure-hearted, he took a chieftain's share in the wild work of mutual pillage and slaughter to which these Irish chieftains were always too much prone. His pious sister had founded a convent of nuns at a place called Ross Oirthir, which is in all probability identical with the old church and cemetery of Rossory, in the parish of the same name by the shores of the river Erin (Erne), on its left bank near Enniskillen, and not far from the famous Franciscan Abbey of Lisgoole. The old church has disappeared with the progress of modern 'improvements'; but the home of the dead is still untouched. Here St. Fanchea had her oratory and nunnery, when it happened that her brother led the clansmen past the convent to attack their enemies. Shortly after, a wild song of joy told the terrified maidens that they were returning home triumphant, having conquered their foes and slain the leader.

"The young prince stopped to see his sister at the convent gate, but she forbade him to approach, stained as he was with the blood of his fellow-creatures. Enda said it was his duty to defend his people and conquer their enemies. 'I have not killed any man,' he said, 'nor yet have I ever sinned with women'; and then it seems he asked his sister to allow him to take to be his wife one of the young ladies under her care who was remarkable for her beauty. Fanchea knew she was powerless to resist if her warrior brother persisted in his purpose. So she bade him stay where he was, and going into the convent called the maiden before her, and said, 'My sister, a choice is given you to-day—wouldst thou love the spouse whom I love, or rather a carnal spouse?' 'I will always love thy spouse,' said the maiden. Then Fanchea brought her to an inner chamber, and bade her lie down on the bed. She did so, and soon after fell quietly asleep in the Lord. Then Fanchea put a veil on the face of the dead, and bringing in her brother she said, taking the veil suddenly off, 'Come and see her whom thou lovest.' He started at the sight, but not thinking her dead, he only said, 'She is awfully pale and ghastly.' 'It is the paleness of death,' said his sister, 'and so shall you soon be, if you repent not of your sins.' The young man retired conscience-stricken, and Fanchea so used the auspicious moment to remind him of the torments of hell and the joys of heaven, that he at once resolved to renounce his principality and become a monk.

"Enda at once gave striking proof of the sincerity of his conversion. The convent and oratory of his sister Fanchea were still unprotected by a rampart of any kind; and what had just taken place clearly showed the want of some enclosure in those turbulent days. Enda resolved to accomplish the work with his own hands, and doubtless with the aid of some of his tribesmen. He dug a deep fosse, and raised a large *mur* or rampart of earth all round the sacred enclosure, so that in future one or two faithful attendants could defend the narrow entrance of the

fort against sudden attack. It is interesting to know that a portion of this earthen rampart raised by Enda himself is still to be seen on the western side of the rath, levelled low by time, but still some thirteen yards in thickness and several feet in height."

The Sligo railway crosses both the Sillies river and Lough Erne, between Rossory and Lisgoole Abbey,[1] the site of which seems to be laid down fairly correct on the map, on the "Landes of Lisgoole." A small church is also shown. The abbey and church have now both disappeared. Archdall in his *Monasticon Hibernicum* tells us that—

"In the early ages of Christianity a monastery was founded [here], and afterwards an abbey, for Augustinians, by McNoel, King of Ulster, in 1106. In 1360 this abbey was burnt, and in 1380 the Prior died. Having gone to ruin, and Divine service being totally neglected therein, the Abbot, Cahill Maguire (early in the 16th century), with the Bishop and Chapter, entered into articles of agreement with Fitzcuchonnaght Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, to restore it; which were confirmed by the Pope, who ordered the Franciscans to possess the Abbey, the Lord Maguire making recompense to the Abbot Cahill of ten dry cows to him and his lineal heirs for ever. Maguire thereupon began to rebuild the Abbey in a most agreeable and eligible situation; but before its completion, the destroying powers of Henry VIII. overwhelmed it in 1530."

The Four Masters have numerous references to Lisgoole as the burial-place of the great family of Maguire, and dates when abbots and other learned men departed this life.[2]

Nicholas Pynnar in his survey, made in the winter of $161\frac{8}{9}$, found as follows:—

"L.I., 1,500 acres. Sir John Davis Knight[3] hath one thousand five hundred acres, called Lisgoweley. Upon the Abbey Lands there is built a fair stone house, but no bawne, and on this proportion there is not anything built."

This castle was burnt in 1641. Part of it is incorporated in the present house known as Lisgoole Abbey.

I have not traced the descent of these lands to the late owner, Mrs. Jones, who died in 1892; since when the property has, I believe, been in the market. Thomas Smith "kept a creditable house" at the Castle of Lisgoole, 1718–20. He married Mary, a sister of the Right Hon. William Conolly, who is "Lord Justice in Ireland" (*Phillips-Betham* MS., at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham). Amongst the 1641 depositions I have found Lisgoole mentioned in two. One I have quoted from in vol. i. p. 256. It is that of Thomas

[1] That is, on the western side of the lake. The railway bridge actually crosses from the townland of Breandrum on the eastern to that of Drumsna on the western side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, and is close to the principal entrance to my demesne.

[2] Vide *Bradshaw's Enniskillen Long Ago*, p. 83.

[3] A Memoir of Sir John Davies will be found in my *Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh and Tyrone*, p. 6.

Winsloe of Derrivore, Co. Fermanagh: from which it appears that Lisgoole was captured in 1641 by 2,400 Irish under James and Cahill Maguire, gentlemen, and others, and that 80 persons were killed on this occasion, the lives of James Dunbar,[1] however, and of one woman being spared. I believe that the capture was effected by bringing carts of straw up to the walls of the house, setting it on fire, and so smoking out the garrison. Winsloe says that they also burned the Castle; and Alice Champion, the widow of Arthur Champion, one of the members for Enniskillen, who was killed at the Castle of Shannoge by Rory Maguire (or some of his followers), in course of a long deposition (No. 31), at p. 25 of the Fermanagh volume, quoted from at pp. 98–101 of my *History of the Two Ulster Manors of Finagh and Coole*, confirms this—

"The said rebells did burn (as she heard them boast themselves), in the Castle of Lisgoole, within the County of Fermanagh, of Scotch and English men, women, and children, the number of nyntie persons or thereabouts, &c., &c." Henry remarks in 1739 of Lisgoole Castle—"since that time [1641] it has lain in ruins."

Adjoining the "Landes of Lisgoole" on this map are "the Lands of Cleenish." The island opposite to them is that of Cleenish, containing 438a. 3r. 28p., which doubtless gave its name to the parish; and the church shown was the old parish church. A graveyard only one rood in extent remains, in which a few burials still take place. There was, however, at one time an Abbey; for Archdall in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 258, says—"Clinish—An island in Lough Earn, three miles south of Enniskillen. Synell, son of Manacus or Maynacur, was abbot of Cluan Inis about the middle of the 6th century. His feast is held 11 Oct. St. Fintan dwelt with this saint upwards of 18 years." The modern church is built on the mainland, not far from the Lough shore, in the townland of Bellanaleck, between the island and the inland lough (Laragh Lough) which is shown on the map in "The Landes of Cleenish."

This map also shows the island of Iniskeen (although it is now in the barony of Tirkennedy, and appears again on the next map).[2] The island, anciently called Iniscaoin—the beautiful island—contains 184 acres 3 roods and 16 perches. It formerly gave its name to the parish now called Enniskillen, and the ancient parish church stood upon it. A castle as well as a church is shown upon this map. But

[1] This was probably Sir John Dunbar's eldest son.

[2] If a chart of Lough Erne, by George Montgomery & Sons, of Lifford, from a trigonometrical survey made in 1818, and published by Ed. Duffy, of Enniskillen, 1821, is correct, the boundaries of the baronies where they border on Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, have since then been somewhat modified.

of the castle there seems to be now no trace. On the O. S. map, indeed, two "Forts" are marked. But they are Raths; one, which I have visited, is a rather large circular one, made of earth, on the top of the hill above the churchyard, which is near the lake shore. As to the Church, Archdall says—

"Iniscaoin, an island in the great Lough Earn; in the early ages we find an abbey here, of which St. Mochaimore, the son of Endeus, was abbot, about the middle of the 7th century. His feast is observed 13 April" (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 598).

Bradshaw says that—"Even in old Irish hagiology, this island in Lough Erne may claim a place for some of its devout and holy men, who lived about the sixth and seventh centuries, as recorded by Archdall in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*. In the *Acta Sanctorum* (in a foot-note), under date the 29th March, occur the words, *Fergessus, filius Ennii de Iniscaoin in lacu Ernensi* (Fergus, son of Ennius, of Inis-caoin, in Lough Erne),[1] denoting one who may be numbered among the saints to be had in yearly remembrance on that day. We also find the name of St. Mochaimore, son of Endeus, Abbot of the Monastery in Inis-Caoin (Lough Erne) about the middle of the sixth century, whose festival was observed on the 13th April."

Quoting from the *Annals of the Four Masters* and the *Annals of Ulster* (from which the former was partly compiled), Bradshaw mentions the names of several clergymen of this parish in the olden time, *e.g.*, Nemeas Oh Eoghaine, vicar, d. 1389; and Matthew O'Howen, chaplain, d. 1393.

Although the charter for the borough of Enniskillen was dated 27 Feb., 1612–3, it appears to be uncertain when the Protestant Parish Church in the town was erected. But there is now built into the north wall near the entrance to the vault of the Cole family, a stone, with the date 1627, which alone of the inscription is legible, and which is probably, not a tombstone, but one serving the double purpose of marking the entrance to the vault and also of commemorating the building of the church, like a similar stone over the west doorway of the ruined church at Derrygonnelly, which has the arms of the Dunbar family, with a Latin inscription, and the date 1626. Enniskillen church was rebuilt in 1842, with the exception of the tower, which bears the date of 1637, on a stone with an *Agnus Dei*.

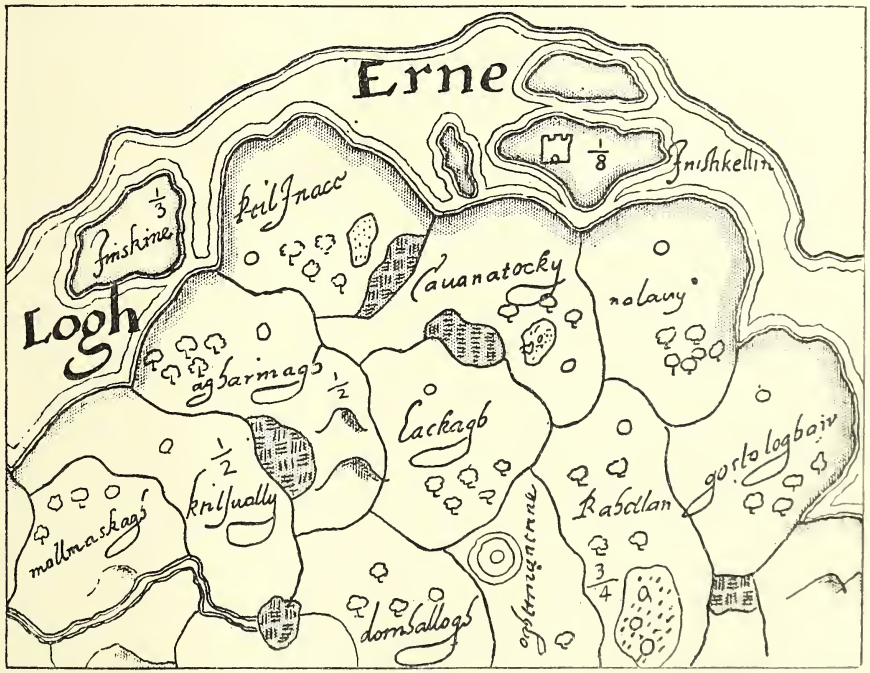
The old churchyard in Iniskeen island, now reduced to one rood only in extent, is in the custody of the Enniskillen Board of Guardians. A memorial was sent to the Board last summer, complaining of its neglected state; whereupon a committee of four was appointed to visit and report upon it. I (with the other members) visited the island on 4 September. We found a rank crop of nettles all over the church-

[1] There is another parish of the same name in Co. Monaghan, "Iniscaoin Dega," *i.e.*, Iniskeen of Daigh (the patron saint).—*Bradshaw, p.* 10.

yard, which with the close proximity of the graves, together with the fallen or partly fallen gravestones, made it very difficult to move about. Wakeman says that it is surrounded by "a Lis"—if so, this one is not of the shape usual in this neighbourhood, for the ordinary raths are circular, and this looks to me like an irregularly-shaped bank and hedge. There are some remains of the ruins of the lower part of the old church; in the graveyard is a large stone with four Bulláns, near the corners. This stone has been the base of a cross. At each corner of it is a moss-grown upright stone, which stones appear to have been the pillars of an iron railing. There seems to be some hazy tradition in the neighbourhood that the space inside these upright stones was in old times a place of sanctuary. I asked (on a subsequent visit) a man who lives on the island what he knew about it. He only knew that he had heard people attending funerals arguing about the subject. The Board, having received our report, ordered the graveyard to be put in proper order, under the care of the Guardians for the division; and one of them, Thomas Plunket, M.R.I.A., has given special superintendence to the work. He thinks that this ruin is not that of the first church, but of a Protestant one, built with the materials of the original one. It measures about 64 by 20 feet, exclusive of a small tower or belfry at the west end. It was very roughly built, and I am inclined to agree with him.

The next map which we come to is that of "the Barony of Magherysteffannah, with ye two halfe: bar: of Coole and Tircannada." It is numbered in the Atlas 2. 8. By its compass, the top of the map appears to be about W. by N. What is here depicted is part of "Coole." This is a most bewildering map to identify localities on, and it is not made any the easier, for those not possessing local knowledge, that the name of "Coole" as a barony has become obselete in this connection, and has been transfered to what Map 2. 4 calls "Halfe ye Baronie of Knockninnie," but which is also marked "Coolenerrer." This latter district contains Crom Castle and also Newtown-butler, near which was a house of the Butler (Lanesborough) family, anciently called Castlecoole, which no longer exists. Some of the old Inquisitions were taken at "Newtown" and this "Castlecoole." But whilst the *old* half barony of Coole has become merged in Tirkennedy since the beginning of the 18th century, the name of "Castlecoole" itself has become stereotyped as that of my demesne near Enniskillen. The makers of the Ordnance survey have invented a townland of the

name, made out of others or parts of others, and on which my house now stands.[1] This portion of the map 2.8. shows the western part of the ancient territory of Coole, adjoining Lough Erne. It extends southwards nearly as far as its boundary with "Tircannada," and is particularly incorrectly drawn near "Iniskine" island, a large promontory being omitted between it and Clenish island, now known as "the Ring," but anciently as "Rind MacMorrish," *i.e.*, FitzMaurice Point, that, as Henry says, "shoots out from the east side of the Lough almost in the form of a horse shoe." Iniskeen island itself, however, is more accurately drawn than on map 2. 7. As far as this very



PART OF MAP 2.8. "THE BARONY OF MAGHERYSTEFFANAGH, WITH YE TWO HALFE: BAR: OF COOLE AND TIRCANNADA.

inaccurate map allows of a conjecture, I should say that the brook running across the present main Dublin road into Tamlaght Bay was the commencement of the ancient division between Coole and Tircannada (although it is depicted on the map too much to the left). The boundary then must have followed an irregular line across the present railroad, up to the division between the townlands of Garvary and Largy, and from thence to the East of Lissan, Ballydoolagh, and

[1] The particular townland on which it is built *was* "Kedagh" (*Ceideach*, "a hill"), a name now become obsolete.

Ballyreagh, up to the County Tyrone. This places Mullinaskea and Garvary Church in Coole, and Ballintarsan, Toppid Mountain, and Tempo in Tircannada.

Opposite to and north of the old church in Iniskeen island is a small townland called Portnasnow Glebe, of some 28a. 2r. 11p. (of land) in extent. It now forms part of Bellevue (W. Collum's demesne); but I should suppose may have been the mensal farm in old times of the "Parson of Iniscaoin." It appears to be land of an excellent quality. In the Ulster Visitation Book of 1622, under the heading "Iniskeene," is the following entry:—"James Slacke, Incumbent; valuation, £13 6s. 8d.; value, £60; resident hard by Inniskeene, where he keepeth a sufficient curate. The old church is ruinous, in an island, and now the church is appointed to be builded anew at Inniskillen, but goeth slow forward, as all works of that nature. No house. He hath some tates in his possession for Glebe."[1] From this I infer that the rector did not reside in Portnasnow, but very possibly in either Killyhevlin or Slee. From the latter townland there is, I understand, a ford to Iniskeen, which is sometimes dry in the summer.

To return to the map 2. 8. Between "Iniskine" and the island of Enniskillen is shown a green patch, which I presume represents church land, possibly attached to the Abbey of Iniskine. This is marked "Keil in acc'," and seems to be identical with Killyhevlin,[2] Slea, Portnasnow Glebe, and possibly Breandrum.

Adjoining is shown a tate marked Agharinagh. This may perhaps be said to represent the present townland of Agharainy, and certain lands afterwards made Bishop's lands, extending to Lough Erne, opposite Iniskeen island. One of these latter lands is Gortgonnell (Conall's garden) in Castlecoole demesne. Here is a hill with three summits; one, called Gortgonnell hill, having an earthen rath on the top of it. In old times the main road to Dublin passed between it and Standingstone Hill, which has two tops; on one of which is a very large lump of red sandstone conglomerate, the land it stands on being boulder clay. This stone was probably once standing upright on its flattened side; and near the flat edge of it is a well-defined Bullán. There used to be a local tradition which made the stone a giant's stepping-stone between Culcagh Mountain to the W. and Toppid Mountain or Mullyknock to the E. The 1609 map calls this latter mountain "Connag beg Mo." Connag beg may perhaps be a misspelling of Conall beg, and this personage, whoever

[1] *Bradshaw*, p. 104. [2] Probably *The wood of the descendants of Evelyn.*

he was, may have become the traditional giant. There is a large monumental cairn on the top of this mountain. A lake of some 40 acres, called Lough Yoan, with a crannoge, lies at the foot of Standingstone Hill.

Next to Agharinagh to the E. is shown a denomination called "Ktilsually." I think this must represent part of Castlecoole demesne, and other lands as far as the small modern townland of Kilsallagh; and that my house is situated on "Ktilsually," although I am not quite certain about it.

Wakeman, in his "Lough Erne," mentions a tradition, which I am not otherwise acquainted with, that an old Castle of the O'Cassidys stood on the site of Castlecoole. If so, it was probably on the site of the old Plantation Castle built by Roger Atkinson, the first patentee. The only authentic *ancient* tradition about my demesne, that I know of, is one mentioned by O'Donovan in his Ordnance Survey letters, "Ceathrain mic meith, ceathrain raega nacuile" (Carrowmacmea, choice quarter of the Cuil)—a tradition borne out by the fertility of that townland, part of which is in my own farm.

The denomination "Agharinagh" does not occur in Atkinson's first grant of 1,000 acres called Coole;[1] but a portion of it was granted (as appears by the Calendar of Patent Rolls, p. 218) to *Richard Maguire, gent.* (by patent of 9 James I.), who obtained two tates in Coole and Tircannada, called Agharinagh, containing 120 Irish acres, at a yearly rent of £1 5s. 8d. Part of this, afterwards known as "Drumrenagh" (Fernyland), is now mapped by the O. S. as part of Castlecoole townland. Another portion is still called Agharainy (Ferny Field). They form the easternmost part of the denomination, where two hills (in reality a saddleback hill with two summits) are shown on the map. How Atkinson acquired the land from Maguire I have nothing to show.[2] But in 1639 he took out a new patent of his estate, prior to selling it, under the title of Manor Atkinson, in which Agharinagh is added to his other denominations. Lough Coole, which is about as large as Lough Yoan, is not shown.[3]

There are, as I have said, the remains of a number of "Raths," either in Castlecoole demesne or close to it—viz., 2 in Carrowmacmea, 1 in Agharainy, 1 in Thomastown, 1 in Rossyvullan, 1 in Killynure,

[1] *Vide* Pynnar's Survey, 1618-19, at p. 168 of *Harris's Hibernica*, part i.

[2] From the size of his area, it would seem that part of Richard Maguire's grant must have been afterwards included in the Bishop's lands—perhaps the present townland of Killynure.

[3] It must be remembered that the maps of 1609 do not profess to be exact, or the result of accurate survey, but of enquiry.

1 in Gortgonnell, 1 in Slee, and 1 in Drumcrin. There is, besides, a doubtful earthen ring in Ballylucas, said to have been used as a cockpit.[1] These raths incline me to think that the Ballibetagh of mensal lands which Sir John Davis says that Hugh Maguire had about Enniskillen, was partly comprised in that portion of my demesne which was not church land.

I may conclude what I have to say about Agharainy and Castlecoole with a bit of seventeenth-century history from the 1641 depositions. When the rising of the Irish took place, Captain Atkinson had sold the Castlecoole estate to Arthur Champion, an Englishman, who was Member of Parliament for Enniskillen, but who had another house where he lived, called Shanoge or Shannoth Castle, near Clones, and where he lost his life on the occasion. Atkinson had taken a lease of his old property, however, from Champion, for the joint lives of himself and his wife, Edith, or the longest liver of them, on terms which left a large margin of profit, and in Oct., 1641, was still living at Castlecoole. He had as perpetuity tenant of Agharainy one Zachary Rampayne, whose name is found in "*The Muster Roll of the County of ffarmannagh, Captain Roger Atkinson, his servitors, lands, 1000 acres, the names of his men and armes*," as "*9. Zachary Pampayne (sic) Sword onely . . . Barony de Tyrkenedy.*"[2] In September, 1643, Zachary's widow, Dorothy Rampayne of Agharinagh, made a declaration, which is No. 73 in the Fermanagh Book of the 1641 depositions, now in Trinity College Library, part of which I summarise to this effect—

"That at the beginning of the rebellion she and her husband were by fire and sword at Agharinagh, aforesaid, and near the same, deprived and dispossessed of their goods and monies, worth £1,730, by Rory Maguire, brother to the Lord of Enniskillen, and others of the Maguires, &c. About five days afterwards, her said husband, her brother, Humphrey Holloway, and Robert Wheeler, all Englishmen, were granted a pass by Bryan McCoconagh McGuire[3] and Captain Rory Maguire, and being sent away with a guard of rebellious soldiers, to be carried out of the country within 24 hours after the date of the pass, upon pain of death, were, however, all murdered within the time limited for their pass, upon a wild mountain next Donagh[4] McGuire's house, by the cruel and rebellious servants and soldiers of the said Donough Maguire—now Lord Maguire, who left their bodies unburied for beasts and fowls to feed on. And this deponent and her four children, and a

[1] The first four of these denominations were included in Atkinson's second patent of 1639. The remaining five were Bishop's lands.

[2] The list of Atkinson's men, &c., will be found at p. 343 of my *Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh and Tyrone*. There are 25 men, only 9 of whom were armed with "sword onely." The remainder are marked "No armes." Capt. Atkinson was one of the first Members for Enniskillen in the Parliament of 1613.

[3] He was of Maguire of Tempo.

[4] This seems to be a mistake on Mrs. Champion's part. His proper Christian name was Connor or Cornelius.

mayd called [ ] Holliwood, were stripped of all their clothes, and what else they had left, and turned away by the rebels in frost and snow upon a mountain eight or nine miles from their dwelling, in the place where her husband and the rest were murdered aforesaid. And when she came back again to Captain Atkinson's house and castle, where she and her husband had left some of their household goods, Bryan Cuconnagh Maguire had possessed himself of that house and castle, and of all the arms, provisions, and goods therein. She was denied by his followers to come into the said castle at all, or to have any relief out of her own goods, but had to fly away. And then she saw her said husband's gelding with and in the custody of the said Cuconnagh Maguire, at his own house at Tempedessell.[1] Also, she saw the said Bryan McCuconnagh Maguire, after he came in, to wear her husband's own cloak, which was left in Captain Atkinson's said castle. The said Bryan McCuconnaght Maguire is now in Dublin, and walking up and down the streets among the King's leige people, as if he had not robbed any of the English, nor been an actor in the late Rebellion at all."

Captain Atkinson and his wife were taken prisoners at Castlecoole, or Castle Atkinson as he preferred to call it. He afterwards deposed that he "was constrained to forsake and depart from Castle Atkinson aforesaid for safeguard of his life." He put his losses at £3,168 11s. 6d.[2] He was in fact allowed by Bryan Maguire (who was complained of by his cousin Lord Maguire to have been "so abundantly inclined to the English") to go with his wife into Enniskillen, which was in the hands of Sir William Cole. Castle Atkinson would appear to have been ultimately burnt.

On this map, the Island of Enniskillen is not more correctly drawn than on 2. 7. "Castle" or "Sally island" is rightly placed, but made too large; "Piper's island" is too much to the south.

I now come to the map of Maghery Boy, numbered 2. 9. The three inland lakes shown are meant for Ballaghmore Lough, Rossole Lough,[3] and Galliagh Lough—that nearest to Devenish. The Castle of Enniskillen is laid down fairly correct on this map. Portora Castle was afterwards built by Sir Wm. Cole, close to the point marked "Monenargitt." The island shown near it was Humphrey's island, but now part of the mainland. The small island to the N., with a church on it, must have been meant for White Island, upon which Bishop Reeves thought that the White Friars had an establishment, but about which the Inquisition of 1610 is silent. This island is now included in the Barony of Tirkennedy. The main point of interest is the island of Devenish [the Island of the oxen], with its round tower 81 feet in height, and the ruins of its abbey. It contains

[1] *i.e.*, Tempo.

[2] His deposition is given in my *History of the two Ulster Manors of Finagh and Coole*, pp. 11, 12, in which he also refers to the burning of Lisgoole and Tully Castles.

[3] Here this map seems to overlap that numbered 2. 7. "Clinawley."

123a. or. 8p. It is stated in an Inquisition[1] taken at "Eniskilline," 18 Sep., 1609—

"That the said abbey or house of chanons of Devenishe, with one orchard or moore thereunto belonginge, are scituate and being in the iland of Devenish; and that out of the said abbey the said bushopp of Clogher hath yerelie a refeccon for a daie, or tenn shillinges in lieve thereof in his visitation and not else, but not to staie all night; and they [the jury][2] alsoe saie uppon their oathes, that the late priorie or house of secular priests of Collidea, with an orchard thereunto belonging, is likewise scituate on the said iland of Devenish."

The remains of the buildings are now in charge of the Board of Works for their preservation under the Ancient Monuments Act. The tower of the Abbey and also the Round Tower have been lately struck by lightning. The church was the parish church, and there was a chapel of ease at Monyegh [Monea].

I may conclude with some information derived from a letter from Sir John Davies, the Irish Attorney-General, to the Earl of Salisbury, in 1607. Sir John had accompanied the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice, Sir James Ley, afterwards Earl of Marlborough, Sir Oliver Lambert, and Sir Garret Moore, on an expedition to the North-west, starting 19 July, 1610. They travelled by way of Mellifont, Monaghan, and the ruins of the abbey of Clunys [Clones].

"And passing from thence through ways almost impassable for our carriages, by reason of the woods and bogs, we came the second night after to the South side of Lougherne, and pitched our tents over against the island of Devenish, a place being prepared for holding our sessions for Fermanagh, in the ruins of an abbey there." The Lord Deputy went on an expedition from thence to Ballyshannon fort and castle in Tirconnell, leaving Davies, as well as the Lord Chancellor [Thomas Jones, Arch Bp. of Dublin], at Devenish, and commanded him to call the Grand Jury, and with them the chief inhabitants of every barony, to complete or digest certain enquiries, about which a former presentment had been made. Hugh McGuire, mentioned in the earlier part of this paper, had been slain in Munster in an encounter with Sir Warham St. Leger, and part of the present enquiry was touching his mensall lands, and "the certainty of the duties and provisions yielded unto McGuire" out of them. The Grand Jury referred to an old parchment roll which they called an indenture, remaining in the hands of one O'Bristan, a chronicler and principal Brehon of that country. He lived near the camp, and was sent for; but was so aged and decrepit he was scarce able to repair unto them. Being asked for particulars, he was much troubled with this demand, and said that he had such a roll in his keeping before the war, but that in the late rebellion it had

[1] To distinguish between the Ecclesiastical lands and the lands belonging to the Crown, &c., taken before Sir A. Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland; Henry Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh; George Montgomery, Bishop of Derry; Sir Thomas Ridgway, V.T.; Sir Oliver St. John, M.O.; Sir Gerrott Moore, P.C.; Sir John Davis, A.G.; Will. Parsons, Surveyor General.

[2] The jurors were—1. Donnell McGuire, deane of Logherne. 2. Shane McHugh. 3. Brian O'Corchran. 4. Owen O'Flanigan. 5. Brian McThomas. 6. Shane McEnabbe McGuire. 7. Rorie O'Corrigan. 8. Patricke McDonnell. 9. Patricke McHugh McGuire. 10. Brian McDoile McCabe. 11. Cormocke O'Cassidy. 12. Hugh O'Flanigan. 13. Gillegare O'Hoane. 14. Richard O'Hoane. 15. Cahill McGuire.

been burnt with other papers and books by certain English soldiers. Some of those present affirmed that they had seen the roll in his hands since the war, whereupon the Lord Chancellor 'did minister an oath unto him, and gave him a very serious charge to inform us truly what was become of the roll.' The poor old man, fetching a deep sigh, confessed that he knew where the roll was, but that it was dearer to him than his life, and therefore he would never deliver it out of his hands unless my Lord Chancellor would take the like oath that the roll should be restored unto him again; my Lord Chancellor, smiling, gave him his word and his hand that he should have the roll redelivered unto him if he would suffer us to take a view and a copy thereof. And thereupon the old Brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, where he did continually bear it about him; it was not very large, but it was written on both sides in a fair Irish character; howbeit some part of the writing was worn and defaced with time and ill keeping, we caused it forthwith to be translated into English, and then we perceived how many vessels of butter, and how many measures of meal, and how many porks and other such gross duties did arise unto McGuire out of his mensall lands, the particulars whereof I could have expressed if I had not lost the translated copy of the roll at Dublin; but these trifles are not worthy to be presented to your Lordship's knowledge."

I hope to be able to give, in a future number, a sketch and notice of an ancient chalice still in use in Enniskillen Parish Church, bearing date 1638.

The Culdees of Armagh and the Chapter.

By the Rev. CHARLES SCOTT, M.A.

THE late Bishop Reeves has given, in his work on the Culdees and in his paper on the Ancient Churches of Armagh, an interesting account of the Culdees of Armagh. But before entering upon the consideration of the special subject of this paper—the Culdees and the Chapter—it may be well to state the remarkable conclusions arrived at by Dr. Reeves in the former work.

Until that paper appeared there was no definite knowledge as to the Culdees. He first made plain that they were not an order of monks, or a sect holding special doctrines, or a survival of some early form of Christianity, but that they were colleges of secular clergy, analogous to secular canons, with no peculiarity of discipline except common residence and a common table, at least when they were engaged in the course of their duties. He shows that "the maintenance of divine service, and in particular the practice of choral worship, seems to have been their special function."

There are accounts of Culdee societies of this character as they existed at Armagh, Clonmacnoise, Monahincha, Devenish, Clones, Pubble, and Scattery in Ireland. In Scotland we find very considerable records relating to them at St. Andrews, Dunkeld, Brechin, Rosemarkie, Dunblane, Dornoch, Lismore, Hy or Iona, Lochleven, Abernethy, Moneymusk, Muthill, and Monifieth. They were also to be found at York in England, and Bardsey Isle in Wales.

But it was specially from the Armagh records that Reeves was able to discover the nature and character of the Culdees, and correct the many absurd mistakes made by previous writers with regard to them. He found that at Armagh they celebrated divine offices in the great Church; that skill in music and eloquence in preaching were necessary qualifications for one who was to be appointed Prior; that the office of

Culdee was a title for holy orders; that a Culdee was not a member of the Chapter, but that the Prior was a Chapter member, acted as Precentor, and ranked next the Dean. He found that the Culdees ranked after the members of the Chapter, who were styled *Canonici Majores*, but before the general body of the parochial clergy. He also found that the Culdees, as a society or corporation, held lands and also had parishes, and that they had churches which they served in person or by vicars.

I purpose now going into some details as to the relations existing between the Culdees of Armagh and the Chapter. And first, it must be borne in mind that the Culdees of Armagh were the most ancient part of the Armagh establishment. The Prior and Brethren fulfilled their office in Armagh Cathedral centuries before there was a dean or a chapter or a prebendal canon heard of or to be found. They were the Celtic institution of the Armagh staff; indeed they held lands which were given to St. Patrick for the maintenance of the services of the church, and we cannot point to any time when they began later than the beginning of the services in the church.

After the Norman invasion, and after the Church of Ireland was brought into connection with the Church of England, a new staff was added to the old Celtic corporation. We find that some time before 1268 a complete chapter was formed after the English pattern. A dean, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and prebendaries formed the new capitular body. Unlike the case in many instances in Scotland and at York, we find that at Armagh the old Celtic Culdee Society continued to exist, and continued to perform exactly the same duties performed in ancient times. This makes the Armagh case so interesting, and its records so valuable for the elucidation of the facts about the Culdees. They were neither suppressed nor set aside. They continued in full vigour, and still held their property, performed their duties, and maintained their privileges. They were included in the new establishment, but they were not absorbed in it. The Prior became a member of the Chapter, and acted as Precentor; the brethren became practically a college of minor canons or vicars choral.

No further change was made until the Reformation, when again they escaped. At the suppression of the monasteries, they were deemed monastic, and so were to be suppressed; but they were not suppressed, possibly because they were found to be practically vicars choral and were so styled, and so their property remained, and was still devoted to the maintenance of the services of Armagh Cathedral, under several charters, until the Irish Church Act of 1869, when the old

Celtic lands, that had escaped the changes of the Anglo-Norman period and the legislation of the Reformation, were at last taken away from Armagh Church, and from the support of Divine service.

At the Reformation it was found that the Culdees of Armagh possessed not only lands but also parishes. By an Inquisition of Sept. 12, 1609, we find that the Prior of the Vicars Choral (*i.e.*, the Culdees), in right of his place, was Rector of Cleggan, and also Rector of Derrynoose, Tynan, Ballymore, Mullabrack, and Vicar of Loughgall.

It is an interesting question, How did the Culdees come to hold parishes? It is pretty clear that in Celtic times this was impossible; they were bound to reside and carry on the services. Under the new arrangements in the Anglo-Roman period there were new ideas. Pluralities were common. It was found the Culdeeship was an office, not a benefice, and that it carried with it no cure of souls. If then the Primate was satisfied, it was legally possible under the new church law to get a benefice somewhere near the city, take the necessary turns of duty in the cathedral, and have a curate, then called a vicar, to perform pastoral duty. In process of time these parishes were always filled by the Culdees, and came to be entirely at the disposal of the college or society. In Reeves' Appendix there are some instructive instances of this. In 1367 Prior Odo received licence to hold the Rectory of Ballymore. Ballymore became a Culdee parish, and at the Reformation was recognised as being the absolute property of the Culdees. Two centuries before, a licence was required to qualify to hold it. In 1430 a canon of Armagh, who held the benefice of Tynan, was appointed Prior, and, like his predecessors, was allowed to hold a benefice, and continued Rector of Tynan. But in 1442, only twelve years after, this very Parish of Tynan was the subject of a suit which went on appeal to the Pope, and this is the case from which Reeves has been able to discover the nature of the Culdeeship. Donald MacCassaid, a relative of Patrick MacCassaid, who was *herenach* or patron of Tynan parish, represented at Rome that this parish was improperly held by the Prior of the Culdees of Armagh, because he was holder of two benefices; and so MacCassaid procured from the Pope his own appointment to the parish. The Prior appealed, and the question turned upon the point as to whether the Prior, holding, as he did, an office as Prior of the Culdees in the Cathedral, could also hold a benefice with cure of souls as a plurality. But the Prior was able to produce evidence that the Culdeeship and his office as Prior was not a benefice, had no cure of souls, could be held with a benefice, and was by his predecessors so held.

Reeves only regards the suit as evidence for his own purpose, to show the nature of the Culdee office. One cannot help seeing, however, that this was an attempt by the parochial patron to save the parish from falling altogether into the hands of the Culdees, and to preserve his own rights and the rights of his family, to which he and they were entitled by Celtic law and custom. The Prior gained his case, for the objection raised was futile; the family patron was ousted of his rights; and so Tynan at the Reformation was found to be absolutely Culdee property. In this way, or perhaps in some cases by gift, it would appear that the Culdees got possession, and held on to what they got.

In 1625, in addition to Derrynoose, Tynan, Ballymore, Mullabrack, Loughgall, and Creggan held by the Prior, it was found that they also held Donaghmore, Clonfeakle, Kilnasaggart (in Forkhill), and Tonachbryn (in Killeavy).

At the Reformation the Culdee clergy were found to be the clergy who were the active staff of the Cathedral, and the only notice of the existence of the prebendaries, or *Canonici Majores*, is the statement of the Inquisition of 1609—"There were in ancient times sixteen prebends of the said Cathedral of Armagh; and that eight of the said prebends received their livings out of the English Pale, and the other eight of the said prebends had their livings out of the County of Tyrone." The Roman clergy, who were Culdees or Vicars Choral, were found to be all removed by 1542, and dead by the year 1600, and their Reformed successors in the several parishes were appointed by the Primates as in former times, and continued the usual Cathedral duties, and these were now taken to be the only prebendaries of the Cathedral, for the other prebendaries, the *canonici majores*, had dropped out of connection with the Cathedral, and only remained as parish clergy in their several parishes.

Thus we find that in1613 the Rev. John Hunt was appointed by the Primate, Prebendary of Mullabrack. In 1617 the Rev. John Lidford was appointed Prebendary of Mullaghbrack, and the Rev. William Lord, Prebendary of Tynan; and the Rev. John Symmonds, who was also rector of Armagh, was appointed Precentor. In 1622 the Rev. William Drayton was appointed by the Primate, Prebendary of Ballymore. In 1625 we find that Precentor Symmonds received the profits of the Culdee lands, and devoted them to the church and choir.

In 1627 these prebends were made presentive by King Charles, which means that the right of appointment was taken from the

Primates and taken by the Crown, and in the same year a new incorporation was made for the College of Vicars or Culdees, and the Rev. Robert Burton was appointed Prior, and five Vicars Choral, laymen, were nominated, and these were styled Colideans. Thus the Priorship was separated from the Precentorship. "The nomination and visitation of the said Prior and Vicars to be in the Lord Archbishop of Armagh and his successors, as anciently it was." But this arrangement did not last long, for in 1634 a new patent founded the new College of King Charles in the Cathedral Church of Armagh, consisting of six Vicars Choral and an organist. There was now no separate Prior, and so the Precentor resumed direct control of the choir.

In 1637 the Dean and Chapter received their charter of incorporation, and by it the Precentor had as his corps Killeavy, where was an old Culdee parish, and the four Culdee parishes declared to be such in the Inquisition of 1609 were recognised as the corps of the Prebends of Mullabrack, Tynan, Loughgall, and Ballymore, and their incumbents continue to this day to perform Culdee duties in the Church of Armagh. Derrynoose had already been united to Tynan in 1625.

Thus we see that the Culdee parishes have maintained their connection with the Church, and their clergy still continue to perform their ancient duties. The Culdee lands we have seen were devoted to the maintenance of the Vicars Choral, so that both the parishes and the property, until recently, continued to be devoted to their sacred purposes. The only difference is that the Culdee clergy have become *canonici majores* or recognised prebendaries, and members of the Chapter, and the lands were devoted, not merely to clerical vicars, but to lay vicars as well. This disposes of the contention of the late respected Ed. Rogers, that the appointment of clerical vicars was a usurpation of the rights of laymen; rather the appointment of laymen was a change from the old Culdee ideal of a choir of clergy.

Thus we see that in the Precentor and Culdee Prior, the Culdee Prebendaries and the Clerical Vicars, we have a body that in position, number, and duties represents the ancient Culdee establishment of a Prior and College of secular Clergy in charge of the services of the Church.

Let us now trace the history of the new Anglo-Norman Chapter, established, as I have said, not later than 1268. It consisted of a dean, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and sixteen prebendaries. Of these prebendaries eight belonged to the Pale—that is, County Louth and its immediate neighbourhood—and eight to Tyrone.

The Inquisition of 1609 states that the dean of the Cathedral Church of Armagh, for the time being, is, in right of his deanery, parson—that is, rector of Loughgilly, Kilmore, Drumcree, and Loughgall, rector and vicar of Kilcrewe, rector of the Luminaries, and vicar of Armagh and Clanawle (Eglish and Lisnadill). It states that the Chancellor is vicar of Kilmore and Drumcree; the Treasurer, vicar of Clankarny (Kilcluny). It also states that "there were in ancient times sixteen prebends of the said Cathedral Church of Armagh; and that eight of the said prebends received their livings out of the English Pale, and the other eight of the said prebends had their livings out of the County of Tyrone." We find from the records of appointments noted in Cotton that the following were some of the titles of these Prebendaries of Armagh :—

In Louth or the Pale.	In Tyrone.
1. Donoghfynor.	1. Artrea.
2. Dromfada.	2. Errigal.
3. Dromyn.	3. Ballyclug.
4. Dunbyn.	4. Clonoe.
5. Kene.	5. Clonfeakle.
6. Stabanan.	6. Donoughmore.
7, 8. unknown.	7. Termonmagurk.
	8. unknown.

Of the titles of three prebendaries nothing is certainly known.

We also find that so late as 1534 a Prebendary was appointed to Artrea, and in 1543 and 1551 appointments were made to Clonfeakle, in 1558 to Dromyn, in 1700, 1704, 1709, 1710 to Dunbyn, in 1540 to Kene, in 1544 to Termonmagurk.

For a century before the Reformation these Anglo-Norman Prebendaries of Armagh, or *Canonici Majores*, seem to have lost all connection with their church, all voice and vote in chapter, and place in choir. The reason of this seems to have been that Armagh was outside the Pale and *inter Hibernicos*. The new Primates were English, living at Drogheda within the Pale, and oftentimes dare not go to their Cathedral Church. Primate Swayne complains in no measured terms of his Dean and Chapter. He says in reply to a summons to Parliament (Cotton), with his Dean and Chapter—"Quantum ad Decanum et Capitulum nostræ Ecclesiæ Ardmachanæ, sunt meri Hibernici, et inter Hibernicos conversantes, quibus consilium regium non consuevit; sicut nec decuit secreta concilii revelari." They certainly were not accustomed to Parliament, and they were not proper people for government secrets. The English

clergy lived in Louth, and the Irish in Armagh and Tyrone. We can well understand that the Louth prebendaries could not go to Armagh, and that the Tyrone prebendaries away beyond Armagh did not trouble themselves about Cathedral duties. The consequence was that the control of the Cathedral fell entirely into the hands of its ancient officers, the Culdee clergy, who had their parishes in Armagh, in the vicinity of the city. Thus the Louth and Tyrone prebendaries lost their connection with their church, and the Culdee clergy remained masters of the situation; and they and their Reformed successors were taken to be the real Prebendaries. The Charter of the Dean and Chapter completed the separation. So the Culdee Prebendaries became the only prebendaries recognised in the church, of the others some only had the title, and of some even this was forgotten, and they were considered to be merely parish rectors.

The only trace of connection between these prebendal parishes and the Cathedral Church of Armagh is in the case of Clonoe. By an Inquisition of 1609 it appears that Clonoe is both a parson and a vicar, and that the parson or rector of Donaghhenry, for the time being, is parson of Clonoe, and "that upon these two parsonages he is to keep one chorister or singing man in the Cathedral Church of Armagh." Whether this was a survival from the time when the prebendary himself took duty in Armagh, or that this was merely a charge upon this parish towards the support of the choir, similar to the duty or charge of supplying wax lights, as in the case of parishes called Luminaries, does not appear.

It is curious to notice that in the instrument dated Sept. 4, 1625, in addition to the parishes named in 1609 as being amongst the property of the Culdees, we also find Donaghmore, Clonfeacle, Kilnasaggart (in Forkhill), and Tonaghbryn (in Killeavy). It looks very like as if the Culdees had also got into two of these old prebendal parishes.

It is curious to note how almost the same course of events took place in England in nearly all the cathedrals of the old foundation. The resident canons acquired the whole control of the cathedral, and became the actual chapter, to the exclusion of the great body of canons prebendaries who were resident on the prebends in the country. These lost voice and vote in chapter, and in England, in most cases, only retained their names upon their several stalls within the choir. At Armagh the canons prebendaries of Anglo-Norman foundation lost voice and vote before the Reformation, at the Reformation lost their place in the choir, and since 1710 none of the rectors of these prebendal parishes have ever been known by their ancient titles.

There has been no legislation to take away the titles, but there has been a long period of disuse. There can be little doubt but that these rectors, who were the ancient canons prebendaries of Armagh, up to disestablishment might possibly have claimed and obtained their titles, but voice and vote and stall were completely lost, and could only be regained by a new charter. Perhaps this is the less to be regretted since the representatives of the old Culdee institution have supplied their place, and have succeeded in maintaining their old functions; they have gone on singing and preaching in the church of Armagh.

With regard to the singing, there were no boys in the ancient Celtic choirs. A competent authority in the *Guardian* newspaper, reviewing the Antiphonary of Bangor, and referring to the eighth century, says—"The antiphonal singing of the Psalms in the divine office, which was heard by St. Augustine at Milan and Rome, had not yet invaded the monastic churches of Ireland. The aged psalmista, with his shrill monotone, was not yet supplanted by the treble voice of the choir-boy." The old Culdee choir was a choir of clergy, and we learn from Reeves' researches that appointment to a Culdeeship was a title for holy orders.

I may now enumerate the whole staff of the Armagh establishment, ancient and modern, Celtic and Anglo-Norman.

THE DEAN.

PRECENTOR and CULDEE PRIOR. TREASURER.

CHANCELLOR. ARCHDEACON.

CULDEE PREBENDARIES.

MULLABRACK. LOUGHGALL.

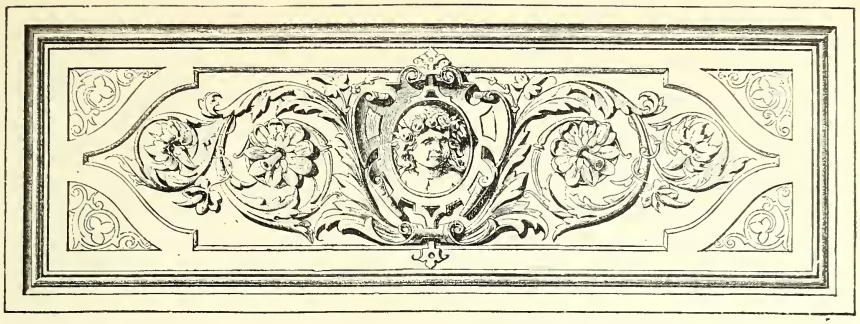
BALLYMORE. TYNAN.

ANCIENT PREBENDARIES, OR CANONICI MAJORES.

In the Pale (*inter Anglicos*).	In Tyrone (*inter Hibernicos*).
1. DONOGHFYNOR.	1. ARTREA, 1534.
2. DROMFADA.	2. ERRIGAL.
3. DROMYN, 1558.	3. BALLYCLUG.
4. DUNBYN, 1710.	4. CLONOE.
5. KENE, 1540.	5. CLONFEAKLE, 1551.
6. STABANAN.	6. DONOUGHMORE.
7. ——	7. TERMONMAGURK, 1544.
8. ——	8. ——

SIX CULDEE VICARS CHORAL, CALLED COLIDEANS.

What were the titles of the three missing prebends it is difficult now to say, but I have no doubt a little research amongst the Armagh archives would discover them. Possibly Creggan and Killeavy represent two in the Pale, and Carnteel, the parish forming under the charter the corps of the archdeaconry, represents that one *inter Hibernicos*. I hope some one within reach of the records will make this a matter of investigation, and thus we may have a complete account of the Chapter and the interesting relations existing between the Chapter and the Culdees.



"The Estate of the Diocess of Derry."

COMPILED BY

DR. GEORGE DOWNHAM,

BISHOP OF THAT SEE—1616–34.

From the Original MS.—intitled, "The Ulster Visitation Book, 1622," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. With an attempt to trace the succession of Clergy in the several parishes.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER REYNELL, M.A. & S.T.B., M.R.I.A.,
From 1867 *to* 1873.
Incumbent of Carrick, Diocese of Derry.

PART IV.

The Deanry of Ratblowry.

Magher-eragh.

1. The parishe Church of Maghereragh is repayred at the cost of the parishioners, for ye furnishing of it my Lo: Primate hath granted for a time the fines of the recusants in this parishe.

The Incumbent is THOMAS TOM, Clerk, a preacher, but no graduate.

The valuation in the King's Books is x^li^, wch is about the fourth parte of the cleare value. The vicesima is x^s^.

The Incumbent hath a good gort or old glebe of 6 acres, and of new glebe two townelands.

The Incumbent is not resident, but repayreth thither every other Sunday. In his absence the Clerk taketh upon him (as I now understand) to serve the Cure.

Ballines-cullen.

2. The old Church of Inistede, or Ballineskullen (standing in an Island environed on every side by water), is ruinous; but in lieu thereof, The Company of Vinteners, London, have erected a very handsome new Church in the chief place of their plantation.

The Incumbent is the s^d^ THOMAS THOME.

The value in the King's Books is 20 nobles, wch is about the thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima is vi^s^, viii^d^.

The new glebe (being one Towneland) is layd out in another parish, on wch the tenants are bound to build an Englishe house.

The Incumbent is resident, and dischargeth the Cure himself.

Ballynascreene. 3. The Church of Ballynascreene is uncovered.

The Incumbent is GILBERT SUTTON, a M^r of Arts, and a sufficient preacher.

The valuation in the King's Books is v^li, wch is about the fifth part of the cleare value. The vicesima is v^s.

There is due unto him a towne and a half of new glebe, but he hath not (as I suppose) the possession thereof.

The Incumbent is not resident, but lyveth in another diocess, repayring sometimes to his Cure, wch in his absence (if any of his parishioners would come, as I suppose few or none doe) would be discharged (after a sort) by his Clerke, being an Irish scollar.

Tawlaght O'Croyly. 4. The Church of Tawlaght O'Croyly hath good walls and a roofe of timber, but not covered.

The Incumbent is OLIVER MATHER, Cleark, Preacher.

The valuacion in the King's Books is x^li, wch is about the thirde part of the true value. The vicesima x^s.

A gort, or old glebe, 12 acres, belonging to y^s parish, and of newe glebe one Towneland, a Tymber frame of building provided for it. Meanewhile the Incumbent (lyving not far f^r his Church) dischargeth the cure himself.

Killaloughy. 5. The Church of Killaloughy is ruinous.

The Incumbent is the same OLIVER MATHER.

The value in the King's Books is iii^li, vi^s, viii^d, wch is about ye thirde part of the cleare value. The vicesima iii^s, iiii^d.

The Incumbent is not resident, but sometimes (as once in three weeks) he resorteth to ye Church, where no man cometh at him. The whole parish consisting of Irishe recusants.

Kilreagh. 6. The Church of Kilreagh is repayred by ye Company of Mercers, London.

The Incumbent or Vicar is ROBERT HOGG, an antient M^r of Arts, and a preacher.

The valuacion in the King's Books is xxx^s, wch is about the fourth part of the cleare value. The vicesima is xviii^d.

There is a Towneland of glebe belonging to it, on wch ye Incumbent intends (as he saith) to build a sufficient house very shortly.

The Incumbent is resident, and dischargeth the Cure himself.

Disertmartin. 7. The Church of Disertmartin hath both Walls and cover (such as they are).

The Incumbent is the said ROBERT HOGG.

The value in the King's Books is vi^li, wch is about the thirde part of ye cleare value. ye vicesima vi^s.

One Towneland of glebe belonging to it, on wch certaine Englishe Tenants ar to builde.

The cure (when the Incumbent is absent) is served by a Curat.

Termonaney. 8. The Church of Termonaney is ruinated.

The Incumbent is WILLIAM M^cTEGART, late by ye popes grant Deane of Derry, but now, being conformable to the reformed religion, was (by apoyntment of the last Lo: Deputy) preferred to this small parish and another wch followeth.

The value in the King's Books is iii^li, wch is about the thirde part of ye cleare value. The vicesima iii^s.

There belongeth to it half a Towne Land of glebe.

Kilcronahan. 9. The Church of Kilcronahan is ruinous.

The Incumbent is the sayd WILLIAM M^cTEGART.

The value in the King's Books is iii^li, wch is about the fifth part of the cleare value. The vicesima iii^s.

There is one Towneland of Glebe belonging to it.

The cure of this and the former, is, by the Incumbent (after a sorte), discharged.

OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Among these parishes are two appropriations, the one ffauhen, als ffathen, in the Barony of Inishoen, wch Henry Vaughen (as before mentioned) holdeth as appropryated (as forming the rectory or third part) to the Abbay of Columbkill. ffathen.

The other is Kilreagh, wch George Canning, Esqr., holdeth as appropriate to the Abbay of Armagh, taking to himself two thirdes of the tithes, leaving only one thirde to ye Incumbent. Kilreagh.

There are also two peculiars, wch are neither parishes themselves nor belong to other parishes. The one is called Aughgeve, where was a priory. The Chappell whereof (in times past called our Lady's Chappell) is repayred by ye Undertakers of ye Ironmongers' proportion (the chief place of theire plantation), who ar required by ye Company of Ironmongers to bestowe xx^li^ p. ann. to a preacher. Aughgeve.

The other is called Dongevin, whereto belong about 30 townelands (as I am informed), wch pay all mañer of tithes to the prior, and wch are now deteyned by the Company of Skinners. Dongevin.

UNIONS.

Churches wch I think fitt to be united are Camus juxta Bann and Macosquin, Camus juxta Mourne and Leakepatrick, Banagor and Dongevin, all wch are united de facto, Item Termonaney and Killalaughy, and in every paire of these one church is sufficient.

All other Churches are needful to be repayred ; it is lamentable to behold the desolation of the most.

[RECORDS.]

As for ancient records, we have not any before ye burning of Derry, wch was about 14 yeares agone ; neither would they be needful to distinguish the Churches presentative from others, seeing all in this diocese are presentative excepting the two peculiars of Dungevin and Aughgeve.

Neither have there been any alienacions, charges, and Incumbrances to the prejudice of the Incumbents.

SCHOOLES.

As touching schooles, it is well known that his Majesty intended a convenient proportion of lands, as well for Londonderry as for Dungannon or Donegall, yet both these have fayre proportions allotted unto them for the maintenance of schooles. But the lands intended for ye school at Lo:Derry are swallowed up, I know not well by whome, but the Generall Surveyor is the likeliest to know what is become of them, notwithstanding there is a fayre schoolhouse built at London-Derry, Matthias Springham, Merchant Tailor of London, and ye City of London, hath assigned a yearly stipend of twenty marks, to be given to the S^ch^ Master, but our Gracious King's Grant is suppressed.

Concerning lands or goods given to good uses, we have a worthy president of Sir Hansard, K^t^ deceased, who departed this life about the 4th of October, A.D. 1619, who by his last Will and Testament (ye Executors whereof were appointed to be Sir John Vaughan, Sir George Marbury, K^t^, and Thomas Perkins, Esqr.) hath ordayned that after his debts paid, there should be a fayre Church built in Lifford by his Executors, who have accordingly laid the foundation thereof. And after ye building of the Church, he hath appoynted that a school shall be built, with houses for the Master and usher, and that they shall have for ever a yearly stipend of 50^li^ per annum, to be given to the Warden of Lifford for ye time being, and 20^li^ yeerly to ye Recorder or Towne clerke, and £6 13s. 4d. to two Serjeants, wch Salarys are to be payd after a charter of Mortmaine shall be procured.

Magbereragb [NOW MAGHERA]. *Sti Lourochij.*

In 1622, Thomas Thom, a preacher, but no graduate. He also held Ballyscullen. Died 1624.

1624, 9 July, Robert Dawson, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He also held Ballyscullen. He had been Dean of Dromore; and was at this time Dean of Down, and Precentor of Connor. He was consecrated to the See of Clonfert and Kilmac Duagh, 4 May, 1627, and died at Kendal, in Westmoreland (his native place), 13 April, 1643. The family of Dawson of Moyola descends from his elder brother Thomas.

1627, 22 May, William Moore. Presented by the Crown. He was also R. of Ballyscullen.

1629, 9 Decr., Thomas Vesey (?) B.A. Dublin, 1625. Fellow T.C.D. 1627. He was also R. Ballyscullen. In 1634 he became R. of Macosquin, and in 1655 Archdeacon of Armagh. He was direct ancestor of Viscount de Vesci.

1634, ? Septr., John Freeman. He also held Ballyscullen.

1661, 20 June, Robert Rowan, M.A.

1704, 30 March, William Muschett. He also held Killelagh, and had been R. Desertmartin. Died 1708.

1708, 10 Augt., James Graffan, M.A. Dublin, 1691. He had previously held Tamlaght-ard R. and Bodony R. Died 1723.

1723, 26 April, Bellingham Mauleverer, son-in-law of Bishop Wm. Nicholson, of Carlisle and of Derry. He had previously held Ballinascreen R. Mr. Mauleverer died 10 April, 1752.

1752, June, Thomas Barnard, M.A. Dub. (ad eundem) Æst. 1750, D.D. Æst. 1761, eldest son of Dr. Wm. Barnard, Bp. of Derry. He was Archdeacon of Derry 1761–9, and Dean of Derry 1769–80, when he became Bishop of Killaloe, and subsequently of Limerick. He died 7 June, 1806.

1769, 2 June, Philip Sidney (Smythe), 4th Viscount Strangford, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1736. He was R. Langfield 1775, had been Dean of Derry 1752–69, and was Archdeacon of Derry 1769–74. He died 29 April, 1787.

1787, 9 May, Henry Barnard, second son of Dr. Wm. Barnard, and brother of Dr. Thomas Barnard. He died at Bovagh, Co. Derry, in April, 1793. Dr. Hy. Barnard had been Preb. of Aghadoey 1761-87.

1793, 27 June, Josiah Marshall, Sch.T.C.D. 1750; B.A. Vern. 1752, M.A. Vern. 1757. He was R. of Ballyscullen in 1761, of Fahan 1761–93. He was Registrar of the Diocese. His death took place in Novr., 1794.

1795, 18 April, Clotworthy Soden, Sch.T.C.D. 1755; B.A. Vern. 1756. He was Archdeacon of Derry 1786–95, and previously (1776–86) R. of Kilcronaghan. He died 18 Feb., 1817.

1817, 25 March, James Spencer Knox, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1814. He was eldest son of the Honble. Dr. Wm. Knox, Bishop of Derry. He had held Fahan 1813–17; and with Maghera held Kilcronaghan R. He died at Clifton, near Bristol, 1 March, 1862. Mr. Knox was Vicar-Genl. of the Diocese.

1862, 11 August, Benjamin Bloomfield Gough, M.A., C.C.C. Cambridge 1842. Resigned 1890. Died 13th Decr., 1893. He was son of Thos. Bunbury Gough, Dean of Derry; and had been Archdeacon 1846–9, and subsequently R. Urney 1849–62.

Ballynescullen [*alias* INISTEDE, HODIE BALLYSCULLEN]. *Stæ Tidæ.*

In 1622, Thomas Thoms.

1623, 9 July, Robert Dawson.

1627, 9 Decr., Thomas Vesey.

1634, John Freeman. Held with R. Maghera.

1661, 6 Novr., William Browne.

1686, 14 Feby., Seth Whittle, M.A. He was collated 2nd Canon of Kildare, 28 May, 1684. He died in Derry during the siege, 1689.

1689, Robert Gage, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1681; M.A. Æst. 1684. In 1690 he became Prebendary of Aghadowey.

1690, Robert Gourney, M.A. In 1692 he became Prebendary of Comber.

1692, 11 July, John Moore, (?) M.A. Dub. Æst. 1680.

1694, Symon Rowe, M.A. He resigned in 1723 for R. Ballinascreen.

1723, 1 May, John Spotswood, (?) Sch. T.C.D. 1689; M.A. Æst. 1692. Died, aged 78, 1745.

1745, 18 Octr., John Richardson, Sch.T.C.D. 1716; B.A. Dub. Vern. 1717; M.A. Æst. 1720. He died in 1761.

1761, 23 May, Josiah Marshall, M.A. Dub. In Novr. of this year he became R. Fahan.

1761, 6 Novr., George Knox, Sch.T.C.D. 1748. He was for some years in the Diocese of Raphoe, and in 1781 became R. Clonleigh.

1767, 8 August, Walter Lindsay.

1775, 5 June, Ralph Mansfield, B.A. Dub. He became R. Badoney Upper in 1774, and in 1777 R. Errigal.

1775, 22 Septr., William Babington, B.A. Dub. He had been R. Errigal, and held, with this Parish, Kilmacrenan R. (Raphoe). Died 1777.

1777, 2 May, Charles Stewart, (?) M.A. Dub. He had been rector of Balteagh. His will was proved in Derry in 1788.

1787, 7 Decr., Newburgh Burroughs. In May of this year he was R. Badoney Upper, and in 1795 became Archdeacon of Derry. While R. here he was Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, British Ambassador in Paris.

1795, 9 June, Thomas Spotswood, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1778. He resigned this benefice, 12 Feby., 1833.

1833, 13 Feby., George Hamilton Ash. In 1849 he became R. of Lower Cumber.

1849, 10 Novr., Edward French, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1820; M.A. Novr., 1832. He died 1 April, 1863, aged 63.

1863, 22 April, Henry Ferguson Stevenson. He resigned in 1873.

Ballynascreen R. *Sti Columbæ.*

In 1622, Gilbert Sutton, M.A.

1627, 10 Octr., James Stevenson. He also held Killelagh R.

1635, John Freeman. He subsequently held Maghera R.

1635, 31 Augt., Robert Sempill.

1639, 9 Novr., Leonard Kempe. He had held Camus juxta Mourne.

1661, 22 April, John Harrison, M.A.

1662, 29 Novr., Peregrine Palmer. Ordained Deacon and Priest, 3 June, 1648, by the Bp. of Ardfert. Also R. Tamlaght-Finlagan.

1669, 1 June, William Leightburn, S.T.B. On 22 July, 1670, he had a faculty to hold this Benefice with the Deanry of Derry and Rectory of Badony. He had also held, with Badony and Ballynascreen, the Prebend. of Commyr. He died in Septr., 1671.

1672, 15 May, Matthew Spring, or Springham, (?) Sch. and B.A., Dublin, 1660.

1678, 2 Oct., Andrew Henderson, A.M. He died in 1718.

1718, 5 March, Bellingham Mauleverer (son-in-law of Bishop Nicholson). He resigned in 1723 for Maghera R.

1723, 20 April, Symon Rowe, M.A. He died 25 Octr., 1731, and was buried at Bellaghy, where his tablet still remains.

1731, 6 Novr., Roger Blackhall. He was buried at Derry Cathedral, 28 Decr., 1737.

1737, 6 Novr., Andrew Blackhall, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1727; M.A. Æst. 1730. He held also, by faculty dated 3 June, 1747, Kilrea R.

1761, Gustavus Hamilton, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1748. He resigned in 1772 for Tamlaght-Finlagan R.

1772, 10 August, John Torrens. He died in 1785. He had previously held Badony R. and Moville Preb.

1785, 9 April, Thomas Torrens, Sch.T.C.D. 1760; Fellow, 1765; M.A. Dub. 1765; D.D. Vern. 1777. He died *cir.* 4 May, 1797. He was also R. Kilmacrenan (Raphoe), and, in 1792, R. Magherafelt (Armagh).

1797, 4 May, Gardiner Young, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1768. He had held Moville Lower, 1781–5. Mr. Young died 8 August, 1822.

1822, 16 Octr., William Knox, M.A. Dub. 1814. He had held Badony R., Tamlaght-ard R, and R. Fahan Upper and Lower, and with Ballinascreen R., by faculty dated 3 Oct., 1822, held Clonleigh R. He was also Vicar-General of Raphoe, 2nd son of Bp. Wm. Knox. He resigned this parish in 1843.

1843, 7 Novr., Samuel Montgomery, B.A. Dublin, Vernis, 1827. Died 16 May, 1874.

1874, Robert Chichester, B.A. Dublin, 1837. Formerly R. Balteagh. Died Sunday, 8 May, 1878.

1878. Richard Bennett, M.A., Dublin. He is now Incumbent and a Prebendary of Raphoe. Through his untiring exertions the Parish Church was completely restored.

1888, 11 May, Hugh Forde, LL.D. Dublin. He for some time held Kilcronaghan.

Tamlaght O'Crilly, or O'Creely [FORMERLY DRUMOGARVAN]. *Sti Conli.*

In 1622, Oliver Mather.

1624, 7 Apr., Richd. Collins.

1661, 6 April, Thomas Bunbery, (?) M.A. Dub., 26 Janry., 1661. He also held Kilrea R.

1665, 12 Oct., Francis Saunders, B.A. Dub., May, 1655; Fellow T.C.D., 1656; M.A. 1659. He also held Kilrea, and was previously R. Fahan.

1680, 16 May, Samuel Elwood, Sch. T.C.D. 1674; B.A. Dub. Vern. 1675; M.A. Æst. 1678.

1713, 3 May, William Walsh, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1701; M.A. Æst. 1704. He died in 1725.

1726, 1 Decr., John Owen, M.A. Dub. 1710; Sch.T.C.D. 1706. He was afterwards R. of Bovevagh and of Tamlaght-Finlagan, Dean of Clonmacnois, &c.

1731, Ralph Mansfield, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1707; M.A. Æst. 1710. He died in 1765.

1765, James Ingram, Sch.T.C.D. 1726; B.A. Vern. 1727; M.A. Vern. 1730. He died, aged 70, 2 Decr., 1774, and was buried at Strabane, Co. Tyrone.

1774, 10 Decr., Robert Torrens, Sch.T.C.D. 1741; B.A. Vern. 1743; M.A. Æst. 1746. He had previously held Badony R.

1790, 22 Feby., James Jones. He had held Kilcronaghan R., and in 1814 became R. Urney.

1814, 30 June, Honble. Edmund Knox. He had held Langfield R.; in 1817 he became Dean of Down, and was afterwards Bishop of Limerick. 7th son of 1st Viscount Northland. He died, aged 76, 3 May, 1845, and was buried at Rostrevor, Co. Down.

1817, 14 Novr., William Napper, B.A. Dublin, Æst. 1792. He died, aged 87, 11 March, 1858.

1858, 29 March, John Hamilton Miller, B.A. Dublin, Vern. 1829; M.A. Novr., 1832. He had held Kilrea R. 1847–58. He died 1 Feby., 1864.

1864, 14 March, Thomas Walker, M.A. Dublin, Novr., 1832. He was son-in-law of Bishop Higgin, and formerly R. Drumbeg (Down). He died, aged 66, 6 August, 1874, having resigned this parish in 1872.

1872 (elected), Godfrey Samuel Green, B.A. He died, aged 64, 9 June, 1893.

This Parish was divided by Act of Council, 14 Octr., 1775.

Killelagh [*alias* KILLALOUGHY]. *Sti Cremori.*

In 1622, Oliver Mather. He also held Desertmartin R.

1624, 7 Septr., William M'Tegart, formerly Dean of Derry. Also held Termoneeny R. with this benefice.

1628, 24 July, Valentine Gonnys. He also held Termoneeny R.

1635, 18 Septr., William Hammond. He also held Termoneeny R.

1661, 5 Septr., Robert Rowan.

This parish was held with Maghera R. from 1661 until 1794.

1794, 27 Septr., George Marshall, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1790; M.A. Novr. 1832. In 1808 he became R. Donagh.

1808, 4 January, Hume Lawder, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1781. He exchanged with his successor for Boho R. (Clogher), and died 22 Septr., 1830.

1820, 2 March, Thomas Richardson, M.A. Dub. 1816. In 1820 he became Rector of Camus juxta Bann.

1820, 27 July, Nathaniel Inch, Sch.T.C.D. 1781; B.A. Dublin, Vern. 1783.

1847, 27 Novr., William Horatio Stack, B.A. Dublin, Vern. 1828. In 1852 he was promoted to R. Balteagh.

1852, 15 January, Richard Molesworth Hamilton, B.A. Dublin, Vern. 1844. He resigned in 1872.

Kilrea. *Sti Patricii.*

In 1622, Robert Hogg.

1624, 3 May, Richard Collins. He also held Tamlaght O'Crilly. Mr. Collins died at Coleraine during the Rebellion of 1641.

1661, 6 April, Thomas Bunbery. Also R. T. O'Crilly.

1665, 12 Oct., Francis Saunders. Also R. T. O'Crilly.

1675, 6 July, Laurence Clutterbuck. He was of Derrykeighan, Co. Tipperary. He died in 1725.

1725, 10 May, Stephen Miller, B.A. Dublin, Æst. 1703. In 1731 he became Rector of Balteagh.

1731, 3 Septr., Michael Sampson, B.A. Dublin, Vernis, 1722; M.A. Vernis, 1726. In 1747 he became R. Badoney.

1747, 5 June, Andrew Blackhall. He also held Ballinascreen R. by faculty granted 3 June, 1747.

1761, Octr., John Gifford, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1745. In 1771 he became Rector of Bovevagh.

1771, 25 Octr., Richard Waddy, B.A. Dub. 1743. He resigned this Parish in 1776, and was afterwards Preby. of Comber.

1776, 10 April, John Haughton. Died 1781.

1781, 10 March, Charles Colthurst, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1814. He had held R. Desertoghill, and in 1785 became R. Desertmartin.

1785, 10 March, Robert Graham. He had been R. of Desertoghill, and in 1793 became Rector of Camus juxta Mourne.

1794, 11 Janry., Joseph Sandys, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1779; M.A. Vern. 1810. In 1798 he became Prebendary of Aghadoey.

1798, 29 Augt., Oliver M'Causland, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1779; M.A. Vern. 1815. In 1806 he became R. of Langfield (Lower), in the same year R. Desertoghill, and in 1822 R. Tamlaght-Finlagan.

1806, 8 March, John Waddy, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1786. He had been Rector of Lower Comber. Died 22 July, 1838.

1838, 15 Septr., Thomas Lindesay, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1816; M.A. Novr. 1832. He had been R. of Camus juxta Bann, and was promoted to Comber Prebend. in 1847.

1847, 23 Novr., John Hamilton Miller, M.A. Dub. 1832. In 1858 he was promoted to the Rectory of Tamlaght-O'Crilly.

1858, 30 March, George Smith, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1842. In 1869 he became R. Tamlaght-Finlagan.

1869, 13 Feb., Thomas Olphert, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1868. He had been R. of Lower Moville, and in 1872 became R. of Urney.

1872, Robert Gage, B.A. Dub. He had been R. of Tamlaght-ard, and subsequently of Desertoghill. He resigned in 1887.

Desertmartin R. *Sti Covelli.*

In 1622, Robert Hogg.

1624, 7 Septr., Oliver Mather. He also held Kilcronaghan R.

1637, 2 January, Richard Winter. In 1639 he became R. Ardstraw.

1639, 11 Febry., Christopher Hudson.

1661, 4 April, John Ayton, LL.D., ordained Priest, 4 Decr., 1655, by Henry Down and Connor.

1681, 21 April, Thomas Wallis, Sch.T.C.D. 1667; B.A. Vern. 1670; Fellow, 1672; M.A. Æst. 1673. He was also R. Kilcronaghan, and held these benefices, with the Deanry of Waterford, by faculty dated 5 Janry., 1685.

1690, 28 Feby., Peter Fisher. He also held Kilcronaghan R.

1691, 22 May, William Muschet. In 1704 he became R. Maghera.

1704, 30 March, Edward Mottley, Sch.T.C.D. 1693; B.A. Vern. 1696; M.A. Æst. 1699. Died in 1728.

1728, 12 May, Robert Downes, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1728; B. and D.D. Æst. 1740. Subsequently R. Urney, R. Camus juxta Mourne, and Preb. Comber. He also held Kilcronaghan R. by faculty dated 9 May, 1728.

$17\frac{22}{36}$, 8 April, George Strachan. He also held Kilcronaghan, by faculty dated 6 March. He died in 1740.

1740, 23 June, Robert Bryan. He also held Kilcronaghan R. He died, aged 66, 16 March, 1776, and was interred in the Old Churchyard, where his tombstone remained in 1872.

1776, 20 March, Richard Waddy, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1743. He was previously R Kilrea, and resigned this Rectory in 1782 for the Prebend. of Comber.

1782, 25 July, Robert M'Ghee. He formerly held Balteagh R., and by faculty

dated 19 Septr., 1795, held Desertmartin R. with the Prebend. of Aghadowey. He died 8 April, 1806.

1806, 2 September, Gabriel Stokes. He was also Chancellor of Waterford, D.D. Dub. Vern. 1770; Sch. T.C.D. 1751; Fellow 1756. He died, aged 72, 10 March, 1827, and his tombstone remained in the Old Churchyard in 1872.

1806, 3 May, Charles Colthurst, M.A. Dub. Vern. 1814. He had previously held Desertoghill R., and subsequently Kilrea R. He died, 10 March, 1827, aged 73. His tombstone remained in the Old Churchyard in 1872.

1827, 17 April, Arthur William Pomeroy, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1816; son of 4th Viscount Harberton. He had previously held Fahan R., Tamlaght-ard R., and Bovevagh R. Mr. Pomeroy died, 12 Decr., 1867, aged 72, and was buried in the Knox Vault, beneath Lifford Church, Co. Donegall.

1868, 27 February, Edward James Hamilton, B.A. Dublin, Vern. 1842; M.A. 1873. Mr. Hamilton has been Archdeacon of Derry since 1873.

Termoneeny [ALS TERMONANEY, *alias* MULLAFARNEY].

This Parish was held in union with Ballyscullen until the year 1795.

1795, 9 June, Audley Fanning, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1779. Died 31 Janry., 1821.

1821, 17 March, James Alexander, M.A. Dub. Æst. 1821; LL.D. 1829. In 1823 he became Precentor of Down, and was afterwards R. Tessauran (Meath). Died 2 April, 1857, aged 63.

1823, 9 April, Robert Alexander, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1820. In 1827 he became R. Errigal, and subsequently Prebendary of Aghadowey.

1827, 27 March, Charles Sandes Forster. Died, aged 78, 19 June, 1862.

1862, 13 August, Henry Colthurst, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1830. Died Easter Monday, March, 1875.

1875, Thomas Reddy, B.A. Dub. Æst. 1843. Died 29 March, 1884.

Kilcronaghan. *Sti Chromachani.*

In 1622, William M'Teggart, with Termoneeny R.

1624, 7 Septr., Oliver Mather, with Desertmartin R.

1637, 29 Decr., Edward Carter.

This Parish would seem to have been held with Desertmartin R. until 1776.

1776, 15 March, Clotworthy Soden, B.A. Dub. Vern. 1756. In 1786 he became Archdeacon of Derry, and was subsequently R. Maghera.

1786, 20 Decr., James Jones. He also held, by fac. 28 Sept., 1786, the Prebend. of Killameary (Ossory). In 1790 he became R. of Tamlaght O'Crilly.

1790, 15 June, William Bryan. He also held, by faculty (8 July, 1809), Kilkenny West (Meath). Died 13 March, 1817.

1817, 25 March, James Spencer Knox, M.A. Dub. He also held Maghera R. by faculty dated 25 March, 1817, and was Vicar-General of Derry. He had previously held Fahan Upper R.

1862, 9 April, Edward James Hamilton, B.A. Dublin, 1842. In 1867 he became R. of Desertmartin.

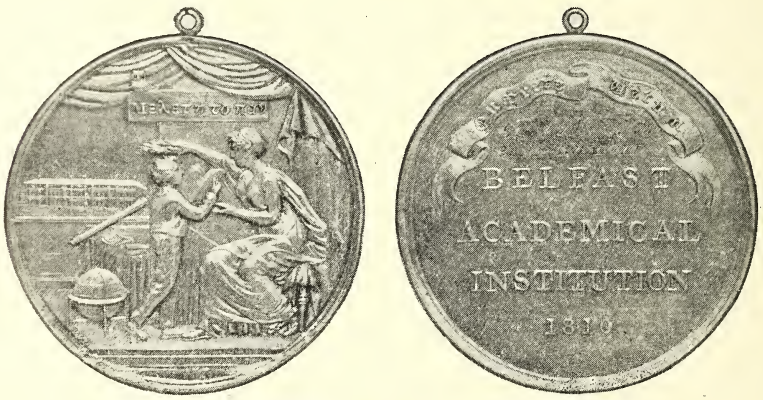
1868, 27 Feby., Robert Chichester, B.A. He had previously held Balteagh R., and was afterwards R. Ballinascreen.

Medals Relating to Belfast.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE BELFAST COLLEGE MEDAL.

FEW or no medals relating to Belfast were struck before the present century, or even up till recent years. The beautiful silver medal here illustrated, of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, is perhaps the earliest connected with the town, and it certainly is the finest for design and appearance that has yet appeared. The medal bears the date 1810, which refers to the incorporation of the College. When the medal was first struck I cannot exactly say, but the one in my possession was awarded to "James M'Clean, junr., Bank Buildings," in 1819. It is of silver, of the average thickness, and was for many years considered the greatest reward given to the students. The obverse,



SILVER MEDAL OF THE ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

or front, represents a seated classical female figure placing a laurel crown upon the head of a youth who holds a book, whilst all around are objects representing the various sciences—the telescope, globe, compasses, &c. In the background is a view of the College, and below it a representation of that celebrated trouble of our youth—the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid. Pendent from heavy festooned drapery is an oblong tablet, upon one end of which is perched the bird of wisdom—Minerva's owl; upon the tablet is inscribed a Greek motto, signifiying SEEK DILIGENTLY; at the base is the designer's name, T. W. INGRAM. On the reverse is the motto "*Quærere Verum*" (to seek the truth) on a scroll, and, beneath, "Belfast Academical Institution." In another copy I have, dated

1850, the word "Royal" has been added before "Belfast." This was done in the thirties, after the Earl of Mulgrave,[1] then Lord Lieutenant, had granted permission for its use; and I find upon close examination that a new die must have been made for this medal, as both sides bear some slight differences from the original. It is to be regretted that this medal is not now awarded at the Institution, but it is hoped the Governors will sanction its restoration as a school premium, and thus preserve in constant use the most beautiful and interesting medal connected with Belfast.

BRONZE MEDAL OF WILLIAM HENRY WEST BETTY.

THE BETTY MEDAL.

This medal was struck in honour of the youthful prodigy, William Henry West Betty, perhaps the most remarkable of all the actors associated with Belfast. He was known as "the young Roscius," and was born at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury (of which town his mother was a native), on 13 Sept., 1791. His grandfather was Dr. Betty, a member of a well-known Lisburn family which for half-a-century previously had been connected with the local linen-bleaching trade. Not long after the boy's birth, his father, Wm. Henry Betty, returned to Lisburn, and there the lad acquired the rudiments of his education. His mother had a great liking for the stage, and used to recite to him long passages from Shakespeare, whilst his father taught him fencing.

Late in October, 1802, the youngster was taken to the Belfast Theatre to see Mrs. Siddons as Elvira in "Pizarro." This fired his imagination, and sent him home murmuring—"I shall certainly die if I don't become an actor." Eventually the father acceded to his boy's wishes, and permitted him to make his first appearance on the stage at the age of 11 in the Belfast Theatre, 22 August, 1803. The character was Osman, in Hill's tragedy of "Zara."

[1] A very fine painting of this Viceroy adorns the walls of the Board Room of the Institution; which is perhaps the most elaborate portrait in Belfast of any age. The painter was N. J. Crowley, R.H.A., and the original sketch from which this portrait was painted is in the Portrait Room of the National Gallery, Dublin.

Success was at once assured, and after appearing as Rolla, Romeo, and young Norval, he went on a triumphant tour throughout the United Kingdom, reaping both fame and fortune.

His second engagement was at Dublin, where he acted Hamlet, &c. Playgoers ran mad after him, and at Glasgow one individual who retained his sanity and criticised the performance severely was forced to fly the town. His provincial nettings were about £500 per week.

At long and at last London fell in line. Master Betty made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre on Saturday, 1 December, 1804, as Selim, in "Barbarossa," to a tremendously crowded house. Town soon became as mad on the subject as the country, and he acted before George III. He appeared on alternate nights at the two great theatres, and in 23 nights at Drury Lane he drew about £17,000; portraits were engraved of him, and at least half-a-dozen medallions struck of his counterfeit presentment. So great was the mania that the House of Commons one night, on the motion of Pitt, adjourned and trooped off to the theatre to see the prodigy. Sheridan brought him into a private box, and presented him to Fox, Burke, and Curran. In 1808 he retired from the stage, and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, as a Fellow Commoner. Four years later he returned to the stage with ill success, and retired altogether from "the garish lights" in 1824. For half-a-century later he lived the life of a simple-minded country gentleman, and died full of honours and years. He made a princely fortune before other boys usually leave school, and left it to his son, Henry Betty, who still survives, although well stricken in years.

This medal bears on the obverse the impress of the head and bust of a boy with classic features and upturned face,[1] evidently the portrait of young Betty himself, so it can easily be understood how such a lad, with histrionic abilities of no mean order, could carry by storm the feelings of a crowded theatre; around the upper margin is the inscription, "THE YOUNG ROSCIUS." The reverse of the medal bears a group of objects emblematic of music and the drama, encircling which is the inscription "NOT YET MATURE YET MATCHLESS, MDCCCIV.," with the following on a ribbon, "Born Septr. 13th, 1791." The designer was the celebrated T. Webb, who did a lot of good work at that time. The beautiful bronze medal from which the illustration is made is the property of W. J. Lawrence, to whom I am indebted for many of these notes.

[1] As a frontispiece to "Juvenile Poems" (Belfast, 1806; London, 1807), by Thomas Romney Robinson, there are portraits of the youthful poet, then a boy at the Belfast Academy, taken in the same posture, evidently copying young Betty's favourite pose, who was doubtless the hero and ideal figure for all the Belfast boys of that period.

Lady Morgan and Lisburn.

The following notes were collected by the late William W. Davies, of Glenmore, Lisburn, and are now put into order by me, with a few additions by a friend.—Francis Joseph Bigger.

ROBERT OWENSON, in early life called MacOwen, a native of Mayo and a relative of Goldsmith, was a dramatist of some note in his time, who, after experiencing the vicissitudes belonging to the life of a strolling player, was left a widower some time in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Two daughters, Sydney and Olivia, survived his wife, and to the care and education of these children he devoted the utmost attention. In Owenson's time, actors usually held their performances for three or four months in each of the towns they visited, taking with them all the materials and properties needed for converting a large barn or loft into a theatre. My veteran friend, Hugh M'Call, of Lisburn, to whom I am indebted for a vast deal of interesting information concerning many episodes in the life of Lady Morgan, informs me that he recollects one of these parties performing in Lisburn during the winter of 1814. They rented a great loft at the rere of the Hertford Arms Hotel, which is now the site of the Northern Bank, and had invariably good houses. The performances were on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Robert Owenson's party were in Lisburn in the winter of 1804 (not, as has been stated, in 1809). Their theatre was situated behind Jack Johnson's hostelry, which was on the site now occupied by the house of James A. Stewart in Bow Street, at that time called Bow Lane, and Owenson rented the three-story dwelling-house next door to Johnson's as a residence for himself and his daughters. Here, it is said, the "Wild Irish Girl" was written, and here the future Lady

Morgan played her harp and sang her own songs, her sister joining with her. Neither of the two young ladies was a member of the party, and neither ever figured behind the footlights.

A gentleman, a frequent playgoer in those days, told W. H. Malcolm that he was present one night when Owenson personated Major O'Flaherty in "West Indian." His daughters Sydney and Olivia occupied a box near the stage, and during an interesting scene, as they talked rather loudly to some of the officers of the garrison who had strolled in for a flirtation, one of the "gods" cried out—"It's a shame for you, Miss Owenson, to interrupt your father's performance."

LADY MORGAN.
(*Sydney Owenson.*)

From '98 Lisburn had been a military centre, which went largely to make it a fashionable resort and a favourite residence for the well-to-do classes. During the residence of Sydney Owenson in Lisburn there occurred an incident of a romantic character, which may be briefly stated. Francis Crossley, son of a merchant who lived in the house in Bow Street now the residence of Lynas, fell wildly in love with Sydney, and, as a means of proving his devotion to her, he volunteered to transcribe the rough copy of her novel, *The Novice of St. Dominic*, which undertaking was performed in his father's hayloft, unknown to anyone, the old man attaching more importance to the assiduous retailing of the contents of his shop than to the divings into the unfathomable regions of romance. Crossley had now in some way to distinguish himself, but failed to attain the position at which he aimed whilst engaged in a merchant's office in Belfast. Sydney, who, all the time, had not the affection for him which he vainly supposed, recommended him, most likely without any notion of her advice being seriously taken, to visit Lord Hertford, who had the bestowal of much patronage as the then President of the Indian Board, which sat in Leadenhall Street, and to request that nobleman to obtain for him an appointment in India. In this quest he was successful, and went out to Calcutta, where he achieved both

distinction and fortune. Sydney, who had not received the letters sent home by Crossley, was married at Baronscourt, the residence of the Duke of Abercorn, in 1812, when she had become a celebrated authoress, to Sir Charles Morgan, an aged medical man, who held an appointment in Dublin, and had, it is said, been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant to aid him in his suit with the then famous authoress. It is said Lady Morgan received a long-delayed letter from Crossley as she returned from church after the marriage ceremony, with what feelings we can only imagine. The letter claimed her as the promised bride of the absent lover, and enclosed money to pay her passage to India. Long years afterwards, Lady Morgan related this story to Sir James Emerson Tennent. Captain Crossley came home on leave in the summer of 1824, and married the belle of Castle Street, Jane Stewart, daughter of Doctor Stewart, the head of the local medical profession. Crossley visited Lady Morgan in her home in London some years afterwards, and introduced his wife to her.

Mediæval Hospitals for Lepers near Belfast.

By H. S. PURDON, M.D.,

Consulting Physician, Belfast Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

WHEN the present city of Belfast was only known as a ford over the Lagan, there were within a short distance three Leper Hospitals—1, St. Bride's Spittal House or Hospital, at Carrickfergus; 2, Kilclief, at the entrance to Strangford Lough; and 3, one at Downpatrick, on the Quoile. Samuel M'Skimin, in his *History of Carrickfergus*, thus writes:—"A little north of the town, on the east of the road leading to Gleno, is a well, neatly enclosed with cut stone, now called the Bride Well. Here formerly stood an hospital, dedicated to St. Bride, called the Spittal House, which was granted same time as St. Brigid's Hospital to Richard Harding for a like term of years. In the deed to Harding it is called *parcell antique hereditament*, and consists of a small plot called the Fryar's Garden. This was formerly the Hospital for Lepers." In days gone by Carrickfergus was a celebrated ecclesiastical town, and these Leper Hospitals were always to be found connected with some monastic institution. At that time the monks were nearly the only persons with any knowledge of medicine. In England the Augustinian Order looked after the welfare of Lepers. On the Continent, especially during the Crusades, when the disease was very prevalent in Europe, a religious and military order called that of St. Lazarus was instituted, the Grand Master of which was always to be a Leper; hence the name "Lazar Houses." Probably all chronic diseases of the skin, as Lupus, Eczema, Psoriasis, were considered to be forms of Leprosy, and the afflicted banished to the Leper Houses.

It is to be noted that these Lazar Houses were usually found, not only in the immediate neighbourhood of ecclesiastical institutions, but also close to the sea.

Fish in such localities would likely be a common article of diet, and in the present day we know that fish, especially putrid fish, is a supposed cause of Leprosy as it exists in Norway, the native quarter of Cairo, and elsewhere. In China, Leprosy is constantly met with, and the Chinese are great fish-eaters. Wherever the Chinese go, Leprosy is sure to follow. In the Sandwich Islands the natives eat raw fish, and Leprosy is common. In the *British Medical Journal*, 3 March, 1890, the views of a distinguished London surgeon, Jonathan Hutchinson, are given, who, after the discovery of the Bacillus of Leprosy by Hausen, calls the disease "Fish Eaters' Leprosy," or tuberculosis.

Another Hospital for Lepers existed at Kilclief, at the entrance to Strangford Lough. According to the late Bishop Reeves, in his *Down and Connor*, the Church of Kilclief is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 935. He says:—"In the first of these quarter lands is a plot called the Spittal field, which within memory contained some vestiges of an ancient building. These were the remains of an Hospital of Lepers, which was standing here in the fourteenth century:—

"A.D. 1387. Robert De Vere, Marquis of Dublin, committed to Nicholas Lepying, clerk, the custody of the Lepers' House of St. Peter, nigh Kylcleth, in Ultonia. (*Cal. canc. Hib.*, p. 134.)

"A.D. 1415. The King committed to John Fitz-Richard, chaplain, John Molyn, and Walter Sely, the custody of the Hospital, or Lepers' House, of St. Nicholas of Down and St. Peter of Kylcleth, with their lands and appurtenances, to be held, while in the King's hands, rent free." (*Ibid.* p. 204.)

The Hospital for Lepers at Downpatrick (the site of which is now unknown), dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, was established by the De Laceys and De Burgos.

Without making any remarks about the Mosaic description of Leprosy, I may say that the first record of Leprosy in Great Britain is that of the Welsh King Hoel Dha, A.D. 950, and from that date till the beginning of the sixteenth century the disease was prevalent in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1744 Leprosy was supposed to have disappeared altogether from the Shetland Islands, and a public thanksgiving service was held to commemorate the event.

The late Sir James Simpson, M.D. (*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1840, vols. lvi. and lvii.), contributed papers on "Antiquarian Notices of Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England." The disease being very prevalent in Great Britain

from the tenth to the sixteenth century, rules and regulations were issued regarding same by princes, whilst Pope Alexander III., in his famous bull "De Leprosis," made laws about the ecclesiastical separation and rights of the infected. As far as Ireland is concerned, Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, states that the ancient Irish were "very subject to Leprosy, contracted, according to general opinion, from their constant use of raw meat." In Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum* occurs the first notice of Leprosy in Ireland, A.D. 432—"St. Patrick maintains a certain Leper in his house, and washes his sores with his own hands." Dr. Belcher (*Dublin Journal of Medicine*, August, 1868) quotes the following :—

"A.D. 546. Nessan, a Leper, died.—*Annals of Innisfallen.*

"A.D. 551. St. Nessan, the Leper (Lobhar), died.—*Annals of Four Masters.*

"A.D. 555. Nassan, the Leper, died.—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

"A.D. 550. The pestilence which is called *Samtrusg*, the Mange, Scurvy, or Leprosy, raged this year.—*Chronicon Scotorum.*"

The same gentleman remarks that "after the Danish invasion, A.D. 835, we find the first mention of a Leper Hospital in the *Annals of Innisfallen*, under date 869—"Devastation of Armagh by Arlaf, so that the city was burned, with its houses and hospitals (*nosocomiis* or leper houses)." Dr. Gerard Boate, in his *Natural History of Ireland*, 1652, page 184, remarks that the country is now "almost freed from another disease, one of the very worst and miserablest in the world, namely, the Leprosie, which in former times used to be very common there, especially in the province of Munster, the which, therefore, was filled with Hospitals, expressly built for to receive and keep the Leprous persons. But many years since Ireland hath been almost quite freed from this horrible and loathesome disease, and as few Leprous persons are now found there as in any other countrie in the world, so that the Hospitals erected for their use, having stood empty a long time, are quite decayed and come to nothing." Dr. Boate proceeds to account for the disappearance of the disease, which, he thinks, was "merely through the fault and foul gluttony of the inhabitants in excessive devouring of *unwholesome salmons.*"

Dr. Belcher records that Leper Hospitals existed at the following places :—

Armagh.
St. Stephen's, Waterford.
St. Brigid's, Kilbixy, Westmeath.

St. Stephen's, Dublin.
Lazar Hill, Dublin.
St. Mary Magdalene's, Wexford.
David le Latimer's Hospital, Hore Abbey, Cistercian Order.
St. Brigid's, Lismore.
Dungannon? (Sir Wm. Wilde mentions this one.)
St. Brigid's, Galway.
Dungarvan, County Waterford.
St. Nicholas, Downpatrick.
St Peter's, Kilclief, County Down.
St. Stephen's,
St. Mary Magdalene's,
St. Dominick's,
} Dr. Belcher does not say where they were.
St. Brandon's, Cork.
Cloyne.
St. Bride's, Carrickfergus (M'Skimin: *Hist. of Carrickfergus*).

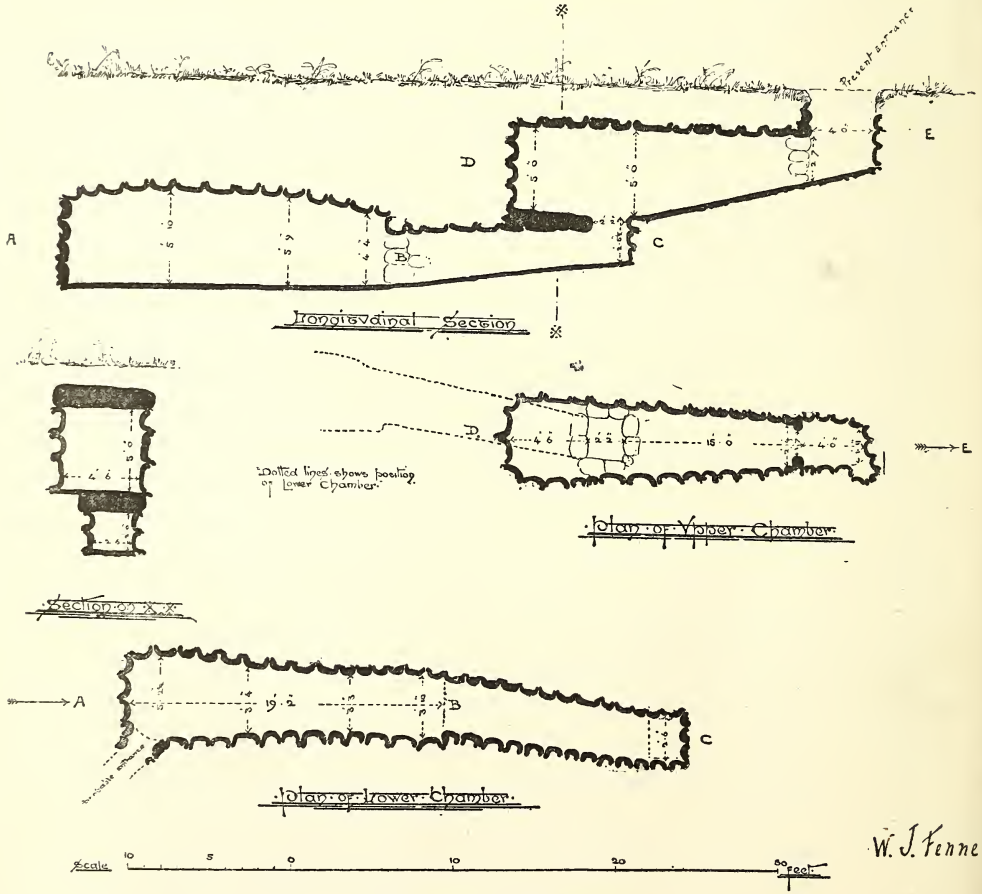
Nine of these are on sea coasts.

From a perusal of the preceding remarks, it will be evident that Ireland was well provided with hospitals for this prevalent and fatal disease.

In mediæval times the Leper was considered to be dead; thus, before entering the Leper Hospital, a religious service was held (in some cases followed by Mass for the dead), after which the afflicted person was given a pair of "clappers" to warn people of his approach; also a stick, cowl, and peculiar dress. Chaucer mentions that the costume worn by a Leper consisted of a mantle and beaver hat, with a cup to collect alms. The method of examination of the patient for admission into a Leper Hospital pursued on the Continent, and in use at Ulm, has been transmitted down to us by Gregorius Horst, who refers to the various questions asked, such as family history, age of applicant, length of time ill, habits of life, state of eyebrows, hair, skin, feeling, smell, etc., the sensation of affected part being tested by puncturing with a needle. The Rev. T. D. Fosbroke states that Leprosy was due to the poor living so much on fish, and that it disappeared after the introduction of tea and the wearing of linen next the skin. Dr. Frazer, of Dublin, in a letter to the writer, remarks that "Leprosy appears to have existed, and specially liable to attack descendants of the Norsemen. All the Irish Leper Hospitals as such were in Norse cities. As for the old saints, I believe all kinds of chronic diseases of the skin combined with dirt were conveniently called Leprosy."

Souterrain in the Grange of Muckamore.

THE souterrain, of which I give measured drawings, is situate on a ridge known as Bog Head, on the left bank of the Six-mile Water, in a field which forms a portion of the farm of W. S. Sloan, in the townland of Tirgracey, in the Grange of Muckamore, near the town of Antrim, and not far from the ancient abbey. It is entered from the surface of the field by a hole or shaft, the floor of the "vestibule" being about 5 feet 6 inches below the surface. The first passage is entered by a jambed door 2 feet 7 inches high and 1 foot 7 inches



W. J. Fennell.

SOUTERRAIN AT MUCKAMORE.

wide. This passage slopes down and widens to a chamber 7 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide and 5 feet high. In the floor of this chamber is an opening 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches, with a descending shaft leading by a long and cramped passage to the lower chamber, which is 19 feet 2 inches long, and varying in width from 3 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 2 inches, and 5 feet 10 inches high. At the extreme end is the mouth of another passage, which gives colour to the opinion that it was *the* entrance—the upper chamber being the more secret and secure as a place of refuge—and that the shaft we entered by is an accidental breakage. All the sides and ceilings are formed of rude dry river or boulder basalt stones, with no inscriptions or workings. The upper chamber of the souterrain runs from south-east to north-west. There is at present nothing unusual in the surface of the field to indicate the presence of so perfect a series of chambers, but there are numerous other underground dwellings in the district.

W. J. FENNELL.

"News from Ireland: Being the Examination and Confession of William Kelso, &c., 1679."

R. M. YOUNG.

THIS rare tract, which is now first reprinted from a copy in the handwriting of the late William Pinkerton, F.S.A., amongst the Pinkerton MSS. in the writer's possession, was apparently unknown to Reid or any of our local historians. It is of interest to note that the Duke of Ormonde immediately realised the serious character of the insurrection which terminated in the decisive battle of Bothwell Bridge, on the 22nd of June, 1679. A letter of his to Sir George Rawdon is preserved in the *Rawdon Papers*, and explains the precautions taken by him as regards the North of Ireland, and his orders for Kelso's disposal.

Letter cxiv., from the Duke of Ormonde to Sir John Rawdon:—

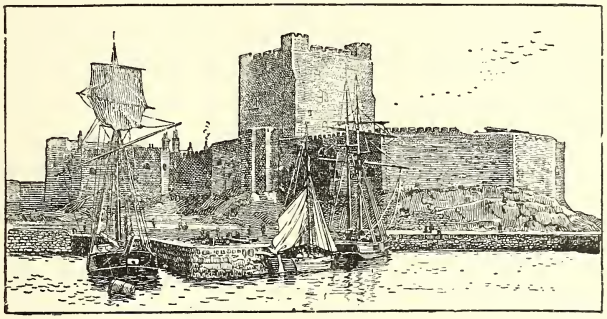
SIR,—I have just now received yours of the 26, with the enclosed intelligence from Mr. Dobbs; the report of the defeat of the Rebels is the more probable, for the suspicious coming over of these men mentioned by him, of which Kelso is one that (if he will) can give as good an account of affairs in Scotland as any man, as also of any correspondence betwixt those rebels and their brethren here; and I take him to be the man sent you by Mr. Dobbs to examine, but whoever he is, I do not doubt but you will examine him with dexterity, and keep him safe and close. I fear the companies I ordered to march to Carrickfergus, though they had their Lieutenants, are not yet got thither, and I do not think Congreve should spare any men out of his company. I have therefore ordered my Lord Mount-Alexander to send a part of his troops to the Larne and Creeks next him, and the like orders I sent to my Lord Conway and your troop, who will be best disposed of by your direction, to which I leave them. I find two of the persons have made their escape, wherein I think they were befriended by some of the inhabitants of the places they were staid at; those persons that contributed to their escape were well worth the finding out, and I desire you would take pains in it. Upon the first notice I had of the rebellion in Scotland, I ordered the Frigate at Kinsale to sail to this port, in order to the sending her to lie in those seas, but she is not yet arrived; as soon as she comes, she shall be sent thither. He that passed for Kelso's servant, and got away with the best horse, may be a better man than the master, and therefore all possible inqury should be made after him. It will behove Campbell at Donoghadee to be vigilant and active in this common chase, to wipe off some suspicions that are insinuated of his indulgence to some of that party. It is likely he is able to do as much as any man, and if he do not, it will not be imputed to want of skill; if you think fit, you may let me know as much.

Your very affectionate servant,

ORMONDE.

Dublin, 26 June, 1679.

Reid states (*History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 320) that exaggerated reports that the Presbyterians of Ulster were ready to join in a similar insurrection were conveyed to Ormonde, and he gives copies of letters from various Presbyteries disclaiming any such intentions.



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

News from Ireland: Being the Examination and Confession of William Kelso,

A Scotch Rebel, taken in Ireland, whither he fled after the Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland, before

GEORGE RAWDON, Esquire,

One of His Majesty's Justice of Peace there;

Also,

A LETTER FROM C. GEORGE MacCARTNEY,

Giving an account of several Barks full of Scotch Rebels, seen coming from Scotland to Ireland;

Together with

A PROCLAMATION set out by the DUKE OF ORMOND for their apprehension.

Printed in the year 1679,

folio.

The examination of William Kelso, of the Town of Air, in Scotland, Chirurgion and Apothecary, aged 27 years, taken at Lisburn, June 27, 1679,

Who, being demanded why he came to be in the company of the rebels in Scotland, saith that Robert Hamilton, who is only known amongst them by the name of Colonel Hamilton, and was the chief in command amongst them, and he sent for this examinant from Air, to come and be helpful to them in the exercise of his profession in chirurgery; whereupon being also persuaded to it by his neighbours, he went on Wednesday was sevennight to their camp, then at and about Hamilton, where (to the best of his judgement) they were in number about 8,000 foot and 14 troops, some being about 60 and others more. And being demanded who were there captains, and what colonels or field officers he saw of the foot, saith he did not see or hear of any officers stiled captain, but saith that some of the chief amongst the several parties, out of the bounds and parts from whence they came, commanded them. And he further saith, that it was commonly spoken that they intended to disperse of themselves, and return to their dwellings, till they had notice that the King's forces were to embody at Leith. And as to this examinant's particular condition, he saith, that he was resolved to remove himself and family out of Scotland, to London, and he was selling his shop, being weary of troubles by his living in Scotland, and did then resolve not to return again to the rebels' camp. And he saith, that on Friday last, one of the scouts of the rebels being wounded, and shot through the thigh, about two miles from the camp, he was sent out to dress him, but found him dead at the place he received his wound. Wherefore he, this examinant, left the camp next morning, and went nine miles off, to Ryland, at which time there was no notice of the marching of the King's forces that day, being Saturday. But upon Sunday, about nine in the morning, this examinant heard the ordnance playing, and not long after divers fled thither, and declared the King's army had marched all that night, and that the rebels' army was beaten and routed by the ordnance the King's forces had planted at Buddelbrig,[1] a pass that the rebels had endeavoured to maintain, but were beaten from it, and that the cannon played from thence upon the rebels' camp, and broke their horse, who run away; and that after that, he, this examinant, made haste towards some port to be transported into Ireland, intending to go to Dublin, and take shipping for London. And being demanded what he heard further on the way by such as escaped from the rebels' camp, says, divers of them, some being four or more in company, and others more, affirmed dolefully, the rebels

[1] Bothwell Brig.

were all broken, and fled several ways, but they could or would not tell what execution was done, or what number was slain or taken, but saith, none of those he spoke with were wounded, or did fight, as he believes, and saith, it was generally spoken, the Duke of Monmouth commanded the King's forces in chief, and was there in person with them, and that General Dalzel, and General David Lesly, and those officers named in the Proclamation, for assembling the heritors to attend the King's standard, was there also as he believes, and further saith not.

Deposed before me. GEORGE RAWDON.

BELFAST, *June 27th*, 1679.

SIR,—This day there came to town one George Lyon, master of a Glasgow ship, who gave an account of some boats he met at sea, to my Lord Mount Alexander and me, when we were together, but after my Lord was gone, I had some more serious discourse with him, and he told me that yesterday before he came into the Lough of Carrickfergus, he saw twelve or fourteen boats and barks at sea coming from Scotland to Ireland, and that he met with two of them that were come into this Lough below Carrickfergus, and that he went aboard one of the vessels laden with coals, and that there appeared in his sight seven or eight men, and that there was one gentleman amongst them, but he could not get his name, which gentleman was very well armed with sword and pistol, as were several of the rest, and that the other boat was full of men, and that they had arms also, but all were very much dejected; He says, they told him, that there was an engagement between the King's party and the rebells on Sunday last, and that they began about seven of the clock to skirmish, the Presbyterian party being then about 11,000, the King's party not above 4,000, but they did not engage in battle till nigh nine of the clock, and that the dispute did not last above an hour, till the horse of the rebellious party retreated and broke through a wing of their own foot. These men say, they came off in a party of about 300 horse, and when they were about two miles off, on the top of a hill, they looked back and saw their foot standing on their ground, and firing very hard, but this party before they halted came to Kilmares in their road to Irwin, but as they lay on the grass to rest themselves on Monday morning, a friend of their own came and told them, that the foot was broke, and the King's party was in pursuit of them, and that there was an order for no quarter for some time, neither quarter to any

who harboured and denied them, upon which that party presently took horse and shifted every one for themselves to several ports to get to Ireland for shelter. These two barks this man met with came from Irwin on Wednesday last, and he saith, he verily believes the rest of the boats and barks he saw were all full of men, and came from Irwin, and other parts thereabouts. And he told me also, that these men desired him to take them aboard his ship, and bring them ashore, for he was laden with deal boards coming from Norway, but he denied to bring them ashore; saying, if they came ashore he doubted they would be put in prison, and he, should he bring them, upon which they both went to sea again, but whether they returned to Scotland, or gone to some other part of this country, he knows not. Sir, this was all the account he could give, which I thought fit to acquaint you of, and remain with my respects,

Sir, your humble servant,

GEORGE MACCARTNEY.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

ORMOND.

Whereas there hath been a notorious and unnatural rebellion lately raised in Scotland, by several traiterous and disloyal persons, who did in great numbers take up arms against his Majesty, and gave battle to his Majestie's forces there, which by the success it hath pleased God to give his Majestie's army there is now suppressed, and many of the said rebels killed and taken, and the rest dispersed. And whereas many of the persons who were guilty of the said rebellion may, to avoid the just punishment which they deserve, endeavour to fly into this kingdom of Ireland, and conceal themselves here. We have thought fit to require all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other his Majestie's officers and ministers, both civil and military, that they make diligent search after all such persons as lately have come, or hereafter shall come out of Scotland into this kingdom, and to seize and secure all such of them as shall not give a sufficient account of their loyalty, or whom they shall find just cause to suspect to have been concerned in the said rebellion. And all his Majestie's officers and other loyal subjects, in the several sea-port towns, and other parts of the kingdom, are hereby also required to make strict and diligent search after all such persons, and to bring them before one of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace, in such county where they shall be seized on. And the said Justices of the Peace are from time to time

to give us an account of what persons shall be brought before them, and secured by them. And we do hereby also strictly charge and command all his Majestie's subjects in this kingdom, that they do forbear either harbouring or relieving any of the said rebels, so coming out of Scotland, and that they forthwith make a discovery of such of them as they shall at any time know to be residing in this kingdom, unto any of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace, under pain of their utmost perils, and being looked upon as persons guilty of the same traiterous designs with them.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 30th of June, 1679.

Miscellanea.

A BELFAST PRE-RAPHAELITE PICTURE DEALER.

N the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, 1896, appear an interesting series of Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, ably edited by Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. At first sight Belfast would seem as unlikely a place to be associated with Rossetti's art as could be thought of; but such was not the case. Francis M'Cracken, a nephew of the famous Henry Joy M'Cracken, was an enthusiastic lover of art, and especially of pictures. He "was a profound believer in the 'graduate,' as he termed Ruskin." He bought from Rossetti in 1853 the "Ecce Ancilla Domini," which was added to the National Gallery in 1886, at a cost of £840. Holman Hunt tells of his cleverness in acquiring "The Scape Goat" on very favourable terms. For Arthur Hughes' "Ophelia" he undertook to give 60 guineas. He gave in reality 30 guineas and two small pictures by Wilson, at that time not esteemed as he is now. M'Cracken was always fond of art and devoted to pre-Raphaelitism. Rossetti gives some interesting notices of the Belfastman's doings. He writes from Hastings, 26 June, 1854:—"Perhaps you heard that I called on you with the mighty MacCracken, who was in town for a few days, but we did not find you. What do you think of Mac coming to town on purpose to sell his Hunt, his Millais, his Hughes, and several other pictures. He squeezed my arm with some pathos on communicating his purpose, and added that he should part with neither of mine. Full well he knows that the time to sell them is not come yet. The Brown he sold privately to White, of Madox Street. The rest he put into a sale at Christie's, after taking my advice as to the reserve he ought to put on the Hunt, which I fixed at 500 guineas. It reached 300 in real biddings, after which Mac's touters ran it up to 430 trying to revive it, but of course it remains with him. The Millais did not reach his reserve either, but he afterwards exchanged it with White for a small Turner."

Rossetti wrote an amusing parody on Tennyson's sonnet, "The Kraken," which he entitled "MacCracken."

> "Getting his pictures, like his supper, cheap,
> Far, far away on Belfast by the sea,
> His scaly, one-eyed, uninvaded sleep
> MacCracken sleepeth," &c.

Rossetti writes of him:—"I like MacCrac pretty well enough, but he is quite different in appearance, of course, from my idea of him. My stern treatment of him was untempered by even a moment's weakness. I told him I had nothing whatever to show him, and that his picture was not begun, which placed us at once on a perfect understanding."

Frank M'Cracken was well known to the art lovers of Belfast at that time as an excellent judge of pictures, and was the means of bringing many good examples of well-known artists' works to the locality. One of the conductors of this Journal has a fine Greuze and two Ettys procured through him. He also was fond of water-colours, and was a patron of Andrew Nicholl, R.H.A., and Hugh Frazer, R.H.A.

R. M. YOUNG.

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BELFAST VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER BUTTON FOUND IN BERRY ST., BELFAST, 1896.

Some of the oldest houses in Berry Street, on the south side, not far from the Royal Avenue, were pulled down in the April of this year (1896). During their demolition several Volunteer buttons were picked up. The illustration annexed represents one full size. The material is copper, silvered over, and was doubtless used to decorate the full dress uniform of a Belfast gentleman of just one hundred years ago. The "N.V." doubtless represents National Volunteers. There is no mark or maker's name to show where the button was manufactured.

JOSEPH M'CHESNEY.

BRIEFS FOR COLLECTING CHARITIES.

The following entries appear in some churchwarden's accounts in Devonshire:

"St. Pancras, Exeter:—

"Feb. 20. 1707.—Collected 9/9 towards ye relief of ye poore Sufferers by fire in ye town of Inniskilling in Ireland."

"East Budleigh:—

"1708.—Collected for Lisburn in Ireland the sume of two shillings and eight pence." CHARLES ELCOCK.

The following is a general notice of briefs.

Briefs are mentioned in the first rubric after the Nicene Creed in the Order for the administration of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer:—

"Briefs.—These were letters patent issued by the Sovereign, directing the collection of alms for special objects named in them. They were granted for building and repairing churches, and for many benevolent purposes (such as the compensation for losses by fire), which are now provided for by societies or public subscriptions. Great abuses arose out of Briefs, and a statute to regulate them was passed in Queen Anne's reign (4 Anne, c. 14). The abuses still continued, however . . . An attempt was again made to reform the system in 1821, but with so little success that Briefs were at last abolished, in 1828, by 9 Geo. IV., c. 28. 'King's Letters,' which were only discontinued about 1860, were documents of a similar character, and one granted by Charles II., for Chelsea Hospital (but never used), is among Archbishop Sancroft's papers in the Bodleian. These were granted, in recent times, to the Incorporated Societies for Church Building, Missions, and Education." (*Annotated Book of Common Prayer.* By J. H. Blunt, D.D.) J. J. MAJOR.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any reference to archæological matters, particularly those of Ulster, will be reviewed in this column.

Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his Day. By Lady Ferguson. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Son. 1896. 2 vols.

Nothing more charming in biography than these two volumes has appeared for some time. The work of a busy life, the thoughts of youth, and the meditations of a riper age, are here laid before the public with culture and discriminating taste. The different phases of Sir Samuel's life are set forth in separate chapters, each one dealing with a distinctive epoch or characteristic; thus each chapter is in itself perfect, and can be so read, although we are satisfied no reader will pause after the perusal of one. Sir Samuel's early life and his connection with Belfast form the opening chapters of the first volume, and contain many interesting peeps into the early friendships and occupations of the youthful poet. In after days—fifty years after—when Ferguson published his poems, with the touching dedication—

"GEORGIO AMICO CONDISCIPULO INSTAURATORI,"

he showed that his early friendships were a life-long remembrance, for *Georgio Amico* was, we are told, "George Fox, son of a widow lady in North Street, in that our common native town." Fox, John MacLean (afterwards the London millionaire), Lord O'Hagan, and Ferguson were fast friends, vieing with each other in literary emulation. Ferguson considered this young Belfastman, Fox, equal to Coleridge. He left Belfast in youth to push his fortunes in British Guiana, and Ferguson searched in vain for any subsequent record of him.

The Forging of the Anchor, written in early years, brought Ferguson into prominence as a poet, which position he maintained throughout his long life. His short stories are perhaps, after all—of course taking with them the numerous ballads and poems they contain—the most deservedly popular of his works, as they bring home to the mind of our youth, in a way that was never done before, many of the most interesting events in our history. Space does not permit us at present to review this work at the length we would desire, but we will return to it again.

The two portraits of Ferguson, the one of '48 and the other in later years, are true indexes to the books. The kindly open countenance, the brow high with noble thought, the mouth expressive of peace and charity—all tell of one who, as a poet and an antiquary, a true friend and a cultured Irishman, takes rank amongst the first our country has produced.

The Great Famine: A Retrospect of Fifty Years (1845–1895). By W. P. O'Brien, C.B. London: Downey & Co., Ltd. 1896.

The author of this important contribution to the history of the terrible Famine years, one of the saddest events in our century, is well known throughout Ulster as a former and able Poor Law and Local Government Inspector. In this handsomely-printed volume of above 300 pages, a large amount of valuable information concerning the history of Ireland during the present century has been brought together by the author, who, as one of the early inspectors of the Poor Law Board, had every facility in collecting special statistics, particularly as regards the Relief measures. In later years the practical knowledge thus obtained was of eminent assistance to the Congested Districts Board, which has done such admirable work in the West of Ireland. He gives some curious particulars of the state of affairs before the Famine, and cites the German traveller Kohl and others in support of his views on the land question. The typical cabin is thus described by Kohl:—"A wooden house, with moss to stop up the crevices, would be a palace in the wild regions of Ireland. Paddy's cabin is built of earth, one shovelful over the other, with a few stones mingled here and there, till the wall is high enough. But perhaps, you will say, the roof is thatched, or covered with bark. Ah, indeed! A few sods of grass cut from a neighbouring bog are his only thatch."

The chapter on the Congested Districts Board's work is full of interest, and the results, as achieved with the insufficient means at their disposal, seem marvellous; but, as W. P. O'Brien ably points out, a larger disposal of funds would at once put an end to the purely temporary relief still a necessity in every bad season. Altogether, the author is to be congratulated both on his industry and literary skill in the production of this work.

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The Fortunes of Colonel Torlogh O'Brien. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu, with 22 Etchings by Phiz. London: Downey & Co. Ltd. 1896. Price 7/6.

The Collegians. By Gerald Griffin. With a Memoir of the Author. Price 2/6.

It is noteworthy that so many new editions of our standard Irish authors are now published, and it shows a healthy appreciation of them, when superior volumes such as this charming copy of J. S. Le Fanu's novel, *The Fortunes of Colonel Torlogh O'Brien*, with all the original steel plates by Phiz, are brought out at the price indicated. It is to be hoped that these will be followed by other similar volumes, including Lover and Carleton. The "Memoir of Gerald Griffin," prefixed to this edition of his *Collegians*, is taken from the life written by his brother, and will be new to many of his readers. Like Carleton, some of his best work consisted of short stories, which would well bear reproduction in similar style to the present nicely-got-up book.

* * * * *

Short Life of Thomas Davis. By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. London: Fisher Unwin; Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker. 1896. Paper, 1/–; cloth, 2/–.

Another volume of the New Irish Library is before us, having a double interest in authorship and subject. Thomas Davis was a personality, an ideal personality, to the past generation of literary enthusiasts in Ireland. His ballads became popular in the extreme, whilst his essays served an excellent purpose in directing the mind of the people to the proper understanding of Irish literary and historical subjects. In the hands of Gavan Duffy, the friend of Davis, every care has been taken to treat the different attributes of the dead poet with loving care and consideration. The credit is largely due to Sir Charles of having inaugurated this very useful library, which he has now enriched with a book of his own, one of the most valuable of the series.

* * * * *

Memories of '98. By the Rev. W. S. Smith. Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co., Ld. Price 1/–.

The pamphlet has been reprinted, with illustrations, in a neat form from the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and is well worth preserving as a separate publication.

Idylls of Ireland. By Samuel K. Cowan. Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co. 1896. Price 1/6.

This pleasing writer has entered upon a new *role* in this his latest production. The dozen poems the book contains are all on Irish subjects, and some of them quite local, such as the *Black Nun of Bun-na-mairge* and *Court MacMartin.* The former is a beautifully-written poem on a weird legend of the Glynns, whilst the latter bears upon an heroically mythical incident of Cushendall. We can heartily praise Major Cowan for his new plunge into the sea of Irish poetry and romance, and we are assured, if he continues in his studies of National subjects, he will find enough, and more than enough, for even his easy-flowing pen.

* * * * *

The Annals of Clonmacnoise. Edited by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. Dublin: printed at the University Press for the Royal Society of Antiquaries. 1896. Price 10/–.

The death of the reverend editor of this book immediately after its appearance attaches a melancholy interest to the work. To all who knew the Rev. Denis Murphy—and few antiquaries in Ireland did not know him—his death came as a shock, occurring, as it did, so suddenly in the very midst of his labours. His life of *Red Hugh O'Donnell* will ever be a standard work; whilst the present records of Irish history, by their careful editing and annotation, will be an invaluable assistance to all historians and antiquaries, as well as to those interested in the association of places with the lore and legend of past ages.

* * * * *

Poems by Cecil Frances Alexander. Edited, with a Preface, by the Primate. London: MacMillan & Co., Ld. 1896.

As a writer of sacred song, Mrs. Alexander stands in the first rank of modern poets, many of her pieces have become, and will doubtless remain for all time, as familiar household themes throughout the English-speaking world. As a writer of secular pieces she is less known, and it is to one or two of these we must necessarily confine ourselves. The *Siege of Derry* is a remarkably fine ballad, filled with charity, yet containing a ring of manly pride and endurance.

> "Then these Derry men shall tell—who would serve his country well,
> Must be strong in his conviction and valiant in his deed—
> Must be patient in enduring, and determined in securing
> The liberty to serve his God, the freedom of his creed."

The old Donegal kitchen-fire story, embodied in *The Legend of Stumpie's Brae,* is worthy to take its place beside *Eugene Aram.* The Scotch dialect used in the narrative lends itself well to the weirdness of the tale. An old packman had taken shelter in a lonely cottage with a man and his wife; when the pedlar had gone to sleep, the man and woman decided to murder him and steal his pack. The man committed the deed.

> "'He's dead,' says the auld man, coming back—
> 'What o' the corp, my dear?'
> 'We'll bury him snug in his ain bit pack,
> Never ye mind for the loss of the sack,
> I've ta'en out a' the gear.'
>
> "'The pack's owre short by twa gude span,
> What'll we do?' quo' he—
> 'Ou, you're a doited, unthoughtfu' man,
> We'll cut him off at the knee.'"

"Stumpie" haunted that old couple, as any other crime haunts a man, never leaving them, even when

> "In the woods of wild America
> Their weary feet they set;
> But Stumpie was there the first, they say,
> And he haunted them on to their dying day,
> And he follows their children yet."

Mrs. Alexander's poems for children are where she is seen, after all, to best advantage; her very simplicity has a depth and a beauty suited alike to childhood and age. The pathetic preface is a touching tribute from the one who knew and treasured her most. Ireland has lost a true poet, and Derry its brightest ornament, in the death of Cecil Frances Alexander.

Ulster as it is. By Thomas Macknight. London: MacMillan & Co., Ld. 1896. 2 vols.

The able editor of the *Northern Whig* has here set before the public his experiences as a journalist in Ulster for the last twenty-eight years. Being largely political and controversial, we are debarred from reviewing its pages as we would wish; suffice to say that a detailed account of Ulster and Ulster life is here depicted that will form a valuable addition to the library of modern history.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

QUERIES.

Gordons in County Tyrone.—Information wanted as to the Ancestors of Peter and William Gordon! Peter Gordon is described as a Farmer of Balliee, Co. Tyrone. Will dated 25th March, 1743; proved 7th November, 1744. He married Mary, second daughter of Robert Boals, or Bolse, of Bellee, Co. Tyrone, Farmer, with several issue.

William Gordon, his brother, is described as a Farmer, of Ballysheagh, Parish of Leckpatrick, Co. Tyrone. Will dated 2nd December, 1753. He married Mary Ross, "sister to Joseph Ross of Strabane, and Aaron Ross of Milltown," and had by her (with others) a son, Aaron, whose descendants are all known, and one of whom now possesses an old painting of arms blazoned as follows:—*Azure, 3 Boars' heads erased or.* Crest—*A dexter arm grasping a scimitar, ppr.* Motto—*Dread God.* And underneath motto, "An antient and respectable family of Scotland." Peter and William, it is believed, belonged to the South of Scotland Gordons, and left Galloway for Ulster late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

A. A. GORDON, F.S.A., Scot.

34, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

REPLY.

Vesey Family.—In reference to the query, p. 216, vol. ii., relative to the origin of this family, it may be of interest to mention that a John Vesey was the first Sovereign of Belfast. He was named in the Charter granted by King James on 27 April, 1613, as the following extract from the copy printed in the *Town Book of Belfast* shows:—

"And for that intent as may appear in time to come that this new incorporation may first of all be composed of approved and honest men, Wee make, constitute and name John Vesey to be the ffirst *and moderen* Soveraigne of the said Burrough," &c. He must have been a man of substance in the town, as, two years later, Lord Chichester granted him a lease of about 10 acres of land in and about the town. In the Orders and By-laws of 1632-3 his name is twice given, and in the List of Burgesses which occurs at page 232 of the *Town Book* the entry is as follows:—

"Resignavit, John Vesey, Gent., *mort.*"

The word "Resignavit" occurs in no other place. The Roll of Freemen, unfortunately, only commences with the year 1635, otherwise some particulars might have been given of him, as in the case of many other burgesses. His Christian name is incorrectly printed as Thomas, both in *Historical Collections Relative to Belfast*, 1817 (Joy), and *Historical Account of Belfast*, 1823 (Benn).

R. M. YOUNG.

INDEX

TO

ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

VOL. II.

1896.

(We are indebted to FREDERIC CHARLES BIGGER *for the compilation of this Index.)*

ACADEMICAL Institution, medal of, 262.

Actions of the Inniskilling Men, quoted, 108.

Aghadoey, church of, 131, 153.

Aghalane Castle, situation, 73; original grant of, 73, 74; purchase of manor, 74; settlers, 75, 76; Rev. Geo. Creichton in possession, 76, 77; incident in the crisis of 1689, 77; the "Bloody Pass," 77; remains found near, 77, 78; in ruins, 78; manor sold, 79; merges into the estate of the Earl of Erne, 79.

Aghanloo (Aughlowe), church of, 130; clergy, 151, 152.

Alexander, Cecil Frances, Poems of, 283.

America, Ulster settlers in, 17–31; note on, 31, 32.

American Revolution, Ulster settlers in the, 17–31.

Ancient churches of Armagh, 194–204; map of, 196; "Emania," 198; foundation of na Ferta, 199–204.

Ancient Irish bronze sgian, 140.

,, maps. *See* maps.

,, wooden spear, 207, 208.

Ancient stone implements, Evans, 48.

"Anna Boleyn's" treasure chest, 107.

Annals of the Four Masters, references to, 7, 38, 40, 96, 204, 233, 235.

Antrim, Earl of, married Rose O'Neill, 33; imprisoned at Carrick and escapes, 34; adventures near Castle Robin, 35; plate chest of the, 106.

Ardagh, battle of, 4.

Armada, the Spanish, in Ulster and Connacht, fate of some of the galleons, 99; Spaniards mercilessly killed, 100; examination of prisoners, 101–103; wreck at Dunluce, 100, 103; particulars of ships lost, 104, 105.

Armagh, Leper Hospital, 270; the Culdees of, 244–252; the ancient churches of, 194–204; the Franciscan Monastery of, 96–98.

Aughgeve, priory of, 255.

Aura, field of, 4.

BADGE Crom Castle infantry, 16.

Balfour Castle, in ruins, 79; situation, 79, *note*; grant of manor, 80, 81; estates sold, 83; dismantled, 83, 84; passes to the 1st Earl of Erne, 85; stone relic preserved, 85.

,, Sir William, Lieut. of the Tower, 83; supplants Connor Roe Maguire, 80, 81.

,, Blayney Townley in possession of Castle, 84, 85.

,, Michael, Lord of Burleigh, 81.

,, Michael Laird, Mountwhany, 7; grant to, of Crom Manor, 7, 8.

,, Lord of Clanawley, 81; controversy with Bishop Spotiswoode, 82.

Ball, F. E.: *The Parish of Tancy*, 212.

Ballymena, clergyman assassinated at, 86, 87.

Ballymoney and district, *see* Memories of '98.

Ballynascreen, church of, 254; clergy of, 257.

Ballyscullen (Inistede), church of, 253; clergy, 256, 257.

Balteagh (Baltæagh), church of, 128; clergy, 148, 149.

Banagher (Banachar), church of, 128, 129; clergy, 150; mouldings of window and doors, 128.

Bankers, the old Belfast, 161–166; first bank opened, 161; founders of, 161; other early banks, 162, 163; "Gordon's" Belfast Bank, 163–165; "Tennent's" Commercial Bank, 165; Montgomery's, The Northern, 165, 166.

Barlow's *Maureen's Fairing*, 64.

Barry's translated *Life of S. Patrick*, 138.

Batt, Rev. Narcissus G., A.M., paper by, 92–95.

,, family, 92–94; references to, 163, 164.

Battle-axe, copper, 54.

Belfast Bankers, the old, 161–166.

,, Book printing, 210.

,, Hospitals for Lepers near, 268–271.

Belfast, Medals relating to, 262–264.

,, Old "china manufactory," 188, 189.

,, Old times in, 58.

,, Poor House, the, 191–193; treasure chest in, 191, 192; the bell, 192, 193; flint lock gun, 193.

,, United States, settlement of, 19.

,, Sixty years ago, recollections of a septuagenarian:—Donegall Place, 92; the Batt family, 92; the Bigger family, 94; other noted families, 92, 93; the castle, 93; social manners and customs, 92, 93; trade and commerce of, 93, 94; old names and oldest houses, 94; cotton spinning industry, 94; banks, 94; sanitation, 94; religion, 95; S. George's, 95; mail coaches, 95.

Bell, Hand-, of Donegore meeting-house, 185–187.

Bell, the Belfast Poor House, 192, 193.

,, of S. Anne's Church, 193.

Belmore, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.M.G., note by, 57, 58; papers by, 108–126, 167–179; correction by, 142; referred to, 126; note by, 206; inquiry by, 216.

Belshaw, Robert Redman, paper by, 33.

Berkeley, Rev. George, Dean of Derry, in America, 19.

Betty, Wm. Hy. West, medals of, 263; celebrated actor, 264.

Bigger, David, and cotton printing, 94.

Bigger, Francis Joseph, M.R.I.A., Ed., 1, 217; his *Aneas O'Haughan*, 64; notes by, 209, 210, 212, 265; papers by, 191–193, 262–264; notes on papers, 31, 32; notes on Spanish Armada, 99–105.

Bingham, Sir Richard, biographical notice of, 100; his letter to Elizabeth, 100, 101, 221–223.

Boats, dug-out, so described, 50, 51.

Book of Armagh, references to, 198; narratives about S. Patrick, 199, 200.

Book of Leinster, authority of the, 39, 40.

Books, reviews of, 61–64, 132–139, 212–215; 281–284.

Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead 61
Traces Past and Present 61
Annals, Anecdotes, Traits, and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments .. 61
Loch Ce and its Annals 61, 62
Belfast Harbour—its History 63
Sketch of the Geology of County Antrim 63
Bundoran and its Neighbourhood .. 63
S. Kiaran, the Elder of Seir 63
Prince Connla of the Golden Hair .. 63
Maureen's Fairing 64
Don't, Pat, &c. 64
Aneas O'Haughan, &c. 64
"Poem" by Moira O'Neill, in *Spectator* 64
"Notes on Old Native Remedies" .. 64
Irish Field Club Union in Galway, *Irish Naturalist* 64
Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society 64
A Sketch of Lake-Dwelling Research .. 132
Historical Notices of Old Belfast and its Vicinity 132–1
Cornish Times 134
The Story of Religion in Ireland .. 134
Sketches of the Rise and Progress of the Water Supply of Belfast 134, 135

Books, Reviews of—*Continued.*

Pagan Ireland: an Archæological Sketch 135, 136
Inisowen and Tirconnell 136
The Voyage of Bran, son of Febal .. 136, 137
Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost World, &c. 137
Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist 137
Highland Folk-Lore 137, 138
Life of S. Patrick 138
A Further Impartial Account of the Actions of the Inniskilling Men, &c. 139
The Bishops of Down and Connor .. 139
Prophecies, Miracles, and Visions o S. Columba 139
Article in *Weekly Independent* 139
The Parish of Taney 212
Sung by Six 212, 213
Fingal and its Churches 213
Adamnani Vita S. Columba 213
Owen Roe O'Neill 214
Swift in Ireland 214
The Irish Novelist's Library 215
Ulrick the Ready 215
The Witness, sketch in 215
Northern Patriot, in the *Shan Van Vocht* 215
Irish Presbyterian, sketch in 215
Belfast News-Letter, report in 215
,, ,, article in 215
Sir Samuel Ferguson, in the Ireland of his Day 281
The Great Famine, a Retrospect of Fifty years 282
The Fortunes of Colonel Torlogh O'Brien 282
Short Life of Thomas Davis 282
Memories of '98 282
Idylls of Ireland 283
The Annals of Clonmacnoise 283
Poems of Cecil Frances Alexander .. 283
Ulster as it is 284

Povevagh (Boighveva), church of, 128; clergy, 149, 150.

Boyne, battle of the, 44.

Bradshaw family, 165 and *note*.

Brehon, old, of Devenish, 242, 243.

Bronze battle-axe, 54.

,, celt, 54, 55.

,, dagger blades, 51.

,, ornaments, 54, 55.

,, rapier, spear-head, &c., 53.

,, sgian, 140.

,, swords, 49; described, 49, 50, 54, 55.

Browning, William, 113 and *note* 2, 119.

Bull-baiting, 187, *note* 1.

Bun-na-Mairgie, 4–6.

Burke's *Loch Ce and its Annals*, 61.

Butler, Sir Stephen, purchases Crom Manor, 9.

,, Sir Francis, deed of Crom Manor, 11.

Bynagh, the deanry of, 127–131.

CAIRN, monumental, at Conall Beg, 239.

Calico printing, early, in Belfast, 94.

Calendar of Irish State Papers, 99–105.

Camus juxta Bann cum Macosquin church, 131; clergy of, 153.

Canada, American campaign against, 19, 20; Ulstermen in, 20.

Canoes, six found in Lough Erne, 50, 51.

Carrickfergus, maps, 2, 3, and 59, *note;* castle and walls, 2, 3; Joymount, 2, 3; list of maps and plans, 3; Hospital for Lepers at, 268.

Castle Robin, 33–35; strategic importance of, 33; rebuilt by Norton, 33; Earl of Antrim's adventures near, 34, 35; its dimensions and demolition, 35.

Castles—Carrickfergus, 2, 3; Crom, 7–16; Aghalane, 73–79; Balfour, 79–85; Glenarm, 90; Belfast, 93; Coole, 109, 170, 171, 173, 239; Portora, 118, 178, *note* 1; Enniskillen, 115, 173 and *note* 3, 177, 179, 219, 226; Lisgoole, 234.

Cathcart, Allan, 113 and *note* 2, 117.

Cavan, list of High Sheriffs, 143, 144.

Cave, inhabited, sea, near Ballintoy, 208, 209.

Celti, 157, 158.

Celts, socket, found and described, 53.

Charitable Society of Boston, 18.

Charities, brief for collecting, 281.

Cherry Valley, massacre of, 19.

Chichester, Lord Viscount, 183.

,, Sir Arthur, 2, 242.

"China manufactory," the old Belfast, 188, 189.

Church of Ireland, Olden's, 36; passages from, 36, 40.

Churches of Armagh, 194–204.

Church, old, and parish of Glynn, 180–183.

Cinerary urns, *see* Urns.

Clarke, Robert, 113 and *note* 2, 125 and *note* 2.

Clonca stone, the, 142.

"*Coffres au Privilege*," 107, *note* 1.

Cole, Sir Michael, 110, 119, 179; family vault, 235.

Collas, the three, 38.

Colonists, some of the early American, 17, 31; note on, 31–32.

Comber (Commyr), church of, 129, 130; clergy, 150, 151.

Concord, Mass., Ulster's sons in the war of independence, 20.

Connacht, the Spanish Armada in, 99–105.

Cornegrade, battle of, 108, 111, 171–174; map and description of the, 175-177.

Corry, Captain James, and Governor Hamilton, 56–58, 108–126, 167–179; his relations with King William, 56, 57; adversely criticised, 108; his early life and family, 109, 110; his relations to Enniskillen, 110, and King James, 111; commissioned, 111; consulted about the defence of Enniskillen, 113; advice to cease operations, 114–117; various accounts of his doings, 115–117; his family relationships, 117; entertains James's officers, 120; leaves the county, 120; petitions for compensation, 122, 123; certificate of corporation in favour of, 124, 125; charges by the Commission of Forfeitures, 123–125; report and constitution of that body, 167, 168; compensation allowed, 168, 169; his actions justified, 170.

"Council for the North East," 120.

"Covvade," Ulster custom of the, 140, 141.

Cowan, Samuel K., *Sung by Six*, 212, 213.

Cowan, Samuel K., *Idylls of Ireland*, 282.

Crannoges, natural, 55; Conall Beg, 239.

Creichton, Col. Abraham, 11; successfully and heroically holds Crom Castle against the Jacobites, 12–14; commands Inniskilling infantry at Aughrim, 15; High Sheriff and M.P., 15; attainted, 15; ancestor of Earls of Erne, 75.

,, family and Crom Castle, 9–11.

,, ,, ,, Aughalane, 74–76.

,, David, gallantry of young, 15; served in Spain, 15; Major General and M.P., 15; his son, first Lord Erne, 15.

,, Thomas, purchases manor of Aughalane, 74.

,, Rev. George, 76, 77.

,, John, incident in the crisis of 1689, 77; High Sheriff, 78; family of, 78; his son John, "Killymick," 78.

Cremorne, Co. Monaghan, 60.

Crioch Mughdhorna, 60.

Crom Cruach, sacrifice of infants to, 36–41.

Crom Castle, situation and origin, 7; destroyed by fire, 8; the grant of the manor, 8, 9; sale of, 9; Creichton family in possession, 9, 10; a stronghold in the Revolution, 12–14; first siege, memorable incidents in, 12–14; second siege, 14; the "Bloody Pass," 15; yew tree at, 15, 16; yeomanry of, 16.

Cross at Kilroot, 209.

Culdees of Armagh and the chapter, 244–252; their societies, 244; of Celtic institution, 245; not suppressed at the Reformation, 245, 246; how they held parishes, 246, 247; prebendaries, 247, 248; their connection with the church, 248; the Anglo-Norman chapter, 248, 249, and its dissociation, 249; inquisition of 1609, 249, 250; maintained their connection and functions, 250, 251; their choir, 251; staff enumerated, 251, 252.

Culfeightrin, church of, 5.

Cunningham, Samuel, note by, 58.

Curtin's *Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost World*, 137.

DAGGER, bronze, found, 51.

Daire, chieftain, 197–200.

Dane, Paul, Provost, 57, 58, 113, 126 and *note* 1, 168, 206.

Day, Robert, F.S.A., paper by, 47–55.

De Leyva, Alonzo, 99; his fate, 100, 101, 104, 105 *note*.

Derry, siege of, 12, 43, 44; illustrious settlers in America, 18–25, 28; Rev. M'Gregor at, 32; Col. Gregg, 32.

Derry, Estate of the Diocess of:—The deanry of Bynagh, 127–131, 146–155; Drumchose, 127, 146, 147; Tawlaght-Finlagan, 127, 128, 147, 148; Baltæagh, 128, 148, 149; Boighveva, 128, 149, 150; Banachar and Dongevin, 128, 129, 150; Commyr, 129, 130, 150; Aughlowe, 130, 151, 152; Tawlaghtard, 130, 152; Ffaughenvale, 130, 152, 153; Clondermott, 130, 153; Dunbo, 130, 153; Camus juxta Bann cu Macosquin, 131, 153; Aghadoey, 131, 153, 154; Disert Tuoghill, 131, 154; Killoen, 146, 155, 156; Arregall, 146, 156.

The deanry of Rathlowry, 253 261; Maghereragh, 253, 256; Ballinescullen, 253, 256; Ballynascreene, 254; Tawlaght O'Croyly, 254; Killaloughy, 254; Kilreagh, 254; Disertmartin, 254; Termonaney, 254; Kilcronahan, 254; ffathen, 255; Kilreagh, 255; Aughgeve, 255; Dongevin, 255; Records of, 255; Unions in, 255; Schooles, 255.

Desertmartin (Disert Martin), church, 254; clergy, 260, 261.

Desertoghill (Disert Tuoghill), church, 131; clergy, 154.

Devices, Crom Castle infantry, 16.

Dickson, John Mitchel, paper by, 156–160.

Dinnseanchus, references to, 37, 40.

Doherty's *Inisowen and Tyrconnell*, 136.

Donegall, Lord, and Belfast, 161, 162.

Donegore, the meeting-house hand-bell, 185–187.

Dowdall, Captain, letters of, 222–226.

Downham, Bishop, compilations by, 127–131, 146–156, 253–261.

Drew, Thomas, Pres.R.S.A., note by, 56; paper by, 106, 107.

Drogheda, Spanish prisoners at, 101–103.

Dromboory, 75.

Druidical sacrifices in Ireland, 36–41; inferences, from population and pagan humanity, against infant immolation, 36, 37; not noticed by S. Patrick, 38, and not mentioned by even his ancient biographers, 38, 39; deductions from ecclesiastical writings, to prove the absence of, 39; ambiguous meaning of "offspring," better rendered "younglings," meaning animal young, 40; this view supported, 40; the affirmative summarised, reasoned against, and discredited, 41.

Drumachose (Drumchose), church, 127; clergy, 146.

Drumeenie, church of, 5.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, *Short life of Thomas Davis*, 282.

Dublin Penny Journal, views in, 94.

Dunbo, church, 130, 153.

Dungiven, abbey, windows and doors of, 129; parish, 150; Priory of, 255.

Dunlap, John, printer of the *Declaration of Independence*, 24; ed. of *Pennsylvania Packet*, 24.

Dunlap, William, a '98 headstone, 207.

Dunluce, wreck of Spanish galleass, 100, 103.

Dun-Rainey, a protest against the destruction of sepulchral mounds in Ulster—situation of, 4; ancient historic incidents in the locality, 4, 5; poem on the destruction of, 5, 6.

Duro, Captain, 99, 104.

ELCOCK, Charles, note by, 281.

"Emania," the Navan Rath, 198.

English, the, in Armagh, 96–98; barbarous conduct of in Connacht, 100.

Enniskillen, siege of, 12, and relief of Crom Castle, 12–14; implements found near, 47–55; Earl and Countess of interested in canoe find, 51; Captain Corry's relations to, 109, 110; Vestry Book, 110, and 113 *note* 2; depositions at, 112; defence of planned, 113, 114, and various accounts of, 115–120; other incidents at, 120–126; seals and signatures of the Corporation, 125; action at Cornegrade, 171–178; castle, 173 and *note*, 219–229, 241; map of, 175; ancient maps, 218–229, and environs of, 220, 243; State papers on, 221–227; church of, 235; inquisition of, 242.

Enniskillen Long Ago, referred to, 110, 118 *note* 2, 125 *note* 1.

Erne, Earl of, account of some plantation castles, 7–16, 73–85; correct pedigree of, 10, 15; Aghalane Castle and manor merges into the estate of the, 79; *see* Creichton, Col. Abraham.

Erne, Lough, some pre-historic remains from, 47–55; dry season and excavations in, 47–50; dredging, 51–53; stone, copper, and bronze implements found, 48–50; bronze sword, 49; canoe, 50, 51; dagger blades, 51; bronze rapier, spear-head, and two socket-celts, 53; bronze swords, broach, copper battle-axe, a palstave, javelin head, captured and described, 54, 55.

Erregal (Arregal) church, 146; clergy, 155.

Estate of the Diocess of Derry; *see* Derry.

Ethnology, notes on Irish, 156–160.

Ewart, L. M., M.R.I.A., 216.

FATE of the Children of Lir, quoted, 37.

Fate of the Children of Turenn, quoted, 37.

Fennell, W. J., paper by, 272, 273.

Ferguson's, Lady, *Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his day*, 281.

Fermanagh Times, reference to, 50.

ffathen, parish of, 255.

ffaughanvale, church of, 130; rectory of, 152, 153.

Fiacc's Hymn, St., references to, 39, 59.

"Finghal," the, explained, 38.

Firbolgs, first appearance of 4, 5; descendants of, 156; described, 156, 157, 160.

Fomorians, battle with, 4.

Forts, wells in stone, 58.

Four Masters, see *Annals of*.

Fowler's translation of *S. Adamnan's Columba*, 139.

Franciscan Monastery, Armagh, 96–98.

French Church or Franciscan Friary, Waterford, 42–44; Sir Neal O'Neill interred there, 44, 45; see 44 *note* 6.

Frogs, the introduction of, into Ireland, 60.

Froude, quoted, 99, 100, 124, 105 *note* 1; refuted, 120.

GALMOY, Lord, infamous conduct of, 13, 14, 84.

Gamble, Alexander, the fate of, 87, 88.

Giffen, James, the fate of, 86.

Giraldus Cambrensis, referred to, 60.

Glenarm Castle and the insurgents, 90, 91.

,, ,, iron chest in, 106.

Glenawley, Hamiltons of, 83, 206; map of the barony, 230–236.

Glendermot (Clondermott), church, 130; rectory of, 153.

Glynn, old church and parish of, 180–183.

Gough's *Prince Connla of the Golden Harr*, 63.

Governor Hamilton and Captain Corry, 56, 57, 102–126, 167–179; *see* Corry, Captain James.

Governor Hamilton and Lieut. MacCarmick, 171–179; *see* MacCarmick.

Graves, 185.

HAMILTON, Andrew, 108, 115 *note* 2; his account of the defence of Enniskillen quoted, 57, 115, 116, 168; correctness impugned, 115, 176–178.

Hamilton, Archdeacon, note by, 142.

Hamilton, Governor, and Captain Corry, 56–58, 108–126; *see* Corry.

Hamiltons and Monea Castle, 142, 206.

Hamilton, Gustavus, references to, 57, 108, 114, 117, 118; Governor of Enniskillen, 119; supports the defenders of Enniskillen, 121; remarks on his career, 176, 206; *see* MacCarmick.

Hammer, remarkable stone, described, 48.

Harris's *Life of King William*, quoted and referred to, 109, 167, 169 *note*, 171, 174, 176–178, 229.

High Sheriffs of Cavan, list of, 143, 144.

Hill, Rev. George, paper by, 4; quoted, 82.

History of Londonderry, The, U.S., full account of early settlers from Ulster, 31, *note*.

History of the Corry Family, 118 *note* 1.

Hospitals for Lepers near Belfast, 268–271.

House of Commons, Journal of Irish, quoted, 108.

Houston, Blakiston-, family, 163, 164.

IBERII, 157.

Implements, North American, 208.

Independence, courage of Ulstermen in the war of, 20, 21, 22.

Inniskilling, *see* Enniskillen.

Inniskillenmen, Further impartial account of, quoted, 108 *note*; referred to, 123; new edition of, 139.

Inquisition. Killallagh, 46, *note* 1; Enniskillen, 75; of Henry VIII., 97; of 1609, 249.

Insurgents, *see* memories of '98, 86–91.

Introduction of frogs into Ireland, 60.

Irish air, old, 190.

Irish ethnology, notes on, 156–160; the black Irish, 156; Tuatha de Danann and Firbolgs, 156; racial contrasts, 157, 158; the R.I.C. Celtic, 158; antiquity of man, 158, 159; unreliable traditions, 159; "Pot-bellied Irish," 160.

Iron treasure chests, origin and manufacture of, 106, 107, 191, 192.

Island Magee, survey of, 3.

JACKSON, Andrew, Pres., U.S., an Ulsterman's son, 30.

Joymount, Carrickfergus, 2, 3.

KELSO, William, examination and confession of, 274–279.

Kilclief, Leper Hospital, 269.

Kilcronaghan (Kilcronahan), church of, 254; clergy, 261.

Killellagh, inquisition of, 46, *note* 1; (Killaloughy) church, 254; clergy, 259.

Killowen (Killoen), church, 146; clergy, 154, 155.

Kilrea (Kilreagh), church, 254; clergy, 259, 260; parish of, 255.

King's *Swift in Ireland*, 214.

LATIMER, Rev. W. T., notes by, 56, 57, 126; referred to, 108; book edited by, 139; quoted, 178; inquiry by, 216

Le Fanu's *The Fortunes of Colonel Torlogh O'Brien*, 282.

Leprosy, 268–271.

Library, the Irish Novelist's, 215.

Limavady (Drumachose), church, 127; clergy, 146.

Linen Hall, White, Belfast, discovery at, 215.

Lisburn, Lady Morgan and, 265–267.

Lisnaskea (Ballybalfour), 79, 80; built with timber and mud, 81; burnt by Kemp, 83, 84.

List of subscribers to this journal, 65–72.

Logan, James, early settler in America, 17, 18, 141, 209, 210.

Londonderry, *see* Derry.

Londonderry, U.S., success of Derry settlers in, 12, 19; Derry Presbyterians petition Gov. Shute, 31, 32 *note*; and reasons for emigrating to, 31, 32.

Lorica, S. Patrick's, referred to, 39.

Lyle, Peter, captain of United Irishmen, 88–90.

MACCARMICK, Lieut. William, references to, 56, 108, 112, 113; organiser of defence of Enniskillen, 112, 113; his account of, 112–118; narratives of, 119–121; other references to, 123, 125, 126; his relations to Gov. Hamilton, 171; his account of the action at Cornegrade, 171–174, and map and description of the battle, 175–177; correctness in details, 178, and pedigree, 179.

MacCarthy's *Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Reagh, Tanist of Carbery*, referred to, 59.

MacDonnells, 5, 6.

MacEochys, or MacGaugheys, 60.

MacQuillans, 5, 6.

MacRitchie, David, F.S.A., referred to, 137, 138.

Maghe (Island Magee), survey of, 3.

Maghera, lintel of west door, 127.

" (Maghereragh), church, 253; clergy, 256.

Magheramorne, 182; Baron, 183.

Maghery Boy, 241, 242; map of, 231.

Magherysteffanagh, map and barony of, 237–241.

Magh Slecht, pagan festival at, 36, 38; position identified, 40.

Magic, Irish addiction to, referred to by S. Patrick, 39.

Maguire family, 13, 80, 116, 117 and *note* 2, 169, 179, 221–229, 240, 241, 243.

Major, J. J, notice by, 59, 281.

Maps of Carrickfergus described, 2, 3; ancient, of Enniskillen and its environs, 218–243; the barony of Clinawley, 230–236; the barony of Magherysteffanagh, 237–241; Maghery Boy, 231, 242.

M'Chesney, Joseph, note by, 280.

M'Henry's *Sketch of the Geology of Co. Antrim*, 63.

M'Knight's *Ulster as it is*, 284.

Mease, the brothers, their gallantry during the American Revolution, 28.

Medals relating to Belfast, 262–264.

Mediæval Hospitals for Lepers, 268–271; list of, 270, 271.

Memories of '98, 86–91; Macrory and the picket (*conclusion*), 86; the fate of James Giffen, 86; assassination of a clergyman, 86, 87; hangings and floggings, 87; the fate of Alexander Gamble, 87, 88; "sold," 88–90; wives of yeomen as prisoners, 90; recruiting yeomen, 90, 91; insecurity of life, 91; *note* on Antrim churchyard wall, 91.

Meyer's *Voyage of Bran, son of Febal*, 136, 137.

Military History of the Irish Nation, quotation from, 44.

Minute Philosopher, by Rev. G. Berkeley, 19.

Miscellanea 56–58, 140–144, 205–212, 280–281.

Ancient local seals, 56.
Governor Hamilton and Captain Corry, 56, 57, 58.
Wells in stone forts, 58.
Old times in Belfast, 58.
Ancient Irish bronze sgian, 140.
Find on the Cave Hill, 140.
The ancient Ulster custom of the "Cowvade," 140, 141.
Ulster settlers in America, 141, 142.
Monea Castle and the Hamiltons, 142.
The Clonca stone, Inisowen, 142.
Hassard family, 205.

Miscellanea—*Continued.*
Notes on an old "Surgical Remedy," 205, 206.
The Hamiltons and Monea Castle, 206.
A '98 gravestone, 207.
Ancient wooden spear, 207, 208.
North American implements, 208.
Notice of an inhabited sea cave near Ballintoy, 208, 209.
Cross at Kilroot, 209.
Ulster settlers in America, 209, 210.
Belfast book printing, 210.
The Lancasterian school, Belfast, 210–212.
The Belfast pre-Raphaelite picture dealer, 280.
Belfast volunteers, 280.
Briefs for collecting charities, 281.

Monastery, the Franciscan, Armagh, founded, 96; described, 96, 97; burnt, 97.

Monasteries, dissolution of, 97.

Monasticon Hibernicum, quoted, 233–235.

Montgomery, Richard, native of Donegal, 20; served in the Canadian war, 20; General in the War of Independence, 20; killed, 21.

Moore, informer, 88–90.

Morgan, Lady, and Lisburn, 265–267.

Mourne range, the, ancient name of, 59.

Mulcahy's *Life of S. Kiaran*, 63.

Munro: *A Sketch of Lake-Dwelling Research*, 132.

Murloch Bay, battle of, 4.

Murphy, Rev. Denis, S.J., *The Annals of Clanmacnoise*, 283.

,, M. J., Bay City, U.S., paper by, 17–31; reference to, 141.

NA FERTA, Armagh, 199–204.

Nelson, Thomas, Pres. of Congress, 29.

Nevin, John, Capt., United Irishmen, 88–90.

"News from Ireland," 274–279.

Newtown Butler, battle of, 15.

"Ninety-Eight," *see* Memories of '98.

Norton, Robert, rebuilt Castle Robin, 33.

Notes on Ulster settlers in America, 31, 32 and *note*.

Notes and Queries, 59, 60, 142–144, 216, 284.

Queries—The Spanish Armada in Ulster, 59; Carrickfergus maps and views, 59; Turlough Luineach O'Neill's signet ring, 142; Laughlin family, 142, 143; Edmund Murphy, rector of Tartaraghan, Co. Armagh, 143; Wirewatter, 143; Wolf of Aughnabrack, 143; holy wells, 143; Vesey family, 216; Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tir-owen, 216; the skull of Turlogh O'Carolan, 216; Rev. James Porter, 216; the Gordons, County Tyrone, 284.

Replies—Proposal to poison Hugh O'Neill, 59; the Mourne Range, 59, 60; the introduction of frogs into Ireland, 60; Wirewatter, 216; High Sheriffs of Co. Cavan, list of, 143, 144.

Notices, 1.

O'BRIEN, W. P., C.B., *The Great Famine*, 282.

O'Donnell, humanity of, 99.

O'Donovan, Dr., references to, 38, 40.

O'Flanagan's *Annals, Anecdotes, Traits, and Traditions of the Irish Parliaments*, 61.

O'Grady's *Ulrick the Ready*, 215.

O'Laverty, Rev. James, P.P., M.R.I.A., review by, 138; *Bishops of Down and Connor*, 139.

Old Belfast bankers, 161–166.

Old Belfast "china manufactory," 188, 189.

Old church and parish of Glynn, 180–183.

Old Irish air, 191.

Old iron treasure chests, 106, 107, 191.

Old times in Belfast, 58.

O'Neill, Sir Neale, wounded at the Boyne, 28; tombstone of, 42; pedigree, 43; his bravery and death, 44; his papers destroyed, 45; widow, 46.

,, Hugh, proposal to poison, 59 *note*; exploit of, 97, 98.

,, Shane, last Lord of Clannaboye, 33; wars of, 97.

,, Rose, a favourite name, 33 and *note*, 43; her claim to estates dismissed, 46.

O'Neills, residences of the, 33, 42 *note*; wars, 96.

Ormonde, Duke of, letter of, 274; his proclamation, 278, 279.

Ornaments, bronze, found, 54.

O'Rourke, humanity of, 99.

Oulton, Rev. R. C., B.D., paper by, 180–183.

PAINE, Robert Treat, 28, 29.

"Pallace" of Carrickfergus, the, reference to, 2.

Patterson, W. H., M.R.I.A., paper by, 141, 142, 184, 185.

Pennsylvania Packet, 24.

Picture-dealer, a Belfast pre-Raphælite, 280.

Pike: *The story of Religion in Ireland*, 134.

Pim's *Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Water Supply of Belfast*, 134, 135.

Plantation castles on the Estate of the Earl of Erne, 7–16, 73–85.

Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A., referred to, 48, 50, 51, 53, 236; his stone hammer described, 48, 49.

Poem, Dun-Rainey, 5, 6.

Poor House, the Belfast, 191, 193.

Porter, Rev. Classon, quoted, 181, 182.

Port-na-Spaniagh, 105.

Portora, dredging at, 53, 54; Castle, 118 and *note* 2.

Power, Rev. P., F.R.S.A., paper by, 42–46.

Pre-historic remains from Lough Erne, 47–55.

Prisoners, examination of Spanish, 101.

Purdon, H. S., M.D., article by, 206; paper by, 268–271; referred to, 180.

QUERIES, *see* Notes and Queries.

RAMOAN, church of, 5.

Rapier, bronze, found, 53.

Records, "The Diocess of Derry," 255.

Reeves, Bishop, references to, 180–182, 244, 269; new edition of, *Adamnani Vita S. Columbæ*, 213; paper by, 161–166.

Reid, James, 110 and *note* 1.

Remains, pre-historic, 47–55.

Reviews of books, *see* Books.

Reynell, Rev. W. A., M.A., S.T.B., M.R.I.A., papers by, 127–131, 146–155, 253–261; list of High Sheriffs by, 144.

Rogers, W. E., paper by, 96–98.

SACRIFICES, druidical, in Ireland, *see* Druidical sacrifices.

Salmon, John, paper by, 36–41; notes by, 59, 60.

Samhain, 36.

School, Lancasterian, Belfast, 210–212.

Schooles, the Diocess of Derry, 255.

S. Columba's College, iron chest of, 107.

Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A., paper by, 244–252; review by, 132–134; note by, 210–212.

Seals, of Abbot of Bangor, 56.

,, Fac-simile of, Abraham Creichton, 10; George Creichton, 76; Charles and William Balfour, 84; Batt, 92; Enniskillen corporation, 125.

Septuagenarian, recollections of a, 92–95.

Sepulchral mounds, Dun-Rainey, 4, 5.

Sgian, ancient Irish bronze, 140.

Shute, Governor, 31 *note*; Derry Presbyterians petition, 31, 32 *note*.

Signatures, fac-simile of, Abraham Creichton, 10; George Creichton, 76; Charles and William Balfour, 84; Enniskillen corporation, 125.

Smith, Rev. W. S., Memories of '98 by, 86–91; reprinted, 282; paper by, 185–187.

Society of Navy Records, 99.

Souterrain in the Grange of Muckamore, 272, 273.

S. Patrick, founded three churches near Ballycastle, 5, 6; human sacrifices not known to him nor to his ancient biographers, 38, 39; evangelist, 39; founds church of Armagh, 196, 197, 199–201; washes the leper, 270; founds church of Glynn, 180, 181.

S. Anne's church, building of, 161; bell of, 193.

S. Adamnan, forbids women fighting, 37; his work on S. Columba, 139; new edition of, 213.

S. Fiacc, 39, 59.

S. Fiachra, 5, 6.

S. Francis, 96.

S. Enan, 5, 6.

S. Enda of Aran, 231–233.

S. Erclac, 5, 6.

Spanish Armada in Ulster, 59, *see* 99–105.

Spear, ancient wooden, 207, 208.

Spittal House Hospital, 268.

Spottiswoode, Bishop, 9, 81; will of, 9, 10; controversy with Lord Balfour, 82.

Staveley's *Traces of Past and Present*, 61.

Stone hammer, remarkable, 48.

Stone, inscribed, of Castle Balfour, 85.

Storey, quoted, 123.

Subscribers to this Journal, 65–72.

Sullivan, Brigadier-General, 19.

"Surgical remedy," notes on an old, 205, 206.

Swanston, Wm., F.G.S., paper by, 2; note by, 59.

Swords, bronze, found, 49, 50, 54, 55.

TALBOT, Richard, *see* Tyrconnell.

Tamlaght-Ard, church of, 130; clergy, 152.

Tamlaght-Finlagan, church of, 127, 128; clergy, 147, 148.

Tamlaght O'Crilly, church of, 254; clergy, 258, 259.

Taylor's *Owen Roe O'Neill*, 214.

Tenison, C. M., B.L., M.R.I.A., paper by, 161–166.

Tennent family, 165.

Termoneeny, church, 254; clergy, 261.

Thompson, Charles, secretary of Congress, 24, 28.

Tripartite Life, the, references to, 180, 181, 200, 201.

Tuatha-de-Danann, a Greek colony, succeed the Firbolgs, 4, 5; their knowledge of the arts, 4; descendants of, 156, 159.

Tyrconnell, Lord-Lieut., 12, 43.

ULSTER tenant, a Waterford tomb and its, 42–46.

Ulster settlers in America, 17–31, and notes on, 31, 32, 141, 142, 209, 210; early settlements named after Ulster towns, 17, 18; charitable society at Boston and names of members, 18; prosperity of Derrymen, 18, 19; Belfast settlement, 19; spread of, 19; their valour and training in the war with Canada, 20; courage of Ulster's sons in the War of Independence, 20, and some further particulars about, 141, 142, 209, 210; high positions held by many, 21–27; signatories to the Declaration, 28, 29; their devotion and heroism, 30; their generous gifts and liberality in the cause of Independence, 27–29; Derry Presbyterians petition Governor Shute, 31 *note*; incidents in their lives, 31, 32 *note*.

Union in the Deanry of Rathlowry, 255.

United Irishmen, 86–91; remains of executed, 88.

Urns, 140, 184, 185.

Usher, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, referred to, 60.

VIRGINIA, Rev. G. Creichton, rector of, 76, 77.

Volunteer button found, 280.

Volunteers, union regiments of, 35.

WALSH'S *Fingal and its Churches*, 213.

Washington, George, 20.

Waterford tomb and its Ulster tenant, 42–46.

Wayne's, General Anthony, brilliant capture, 21, 22.

Weapons, ancient Irish, found, 48–55, 140.

Weekly Independent, articles referred to in, 139.

Wells in stone forts, 58.

"Wild Geece," 46.

"Wild Irish Girl," 265.

William, Life of King, quoted, 109, 167 *note* 1, 169.

Witherow's, Dr., *Defence of Enniskillen*, 112, 120 and *note* 1; statements coloured in, 121.

Wood-Martin, Col., note by, 140, 141; his *Pagan Ireland*, &c., 135, 136.

YALE College, Berkeley's library bequeathed to, 19.

Yeomanry, district companies of, 35; *see* Memories of '98.

,, Crom Castle, 15.

Yew tree, Crom Castle, 15, 16.

Young, R., C.E., J.P., old Irish air, 190; note by, 208.

Young, Robert M., B.A., M.R.I.A., Ed., 1; notes by, 58, 208, 209, 280; reply to query, 284; papers by, 188, 189, 274–279; Ed. of *Historical Notices of Old Belfast*, 132–134.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

Fac-simile of MS. plan and view of Carrickfergus (A.D. 1680) in the British Museum, copied for the *Ulster Journal* by Wm. Swanston, F.G.S. .. .. *Front*

Carrig-usnagh, Bun-na-mairge, and Dun Rainey, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim 4

Old Crom Castle burnt, 1764—Crom Castle, 1895 .. 7

Fac-simile of Seal and Signature of Abraham Creichton 10

Device of Crom Castle Infantry 16

Badge of Crom Castle Infantry 16

Old Yew Tree close to ruins of Crom Castle 16

Castle Robin, Co. Antrim, 1895 34

Tombstone of Sir Neale O'Neill in the Choir of the Chapel, Holy Ghost Friary, Waterford 42

The Holy Ghost Friary (French Huguenot Church), Waterford, showing Sir Neale O'Neill's Tomb .. 45

Stone Hammer found in Lough Erne 47

Bronze Weapons and Ornament found in Lough Erne 52

Boyle Abbey, looking east 62

Aghalane Castle, 1895 73

Signature and Seal of George Creighton 76

Castle Balfour, 1895 80

Signatures and Seal of Charles Balfour and William his son 84

Seal with the Batt Arms 92

Arch in Franciscan Abbey, Armagh 97

James Corry, æt. suæ 62, A.D. 1695 109

Portora Castle and Lough Erne 119

Fac-simile of Signatures and Seal from original certificate at Castle Coole 125

Lintel of West Door, Maghera, Co. Derry 127

Plan of Tamlaght-Finlagan Church 127

Banagher Church Architecture 128

Dungiven Abbey, Diocess of Derry (details of architecture) 129

King William's Gloves 133

PAGE

Souterrain at Ardtole, Co. Down 135

Sgian found near Clones 140

Fragment of Pottery picked up on Cave Hill 140

Thirty-five Shilling Note of the Commercial Bank *(to face)* 161

Thirty-five Shilling Note of the Belfast Banking Co. *(to face)* 164

John Corry, from a picture by Pooley, at Castle Coole 170

Remains of Enniskillen Castle 173

Map of Lough Erne and Enniskillen 175

Ground Plan of old Glynn Church 180

Interior of Chancel, ,, (north window) .. 181

North-east view ,, ... 183

Small Urn found at Belmont, Co. Down 185

Four Carved Panels from the Abbey of Na Ferta, Armagh 195

Map of the City of Armagh 196

Fac-simile of Arms on Dunlap Tombstone 207

Wooden Spear found near Tonaghmore, Co. Down .. 208

Incised Cross at Kilroot, Diocese of Connor 209

Map of the Siege of Maguire's Castle at Inish-Kellin in February, 1593–4 .. .. .. *(to face)* 217

West Bridge, Enniskillen, in the eighteenth century 220

Part of Map 2.7, "The Barony of Clinawley" .. 230

Part of Map 2.9, "The Barony of Magheryboy" .. 231

Part of Map 2.8, "The Barony of Magherysteffanagh" 237

Silver Medal of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution 262

Bronze Medal of William Henry West Betty 263

Lady Morgan 267

Souterrain at Muckamore 272

Carrickfergus Castle 275

Volunteer Button found in Berry Street, Belfast .. 280